

ODDS AND ENDS.

LOVERS IN THE RANKS.

Courtships in the Salvation Army Are Under Strict Rules.

There is no privacy about engagements, and there is no backing out—outsiders may not court the Army's daughters.

Love at first sight doesn't go in the Salvation Army. There's no room there for love'sick maids or for sighing swains, and such amusements as flirtations are frowned upon from headquarters down to snailshells. No exceptions are made to these rules in any case. They apply to the commanders as well as to the humble recruit just received on probation.

This was admirably exemplified in the case of Commander and Mrs. Booth more than ten years ago. Ballington Booth, son of the general, met and fell in love with Maud Charleworth, who had recently joined the army in London. She was only 17 and he was 23. The rule says that a Salvation Army woman must be 21 before she marries, and there was nothing for the couple to do but wait. Gen. Booth hastied his son off to Australia to look after the new field there, and to make sure that his affection for Miss Maud was lasting. As soon as Staff Capt. Charleworth became of age she married the commander of the American forces.

This marriage was remarkable from the length of the engagement. Most engagements in the army last about two years. The first year it is termed courtship, and no girl in the army can be courted until she has served at least one year. If a formal engagement follows it must last at least one year. There's no backing out, however, after the engagement has been entered into, although there is a cooling-off period, either side during the courtship period.

As soon as the courtship begins every body is apprised of the relations, for the superior officers of the army must interest themselves in the couple. A girl cannot be courted by an outsider unless he promises to enlist in the army and then he cannot marry her if he is below her rank. If the lover is below her rank he must show ability that will bring promotion, and this ability must be certified by his superior officers before the engagement can be announced. This requisite ability must be positive, moreover. The young man must be indorsed as being capable of filling a position at least three stations above that which he holds when the courtship ended.

All the Salvation Army laws relating to marriage are for officers. They do not affect the rank and file of the enlisted men and women. They are left free to do as they choose. The laws are framed, though, to protect the women, because three-fourths of the officers in the army consist of women. They are as a rule superior in mentality to the men, and the aim of the rules is to spur the men on by making them work hard for what they desire. Some men in the army do not amount to much until they begin to court a girl, when they "take a brace" and soon win promotion. It might be noticed in passing that this is frequently true of men in other walks of life. The Salvation Army insists on this display of energy before a man can aspire to the hand and heart of one of the army's daughters, no matter how humble she may be.

Before persons can be in line for the position of officers they must state clearly whether or no they are in love, and must subscribe to each of the seven rules regarding courtship and marriage. The most important of these is the one forbidding engagements with outsiders. There must be unquestioned proof that the outsider will become an officer in the army before over the rules, they are allowed. Strict as are the rules, they are not always lived up to. Girls even in the Salvation Army will fall in love and in forbidden directions. Disobedience to the rules means discipline and sometimes expulsion, and not infrequently the army loses a bright young female officer simply because she insists on loving and clinging to a man who will not join the army.

Officers must not be allowed to carry on any courtship in the town where they are appointed. Their influence is destroyed when it is known that they are engaged to soldiers. The laws add that soldiers are situated should ask for removal when "surrounding influences are found to be too strong."

In everything lovers are told that helpmates must be chosen "for the work," and "consent will never be given to any engagement or marriage which would take the officers out of the army." In explaining the object of this law the field book states that the army cannot afford to educate and train officers to have them leave. In leaving they are impressed that they violate their most solemn pledges.—N. Y. Press.

How to Pronounce Peking.
It is a very singular thing that so few persons know how to spell or pronounce the name of a Chinese city which we all spell and pronounce so many times over, especially since all Chinese affairs have become of more consequence to us in the last year. That city of Peking, no one, except some person who has lived in China, or who has been told by some one who has lived there, ever enlists it anything but Pekin. Even the geographers make the same mistake. Yet it is as incorrect to omit the "g" as it would be to leave off the "n" in New York. It should be pronounced with the accent on the latter syllable, instead of, as most people give it, on the first.—Golden Days.

An Unhealthy Business.
In a recent medical report of Prof. Celli it is stated that in the rice fields around Ravenna, Italy, the workers, mostly females, are bowed nearly double, emaciated, with ash-gray complexion, all to gain 12 cents a day, and their children are anemic, tympanic and under-sized.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SINGULAR DISCOVERIES.

A Whale That Was a Valuable Contributor to Science.

A very strange thing happened to the prince of Monaco's steam yacht Princess Alice, near the island of Terceira in the Azores last summer. The prince has devoted his yacht to the study of the ocean and its inhabitants, and many important facts have thus been gathered for science. On the occasion referred to a sperm-whale, or cachalot, about 45 feet long, was harpooned by some fishermen, and in its dying struggles it made direct for the Princess Alice. If it had struck the little yacht the consequences might have been very serious, but just when the collision seemed inevitable the whale dived, and coming up on the other side of the yacht, turned upon its back in the death-agony. At this instant the bodies of three gigantic cephalopods—the class to which cuttlefishes belong—were ejected from the whale's mouth. These were secured by a boat from the yacht, and later the bodies of a number of curious inhabitants of the sea were found in the whale's stomach. The cephalopods belong to a new species. Other captures that the whale had made were so interesting as to lead J. Y. Buchanan, the naturalist, to remark in a recent number of Nature: "The cachalot which was killed by the whalers of Terceira almost under the keel of the Princess Alice seems as if it had been guided in the pursuit of its food by a desire to devour nothing but animals which, up to the present, are completely unknown."

VERY SHOCKING FISH.

Inhabit the Mediterranean and Possess Peculiar Attributes.

Many people know of the electric eel of South America, but there are comparatively few who have heard of the torpedo or electric ray of the Mediterranean sea. This curious fish, according to the New York Journal, is about the size and shape of a large frying pan, with a short and exceedingly broad handle. It is flat and swims horizontally in the water.

The torpedo, which is found practically in the Bay of Biscay and the shores of the Mediterranean sea, is so called because of its habit of giving electric shocks. Such shocks are feeble, as a rule, not greater than those from a small electric battery. If the fish is enraged, however, it is capable of giving a much more powerful shock. It uses this curious weapon to stun the small fishes and animals on which it preys, thus making the victim insensible previous to devouring it. It is a very sluggish fish and will lay for hours buried in a shallow few feet from the shore in shallow water. Electricity is much talked of as a medical agent nowadays, and for such uses it is spoken of as a new discovery, but in the days of Caesar this natural electricity was much used for the same purpose and physicians of the time applied it to the leg or arm of a person suffering from rheumatism, gout or nervous diseases, the patient keeping his hand or foot on the fish as long as it was possible to bear the shocks. This was said to have been an excellent remedy.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It Has Undergone More Changes Than Any Other.

English has changed more than any other language, reported merely a Teutonic language. It is farthest removed from the parent stock. It is descended from the Saxon, which is the parent of Low German and Dutch, and as it were the grandparent of English. But besides the Teutonic part, which is the ground work of the language, it has suffered all the effects of a lengthy Roman occupation. This has had a great influence on the language and has introduced many words into it. It must be remembered also that French was for a long period the official language of the country. This had an even greater effect on the tongue. Finally it has not entirely lost all traces of the early Celtic occupation. This combination has produced the most varied, rich and flexible language that exists.

Greek has changed least. Anyone who wishes to satisfy himself of the truth of this statement need only take down four authors, like Herodotus, Plutarch, Anna Comnena and Trikupis. He will find, if he can translate one, that he can translate the others; and this though they wrote respectively 450 years before Christ, and 70, 1,110, and 1,850 years after.

THE BATH.

It Was Once Used in Italy for Capital Punishment.

The punishment of the bagno (bath), one of the most cleverly contrived inventions ever devised by an official of the torture chamber, was administered in Italy, probably in Venice, where the water of the lagoons played so prominent a part in its penal system. The prisoner was placed in a vat, the sides of which were lined with the scales of the average height of a man. In order to hold in check the rising tide of a supply of water, which ran into the vat in a constant stream, the criminal was furnished with a scowp with which to bale out the water as fast as it came in.

The respite from death by immersion thus obtained was more or less prolonged, according to the powers of endurance possessed by the victim. But, imagine the moral torture, the exhausting and even hideously grotesque efforts, the incessant and pitiless toil by night and day, to stave off the dread moment fast approaching, when, overcome by sleep and fatigue, he was unable to struggle any longer against his fate!

Fossil Insects.

Over 300 specimens of fossil insects have been collected from various parts of the world. Of these butterflies are among the very rarest, as less than 20 specimens all told have been found.

SEEK FREE DOCTORS.

Some Queer Experiences in the Public Dispensaries of New York.

The least hope of any change in this charity to all policy is with those dispensaries that are beautifully endowed. The leading institution of this class in New York city is located on the west side, and, in view of its defiant abuse of all kinds of medical charity, has earned for itself the unenviable sobriquet of the "diamond dispensary." It has such a high reputation for the number and pecuniary ability of its patients that it would appear to be rather a credit than a disgrace to receive its carelessly misdirected charity. Such at least is the inevitable conclusion that may be based upon the large average of well to do people who claim daily the benefits of free medical treatment so lavishly and indiscriminately furnished to all who apply. Many of these visitors are from out of town districts and will pay several dollars for care, and will ask for a written diagnosis of their disease and an extra prescription, and will then complain if they are kept waiting beyond the time for their return train. The examining doctor is content to ride to the dispensary in a horse car; the patient comes and returns in a cab. It is no longer a joke to refer to the display of diamonds or the number of women clad in sealskins in the patients' waiting room, nor does it appear to be unlikely that, in the near future, conveniences will not be required for checking bicycles and distributing carriage numbers in the order of the different arrivals. In this connection, the following description by an eyewitness in the waiting room of this dispensary may be interesting:

"The reception room held about 200 at a time. Nobody was turned away. Fully 50 per cent of the applicants were well dressed, and 10 per cent of them were finely dressed. Three women wore fur coats that had not been handed down from somebody else. There was an attractive display of fine millinery, and the men, more than half of them, bore no evidences of poverty. But all obtained free treatment supposed to be given to paupers—'poor persons.'"

BEWARE THE THIN BANANA.

It Was Picked Too Soon and Will Always Prove Puckery and Sour.

When you are buying bananas, never purchase the long thin ones unless you want fruit which will pucker your mouth. No matter how well ripened these thin bananas may appear to be, they will always be found both sour and acid. This is because the bunch which contained them was picked too soon. The banana grows fastest at first in length. When it has reached its full development in that direction, it suddenly begins to swell and in a few days will double in girth. It is at the end of this time that it begins to ripen naturally. In the effort of the banana importer to have the fruit gathered at the last possible moment, and yet before the ripening has progressed enough to tinge the bright green of the fruit with yellow. A difference of 24 hours on the trees at this time will make a difference in the weight of the fruit of perhaps 25 per cent, and all the difference in its final flavor, between a puckery sour and the sweetness and smoothness which are characteristic of the ripe fruit. To get the bananas to our market in good condition requires fast steamers, which must be provided with ventilation and other means of keeping the fruit from ripening too fast in the hold. Much of the finest fruit does ripen in the few days of passage, and this is sold to hucksters for street sale.—New York Sun.

Falling in Love.

"It is not everybody who can fall desperately in love," Andrew Lang declares. "Many a young woman knows this also, for one, is not a born heroine. We cannot all have a genius for passion. Indeed, that genius is, first, rather unusual, and, secondly, is apt not to be confined to a single object. Girls ought not to be educated in a belief in the comp de foude. Most of them will find some good fellow who is much attached to them, as they will be to him. They will marry, if they will be luck, and never think of losing their heart, in the style of Dido or Medea. This has always been the prospect of matrimony, and thus 'Hymen peoples every town.' If young women wait for the coup de foude and the handsome knight who comes riding through the forest, they will coil St. Katherine or lead apes in hell. Novels prove always the unsatisfactory business man and finds that 'what she had taken for love was, etc.—we all know the formula—and lives happy ever after.'"

His Notion of It.

"Why," she asked, "do so many of the poets write about goldenrod? It seems as if every one of them had tried to glorify it."

"Well," replied the man who had worked on a farm, "the only explanation I can give is that the poets probably never tried to raise potatoes in a field where goldenrod had got a good start." —Cleveland Leader.

Expensive Modesty.

"What's the matter, old man? You look sad."

"I am. I just asked Farnsworth to lend me \$5."

"I suppose he said he didn't have that much in the world."

"No. He had to get a \$10 bill changed in order to let me have what I had asked for." —Cleveland Leader.

Scent Was Strong.

Mrs. Van Dyke (as Van Dyke appears at 3 a. m.)—Where have you been?

Van Dyke—I—er—

Mrs. Van Dyke—Now, be careful what you say, William. Don't think you can throw me off the scent.—Boston Herald.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc., 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

FOOD WASTED IN COOKING.

Life Sustaining Value of Meat and Vegetables Lost Through Ignorance.

A series of investigations by experts connected with the United States department of agriculture go to show that there is an immense amount of popular ignorance in the matter of cooking; that, while the greater part of the food of man is prepared for use by cooking, yet the changes which various foods undergo during the process and the losses which are brought about have been but little studied. Few persons know, for instance, that in 100 pounds of uncooked cabbage there are but 7 1/2 pounds of dry matter, and of this dry matter from 2 1/2 to 3 pounds are lost in the cooking pot. Experiments with potatoes showed that in order to obtain the highest food value potatoes should not be peeled before cooking; that when potatoes are peeled before cooking the least loss is sustained by putting them directly into hot water and boiling as rapidly as possible. Even then the loss is very considerable. If potatoes are peeled and soaked in cold water before boiling, the loss of nutrients is very great, being one-fourth of all the albumenoid matter. In a bushel of potatoes the loss would be equivalent to a pound of sirloin steak. Carrots contain less nitrogen than potatoes, and therefore furnish more matter available for building muscular tissues. In order to preserve the greatest amount of nutrients in the cooking of carrots, the pieces should be large rather than small. The boiling should be rapid, so that the food value of the vegetable shall not be impaired, as little water as possible should be used, and if the matter extracted is made available as food along with the carrots a loss of 20 to 30 per cent or even more of the total food value may be prevented. In the cooking of cabbage the kind of water used has more effect on the loss of nutrients than the temperature of the water at which the cooking is started. In any case the loss is large. The losses which occur in the cooking of potatoes, carrots and cabbages vary with the different methods of boiling followed.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A BEAUTIFUL CITY.

50 BRUSSELS IS CHARACTERIZED BY AN AMERICAN TOURIST.

Some of Its Most Attractive Features—A Handsome Boulevard in Place of the Old City Wall—The Immense Town Hall. How the Tram Cars Are Operated.

Brussels is a beautiful city and owes its beauty in a large measure to the good sense and public spirit of its citizens or a ruling king who rules in the interest of the people.

One good thing out of a fortified city, or at least has come to Paris and Brussels, and that is when by expansion it has become necessary to tear down the fortification it has left the boulevard. Brussels is now about three times as large as the original walled city, and this boulevard forms a broad street around between the center and the outside from 200 to 500 feet wide. It is more than a street or avenue, it is a street and a park. It goes by different names at different parts, and Boulevard Waterloo—the widest—is first a sidewalk, then a paved street perhaps 15 feet wide for business purposes, then a ground with two rows of trees, 30 feet wide, for horseback riding, then 40 feet or so of asphalt or macadam for carriages, then 80 feet (at a guess) with four rows of trees for pedestrians, with seats for resting; then another paved street for business and street cars, and, lastly, the other sidewalk. At different places are booths for selling papers, etc., waiting rooms for the street car service and public conveniences. Through the town there are two broad avenues and many outside, like the Avenue Louise, which leads out to the Bois, and like the boulevard, has the same combination—part sidewalk and part park itself. The other streets are neither wide nor straight, but cool in a hot day and likely to warm in winter.

The buildings are not whole blocks from street to street as in Paris, each separate house or store varying somewhat one from the other, but they are all in a locality or block about of the same height and degree of finish—all kept clean and bright—the telegraph and telephone wires all over the tops strung from roof to roof and the whole city supplied with street car service. One of the lines is supplied with cars that run on the track where there is a track and turn out on the pavement where there is none. This is done by using common omnibus wheels which drop into the grooves in the rails—all right in line—which keeps the car on sense none of the carriages has tires less than about two inches wide, so that the ground rail does not interfere at all with the common street traffic. The king, either by his power or influence, sees to it that the companies give the worth of the money. The fares are very low—only a cent for short rides, varying according to the distance—and the companies are no doubt managed on economical lines. As an example, the tickets or receipts are printed on paper and are cancelled by the conductor tearing off the corner. How simple compared with the thick ticket and punch! The street cars, or tram cars, have maps of the route over which they travel posted so one who can follow a map can see where the special line he is on goes, what main streets it crosses and where it connects with other lines.

Probably nothing has been said about Brussels in the last 200 years that did not include the Hotel de Ville, or town hall, with its openwork spire. Inside it is a museum, with many curiosities and noted paintings surrounding it and throughout the old part of the town there are many ancient Flemish buildings, and in the new part is the Hall of Justice, one of the largest buildings in the world, if not the very largest. It is larger than St. Peter's, and though Philadelphia claims to have the largest that is 500 by 600 and 400 feet high, as against the Philadelphia structure's 400 feet square by the same height, and the Philadelphia building has a large open court. Anywhere there is an awful lot of stone and architecture about it.

I do not know whether they deal out justice on the same scale as the building, but the affairs of the city seem to be well managed, and one would think, from the talk of the people that the king has a good deal to do with it. He is greatly liked, is around the streets and stops to talk to the exhibitors and workmen. We had the honor of meeting him two or three times. He was going one way in the midst of the exhibition and another in the street, and we were going the other. "Long live the king!"—John E. Sweet in American Machinist.

Such Is Fame.

A Prussian officer in the German army has been in the habit of questioning his recruits on simple matters of national history. Here are a few replies to his question, "Who is Bismarck?" "Bismarck was dead." "Bismarck is a pensioner and lives in Paris." "Bismarck took part in the campaign of 1870 and received a medal for good conduct." "Bismarck descends from the Hebenzollerns and was born on April 17 of 66 recruits whom the officer had to instruct, 21 had never in their life heard the name of the Iron Chancellor.

Disatisfied.

"Is young Hepler much of a lawyer?"

"No, he has a very good deal of it. I employed him in a case a short time ago, and he didn't say a thing to the counsel for the other side that a gentleman could object to." —Chicago News.

Perhaps He Talks in His Sleep.

Stocks—Why are you advertising for a typewriter named Sarah?

Bonds—That's my wife's name.—New York Journal.

He Spoke From Experience.

"Colonel, do you think there is any money in horse racing?"

"Yes, indeed; all mine is." —New York Times.

SEVERELY INJURED.

A Fearful Accident Befalls a Pioneer Farmer—Thrown from a Load of Hay with Great Force—Entire Body Paralyzed—The Best Medical Aid Possible Used in His Behalf.

From the Tribune, Charlotte, Mich.

I suffered the pains in my body and arms and cured a serofulous condition that I had inherited from my father.

"I now consider myself as good for work as almost any man of my years, and I feel that I owe all my joy of life and health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have not had for a number of years."

"I am of the opinion that with pure blood one will have but little, if any sickness, and this medicine will secure that condition. I have not had for a number of years."

"I am in excellent physical condition and do my farm work without other help than an occasional day's work, and this result has been secured in spite of the fact that I was once a complete wreck. I cannot speak in high enough praise of this remedy. I have often recommended it to my friends with utmost confidence and shall be glad to answer any inquiries from those who are afflicted, if I stamp for the reply in this magazine. My postoffice is Potteryville, Mich."

"ELNATHAN MUNGER."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of April, A. D. 1895.

GEO. A. PERRY, Notary Public.

"I fully concur in the statement above made by Mr. Elnathan Munger, who is one of our excellent citizens, and who would be the very last man to make an overdrawn statement. The cure in his case was marvelous and resulted in a great many sales of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or sent by mail from Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y."

As to Children and Dogs.

Washington Irving has often been accused of saying that little dogs and children were indubitable members of French society. It is quite true that in the United States I never noticed that close and sentimental intimacy between human beings and quadrupeds so frequently seen in France. American life is so active, so desperately crowded, either usefully or socially, that perhaps it does not permit the loss of time intercourse with a dog. As for children, I believe that their importance is equally great in all countries, but it asserts itself in a more noisy manner in America than anywhere else. Everything is sacrificed to them, for they represent the future, which is all that counts in a country whose past is very short and whose present is a period of high pressure development. Yet no one must suppose that, before presenting an apology for French children, I intend to malign American child's, as certain travelers have taken the liberty of doing very thoughtlessly, although they had met them only on steamships, cars or at hotels, enjoying a holiday with that buoyancy which is the characteristic mark of the whole race. I have known some who were very well brought up, even from our point of view, and among those who were not I have admired quiet determination and capacity for self government—qualities which I should wish for all ours.—Th. Bentzon in Century.

Canada's Forest Wealth.

The forests of Canada have supplied more or less the wants of Europe for centuries. From the earliest days of its occupation by the French the forest wealth of the country was valued by the St. Lawrence engaged the attention of the government of France, who saw therein vast resources available for his naval yards. It drew from these forests large numbers of masts and spars and issued stringent regulations for the preservation of the standing oak. When the country was first ceded to Great Britain, but little attention was paid at first to its vast timber supply, owing to the fact that almost the whole of the Baltic trade was carried on in British bottoms, and that the timber of northern Europe provided an unfailing and convenient return freight for the shipping tons engaged in the trade. However, the troubles of the Napoleonic era commenced, and especially when the continental blockade was enforced, the timber supplies of the Baltic becoming uncertain and insufficient, attention was directed to the North American colonies, with the result of increasing the quantity of timber which reached Great Britain from 3,000 tons in the year 1800 to 125,800 tons in 1810, and to 308,000 tons in 1820. In 1895 the amount exported to the United Kingdom showed a total of 1,310,655 tons.—Northwestern Lumberman.



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One on the Conjuror.

At a country fete a conjuror was performing the old trick of producing eggs from a pocket handkerchief, when he remarked to a boy in front, "I say, my boy, your mother can't get eggs without hens, can she?"

"Of course she can," was the reply.

"Why, how's that?" asked the conjuror.

"She keeps ducks," replied the boy amid roars of applause.—Tit-Bits.

"What's the matter, old man? You look sad."

"I am. I just asked Farnsworth to lend me \$5."

"I suppose he said he didn't have that much in the world."

"No. He had to get a \$10 bill changed in order to let me have what I had asked for." —Cleveland Leader.

Chinese men are a curious branch of human nature. The Catholics not only continue to buy as freely as ever from their customers, the Japanese, but many of the Chinese insist that they never heard of the war.

The New York stock brokers are said to wear out the floor of their stock exchange every five years.