

WEATHER GAUGERS.

THERMOMETERS ARE MANUFACTURED WITH GREAT CARE.

They Are Made Very Accurately, and, Though Quickly, Pass Through Nineteen Pairs of Hands—The Different Processes of the Instruments.

The making of a thermometer may be either a delicate scientific operation, or one of the simplest tasks of the skilled mechanic, according to the sort of thermometer made. With the extremely sensitive and minutely accurate instruments designed for scientific uses great care is taken, and they are kept in stock for months, sometimes for years, to be compared and recompared with instruments that are known to be trustworthy.

Whether the thermometer is to be charged with mercury or alcohol; whether it is to be mounted in a frame of wood, pressed tin or brass, the process is substantially the same. Mercury is generally used for scientific instruments, but most makers prefer alcohol, because it is cheaper. The alcohol is colored red with an aniline dye which does not fade.

The thermometer maker buys his glass tubes in long strips from the glass factories. The glassblower on the premises cuts these tubes to the proper lengths, and with his gas jet and blowpipe makes the bulb on the lower end. The bulbs are then filled with colored alcohol, and the tubes stand for twenty-four hours.

On the following day another workman holds each bulb in turn over a gas jet until the colored fluid, by its expansion, entirely fills the tube. It then goes back into the hands of the glassblower. He closes the upper end and turns the tip backward to make the little glass hook which will keep the tube in place in the frame.

MARKING THE TUBES. The tubes now rest until some hundreds of them, perhaps thousands, are ready. Then the process of gauging begins. There are no marks whatever on the tube, and the first guide mark to be made is the freezing point, 32 degs. Fahrenheit. This is found by plunging the bulb into melting snow. No other thermometer is needed for a guide, for melting snow gives invariably the exact freezing point. This is an unerring test for any thermometer whose accuracy may be suspected. But melting snow is not always to be had, and a little machine resembling a sausage grinder is brought into use. This machine shaves a block of ice into particles, which answer the purpose as well as snow.

When the bulbs have been long enough in the melting snow a workman takes them one by one from their tray bath, seizing each so that his thumb nail marks the exact spot to which the fluid has fallen. Here he makes a scarcely perceptible mark upon the glass with a fine file, and goes on to the next.

The tubes, with the freezing point marked on each, now go into the hands of another workman, who plunges them, bulb down, into a vessel filled with water kept constantly at 64 degs. A standard thermometer attached to the inside of this vessel shows that the temperature of the water is correct. Another tiny file scratch is put at 64.

Then a third workman plunges the bulbs into another vessel of water kept constantly at 96. This is marked like the others, and the tube is now supplied with these guide marks, each 32 degs. from the next. A small tab is then attached to each tube, on which its number is written—for, owing to unavoidable variations in the bore of the tube, each one varies slightly from the others.

MARKING THE CASES. With its individuality thus established the tube goes into the hands of a marker, who fits its bulb and hook into the frame it is to occupy, and makes slight scratches on the frame corresponding to the 32, 64 and 96 degree marks on the tube. The frame has a number corresponding with the number of the tube, and the tube is laid away in a rack amid thousands.

The frame, whether it be wood, tin or brass, goes to the gauging room, where it is laid upon a steeply sloping table, exactly in the position marked for a thermometer of that size. The 32, 64 and 96 degree marks must correspond with the marks upon the table. If they do not, the error in marking is detected and the frame is sent back for correction.

A long, straight bar of wood or metal extends diagonally across the table from the lower right hand corner to the upper left hand corner. On the right this works upon a pivot and on the left it rests in a ratchet, which lets it ascend or descend only one notch at a time. That notch marks the exact distance of 3 degs. With the three scratches already made for a basis the marker could hardly make a mistake in the degrees if he tried.

The marks made upon the frame or case are all made by hand with a geometric pen and India ink if the frame is of wood, and with steel dies if it is of metal. The tube bearing the corresponding number is next attached to the frame, and the thermometer is ready for the market without further testing. Some makers use only two guide marks, but the best makers use three.

In the process of manufacture the ordinary thermometer goes through the hands of nineteen workmen, half of whom are often girls and women. Some of the larger concerns in and near New York produce several hundred thousand instruments annually, and on every one of them the purchaser may see, if he looks closely, the tiny file scratch on the glass at 32, 64 and 96 degree marks—or somewhere near them, as different makers use different points.—New York Sun.

Dr. Talmage's Athletic Son. Mr. Edward T. H. Talmage, the second son of Dr. John F. Talmage, was born twenty-four years ago in the house in which he now lives, at the corner of Jerusalem and Clinton streets. He was educated at the Polytechnic institute, afterward completing his studies under private tutorage with Professor Casio Harrison at the latter's school on Montague street. At the age of nineteen Mr. Talmage entered the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, where he remained for some time. His health becoming somewhat impaired, Mr. Talmage spent a year in California, which he devoted to the outdoor life of a sportsman, gaining much benefit thereby. Two years ago, shortly after his return from the west, he was made a member of the New York Stock exchange, being at the time of his admission next to the youngest member on the floor.

Mr. Talmage is a member of the Crescent club, and is one of the financial committee recently engaged in negotiating the funds to carry through the building of the Bay Ridge house and making other improvements contemplated in connection therewith. He is a member of the Hamilton club, and his name has recently been added to the membership list of the Riding and Driving club. Mr. Talmage is an enthusiastic lover of equestrian pastime, and is a sportsman of considerable skill. He is active in the social interests of the Heights, and is a member of the Brooklyn Heights assembly.—Brooklyn Life.

Old People.

J. V. S. is the only Sarsaparilla that old or feeble people should take, as the mineral potash which is in every other Sarsaparilla that is known of, is under certain conditions known to be enervating. J. V. S. on the contrary is purely vegetable and stimulates digestion and creates new blood, the very thing for old, delicate or broken down people. It builds them up and prolongs their lives. A case in point: Mrs. Belden an estimable and elderly lady of 80 Mason St., S. P. was for months declining rapidly as to seriously alarm her family. It got so bad that she was finally afflicted with fainting spells. She writes: "While in that dangerous condition I saw some of the testimonials concerning J. V. S. and sent for a bottle. That marked the turning point. I regained my lost flesh and strength and have not felt so well in years." That was two years ago and Mrs. Belden is well and hearty to-day, and still taking J. V. S.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Most modern, most effective, largest bottle, same price, \$1.00, six for \$5.00. For Sale by SNIPES & KINERSLY THE DALLES, OREGON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Common Council of Dalles City is about to proceed to change the grade upon the following named street in said Dalles City, to-wit: On Fifth street from the west side of Union street to the east side of Washington st. The grade of said street will be fixed with reference to the supposed stage of low water in the Columbia river, which is fixed at a point 52.5 feet below the top of the hydrant at the southwest corner of First and Washington streets in said Dalles City, which point upon the Columbia river is designated as the initial point from which the elevations hereinafter stated are made. The squares made by the crossings of streets with said street, shall be of the following elevations above the datum plane, or low water level of the Columbia river, hereinafter fixed, at the intersection of Fifth and Union streets, 7.5 feet. At the intersection of Fifth and Court streets 7.5 feet. At the intersection of Fifth and Washington streets 7.5 feet. The grades of the aforesaid street from square to square shall be uniform and equal.

Disolution Notice. Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the undersigned partners doing business under the firm name of E. Jacobson & Co., at Dalles City, Oregon, have by mutual consent, this day dissolved the said partnership, J. W. Condon having sold his said partnership interest to Otis S. Savage, who will continue the business under the old firm name with E. Jacobson.

NOTICE. To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having this day sold his interest in the partnership doing business under the firm name of E. Jacobson & Co., will not be responsible for any indebtedness in the name of said firm from and after this date.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. The partnership heretofore existing between J. A. Orchard and U. S. Becknell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. Orchard will continue the business, pay all debts and collect all accounts.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of R. F. Gibbons until Monday noon, April 4th, 1892, for the erection of the superstructure of the First Congregational church building, of The Dalles, Or., according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Crandall & Barget. The building committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

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Every Smoker's Nose knows when it is pleased. It is always pleased with the fragrant and peculiar aroma of Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. Which has been for more than a quarter of a century the desire and delight of comfort lovers everywhere. It strikes the taste of many fastidious smokers. Try it. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., DURHAM, N. C.

New Columbia Hotel, THE DALLES, OREGON. Best Dollar a Day House on the Coast! First-Class Meals, 25 Cents. First Class Hotel in Every Respect. None but the Best of White Help Employed. T. T. Nicholas, Prop.

THE CHURCHES. ST. PETER'S CHURCH—Rev. Father BRONN... ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Preaching in the Y. M. C. A. rooms every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. J. A. Orchard, pastor. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Union Street, opposite Fifth. Rev. E. H. Sutcliffe, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Evening Prayer on Friday at 7:30. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. O. D. TAYLOR, Pastor. Morning services every Sabbath at the academy at 11 a. m. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Prayer meeting Friday evening at Pastor's residence. Union services in the court house at 7 p. m. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. W. C. CURTIS, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School after morning service. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. A. C. SPENCER, pastor. Services every Sunday morning, Sunday School at 12:30 o'clock p. m. A cordial invitation is extended by both pastor and people to all.

First National Bank. THE DALLES, OREGON. A General Banking Business transacted Deposits received, subject to Sight Draft or Check. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted on day of collection. Sight and Telegraphic Exchange sold on New York, San Francisco and Portland.

FRENCH & CO., BANKERS. TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Letters of Credit issued available in the Eastern States. Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers sold on New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Portland Oregon, Seattle Wash., and various points in Oregon and Washington.

Closets and Chimneys Cleaned. Carpets take up, cleaned and put down, also Closets and Chimneys cleaned on short notice at reasonable rates. Orders received through the postoffice GRANT MORSE

G. W. Johnston & Son, Carpenters and Builders, Shop at No. 112 First Street. All Job Work promptly attended and estimates given on all wood work.

Jacob Moser. Has opened a shop in the building immediately east of Skibbe's Hotel, FOR Making and Repairing LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES. First-Class Work and Low Prices. 2-27tf GUARANTEED.

THE DALLES CHRONICLE IS THE LEADING PAPER Of the Leading City of Eastern Oregon.

During the little over a year of its existence it has earnestly tried to fulfill the objects for which it was founded, namely, to assist in developing our industries, to advertise the resources of the city and adjacent country and to work for an open river to the sea. Its record before the people and the phenomenal support it has received is accepted as the expression of their approval. Independent in everything, neutral in nothing, it will live only to fight for what it believes to be just and right.

Commencing with the first number of the second volume the weekly has been enlarged to eight pages while the price (\$1.50 a year) remains the same. Thus both the weekly and daily editions contain more reading matter for less money than any paper published in the county.

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A Severe Law. The English people look more closely to the genuineness of these staples than we do. In fact, they have a law under which they make seizures and destroy adulterated products that are not what they are represented to be. Under this statute thousands of pounds of tea have been burned because of their wholesale adulteration. Tea, by the way, is one of the most notoriously adulterated articles of commerce. Not alone are the bright, shiny green teas artificially colored, but thousands of pounds of substitute for tea leaves are used to swell the bulk of cheap teas; ash, sloe, and willow leaves being those most commonly used. Again, sweepings from tea warehouses are colored and sold as tea. Even exhausted tea leaves gathered from the tea-houses are kept, dried, and made over and find their way into the cheap teas. The English government attempts to stamp this out by confiscation; but no tea is too poor for us, and the result is, that probably the poorest teas used by any nation are those consumed in America. Beech's Tea is presented with the guaranty that it is uncolored and unadulterated; in fact, the sun-cured tea leaf pure and simple. Its purity insures superior strength, about one third less of it being required for an infusion than of the artificial teas, and its fragrance and exquisite flavor is at once apparent. It will be a revelation to you. In order that its purity and quality may be guaranteed, it is sold only in pound packages bearing this trade-mark.

BEECH'S TEA "Pure As Childhood" Leslie Butler's, THE DALLES, OREGON.