

# The Dalles Chronicle

is here and has come to stay. It hopes to win its way to public favor by energy, industry and merit; and to this end we ask that you give it a fair trial, and if satisfied with its course a generous support.

## ★ The Daily ★

four pages of six columns each, will be issued every evening, except Sunday, and will be delivered in the city, or sent by mail for the moderate sum of fifty cents a month.

## Its Objects

will be to advertise the resources of the city, and adjacent country, to assist in developing our industries, in extending and opening up new channels for our trade, in securing an open river, and in helping THE DALLES to take her proper position as the

## Leading City of Eastern Oregon.

The paper, both daily and weekly, will be independent in politics, and in its criticism of political matters, as in its handling of local affairs, it will be

## JUST, FAIR AND IMPARTIAL.

We will endeavor to give all the local news, and we ask that your criticism of our object and course, be formed from the contents of the paper, and not from rash assertions of outside parties.

## THE WEEKLY,

sent to any address for \$1.50 per year. It will contain from four to six eight column pages, and we shall endeavor to make it the equal of the best. Ask your Postmaster for a copy, or address.

## THE CHRONICLE PUB. CO.

Office, N. W. Cor. Washington and Second. Sts

## Health is Wealth!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatocysts caused by over exertion of the brain, self abuse or over indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

## S. B.

CLEVELAND, Wash., June 19th, 1891. S. B. Medicine Co., GENTLEMEN—Your kind favor received, and in reply would say that I am more than pleased with the terms offered me on the last shipment of your medicines. There is nothing like them ever introduced in this country, especially for La-grippe and kindred complaints. I have had no complaints so far, and everyone is ready with a word of praise for their virtues. Yours, etc., M. F. HACKLEY.

## Phil Willig, Cigar: Factory,

124 UNION ST., THE DALLES, OR. Keeps on hand a full line of MEN'S AND YOUTH'S Ready-Made Clothing. FACTORY NO. 105.

CIGARS of the Best Brands manufactured, and orders from all parts of the country filled on the shortest notice. The reputation of THE DALLES CIGAR has become firmly established, and the demand for the home manufactured article is increasing every day. A. ULRICH & SON.



## HOW

**How to Hang Small Pictures.**  
A novel way is to have the lower right hand corner of the upper picture overlap the upper left hand corner of the next lower, and so on for as many as you wish to hang together. Three, however, look better than more with this arrangement. The plan can be reversed, of course, and the slant be toward the left and downward as well as to the right. Naturally the space and adjoining objects are to be considered.

**How to Give a Dinner at a Restaurant.**  
First, friends, never ask your guests "what they are going to have." Order it yourself. You can, however, ask if your guests have any preference; for instance, in ices. Endeavor to find out before hand what they prefer, or if they have any antipathies. Aim to order those things that are peculiar to the season. Never speak to the waiter in a loud tone. Shellfish should be placed before you alive before cooking for your inspection. If the dinner is given in a large dining room be careful to seat the ladies so they will command a good view of the room. A prevailing form of dinner at the restaurant in New York during the winter is (first) deviled crabs with olives or celery, or both; (second), lobster, a la Newburg, with potatoes au gratin; (third), broiled chicken with one or two vegetables; (fourth), a salad, lettuce preferred; (fifth), ice cream, cake and small coffee.

**How to Prevent Neuralgia.**  
An excellent way to prevent neuralgia is to plunge the sides of the head—behind the ears—in cold water immediately on waking every morning. A great number of nerves are concentrated at those points, and the shock hardens them, thus materially assisting the system in warding off neuralgic troubles. This simple practice will save many an hour's pain.

**How to Behave in a Theater.**  
Do not crush at the box office window; you will only disturb the temper of those who are before you, and you cannot get your ticket or tickets one second earlier. Do not talk to your friend from the moment the curtain is raised until it falls; if you must say something make your remarks in a whisper. Do not quarrel with a person if you find him occupying your seat; endeavor to be polite and gentlemanly; if there is a mistake, the usher will remedy it without attracting attention. If you do not like the play or performance, do not mutter your displeasure aloud; leave the theater at the end of the act; other people may enjoy what you dislike. Always remember that those who are sitting behind you desire to witness the performance as well as yourself.

**How to Ask a Favor.**  
A favor should never be asked unless securing it be an absolute necessity. Never ask a favor from a stranger or an acquaintance unless some business or other circumstance morally entitles you to assume that you are justified. When you really need a favor go to friends; if they are true they will grant it. Friends are often proved in adversity. It is a safe rule never to ask a favor unless you believe you can, in some way, reciprocate it. When you do ask do it confidently and fearlessly—a faint heart usually fails in this as in other things.

**How to Prevent Cabbage Odors.**  
When you boil cabbage put a good sized lump of stale bread in the water. This will absorb the noxious gases and prevent the offensive smell.

**How to Select Fish.**  
The simplest way to discover if fish is in good condition and fresh is by the color of the gills and smell. Fresh, sound fish have bright red gills and smell sweet. Stale fish, which are yet sound, have dull colored gills, but smell all right. Unsound fish always smell bad. In a sound fish the eyes are prominent and the fins erect or stiff; in unsound fish the eyes are sunken and the fins hang and are flabby. It is always well to see that your fish is perfectly fresh, for no food is so rich in disease germs as unsound fish.

**How to Preserve Fruit Trees.**  
Fruit growers are constantly annoyed by the inroads of insects of one kind or other, which destroy the fruit and injure the tree. Here is an excellent recipe for the prevention of the insect scourge and the preservation of the trees: One pound each of suet, quicklime, snuff and sulphur; mix all well together and put them into a vessel containing four gallons of soap-suds and wine. Let the mixture stand for two or three days and then (in February each year) apply it to every part of the trees with a paint brush. This not alone kills the insects' eggs and prevents their attacking the trees, but causes the trees to look particularly green during the ensuing summer.

**How to Improve Mucilage.**  
Almost all mucilages become so dry and hard after a time that papers, etc., which have been cemented by them to polished surfaces crack and fall off. To prevent this dissolve a little brown sugar in the mucilage. This will strengthen the adhering qualities of any mucilage, as will also the addition of a drop or two of glycerine. But care must be taken not to add too much of the latter, as it would prevent the mucilage drying sufficiently.

**How to Remove Fish Odors.**  
A difficulty is often experienced by housekeepers in removing the smell from cooking utensils in which fish has been tried or boiled. Place some red-hot cinders in the pan or pot, upon them pour some boiling water and move the cinders around for a minute or two, when it will be found that all smell or taint of fish will have disappeared.

## Widowed Domestic.

The mania for getting married which besets so many domestic servants often results in their finding themselves either widowed or deserted in the course of a few years, with a number of young children to provide for. They are generally both able and willing to return to domestic service, but that way of earning a living is barred to them by the necessity of looking after their incumbrances at home. Knowing of many such cases, a benevolent gentleman from Lancashire proposes the establishment of homes which would take care of the children, the mothers contributing toward their support in proportion to their own earnings.

The author of this scheme of relief believes that it would be gratefully accepted by the mothers as a most welcome change from the unceasing cares which now make up their daily lives. At the same time it would benefit society by increasing the supply of women servants, a want which becomes more pressing every year. As a further help toward that object it is proposed that all the girls admitted into the homes should be specially trained for domestic service in its several departments. This would enable them to go out into the world at a comparatively early age, and to help their mothers instead of taxing their scanty resources.

The main difficulty of realizing the scheme, which certainly has a taking look, is in raising the funds. In the nature of things the homes would not be wholly self supporting, even if the expenses were cut down in all possible ways. It would be necessary, therefore, to supplement the income derived from the mothers' contributions by subscriptions collected from the charitable public, and one hesitates to advocate another appeal to that incessantly solicited quarter.—London Globe.

## Child and Caterpillar.

It is a pretty illustration of the eternal feminine to see little Herchen, two years old, over a caterpillar. The child when she sees the caterpillar on the walk straightens back her skirts with her two hands, moves backward quickly a couple of steps and screams at the top of her voice. Nobody pays any attention to the scream, as it is recognized as her peculiar way of announcing that she has discovered a "yurm."

Having uttered this scream, Herchen advances a step, puts her hands on her knees, and looks down earnestly at the caterpillar. Then she screams again. Then she bends over closer to the crawling creature. Her eyes have perceived beauty in it. She suddenly reaches forward, picks it up, holds it in the palm of one hand, and studies curiously the row of bright blue spots down each of its sides and the golden yellow streak along its back.

Beyond all doubt these caterpillars, when fully grown, are beautifully robed creatures. Herchen brings the worm nearer and nearer to her eye, till it almost touches her face, gazing over it with a sort of curious fascination. Then she lays it carefully down on the ground, looks at it an instant longer, utters another scream, piercing, bloodcurdling, and runs away.—Boston Transcript.

## Bachelor Life in Singapore.

Many of the white men in Singapore keep bachelor quarters, and one description of a bachelor's bungalow will suffice for all. Two young Englishmen have a one story rambling house among some cocoanut palms, covering a lot of ground and open on every side. Enter in and sit. Leave your pith helmet at the door, and one of the bachelors says: "Now, wouldn't you take a gin fizz? It's very nice." And before the visitor can answer he calls out, "Boy!" when from some unforeseen screen or crack a China boy appears and gets the order.

In a few moments he returns with a long glass filled with "gin fizz" and powdered ice, and then the host goes on and asks the guest to take champagne and port and sherry and cognac and a julep, and—l can't go on. There were more, but I really forget the names. This is hospitality in the orient. There are sixteen servants for these two white boys, and such attendance and obsequiousness spoils them, let alone the question of ruining their stomachs by so many liquor concoctions. — Toronto Globe

## An Introduction to Samuel Rogers.

On a certain day we went to call at Mrs. Procter's with our father. We found an old man standing in the middle of the room, taking leave of his hostess, nodding his head—he was a little like a Chinese mandarin with an ivory face. His expression never changed, but seemed quite fixed. He knew my father and spoke to him and to us, still in this odd, fixed way. Then he looked at my sister. "My little girl," he said to her, "will you come and live with me? You shall be as happy as the day is long, you shall have a white pony to ride and feed upon red currant jelly." This prospect was so alarming and unexpected that the poor little girl suddenly blushed up and burst into tears. The old man was Mr. Samuel Rogers, but happily he did not see her cry, for he was already on his way to the door.—Mrs. Ritchie in Macmillan's Magazine.

## A Narrow Escape.

A flash of lightning struck a beautiful young lady at a southern watering place, but, strange to say, without any disastrous consequences. The lightning first grazed the well padded bodice of the young lady, slipped over the upholstered lips, tore off a plait of false hair which hung down her back, entered the "improver" and glided from the false calves into the heels of her high boots, through which it passed into the ground. Thus the fair maiden escaped all injury, and only her artificial teeth chattered through fright at the suddenness of the thing.—Berliner Tageblatt.

Storks never seem to have been common in Italy. Apparently the two great routes of migration are by Spain and north Africa, or Turkey, Asia Minor and Palestine, and though a few travel over Italy none stay there to nest.

## Ginseng in Commerce.

The trade in ginseng is a revival of one that formerly existed. In the autumn of 1716 Pere Joseph Francois Laflan, a Jesuit father, who had arrived in the country in 1712, and was stationed at the Sault, above Montreal, discovered the plant. He had been in Quebec in 1715, and there saw a letter of Pere Jartour, who had seen ginseng in Tartary in 1708, and who gave a description of it. Laflan inquired about it from the Indians, and examined the country to find it.

At this time it was worth its weight in gold at Pekin. A company was formed to export it to China, Japan and Tartary. The price at Quebec was from thirty to forty sous or cents per pound. At first any one was allowed to sell it, but as its value increased the company exercised its monopoly rights, and in 1751 undertook to exclude all others from the trade. As the demand increased the care with which it was obtained and prepared was relaxed. It was gathered out of season and imperfectly dried in stove ovens. Even in this state it brought twenty-five livres per pound.

In 1753 ginseng of this character to the value of 500,000 livres was exported. In 1754 the value of the export had fallen to 33,000 livres. A quantity sent to La Rochelle remained unsold, but finally found its way to China, where its inferior quality gave the Canadian article a bad reputation; the demand fell off and the export ceased.—J. Jones Bell in Popular Science Monthly.

## A Gold Mine on a Roof.

Three thousand dollars for an old tin roof would be a pretty steep price, but the man who gets the battered roof from the old Tabernacle church at Broad street and South Penn square, which is now being torn away, for that sum will be in great luck. Some years ago the paint was scraped off the old roof and yielded \$5,000 in fine gold. It is almost certain to yield as much this time. The gold comes from the mint.

When gold is being coined a considerable quantity of it volatilizes with the smoke through the chimney, and as soon as it strikes the air it falls. Much of it falls on the roof of the mint, so much of it that the officials save even the water that falls upon it during a shower. All the drains from the roof are connected with large vats in the cellar of the mint. Before the water finally gets to the sewer it is strained through many blankets and sieves which retain the gold.

Notwithstanding all these precautions the gold that is annually washed into the Delaware from the mint is worth thousands of dollars. Every particle of dirt swept up about the mint is carefully stored away with the washings from the roof, and once every year it is sold to the highest bidder, as it cannot be used at the mint.—Philadelphia Record.

## Hard on Boots.

Western Shoemaker—I don't see how you wear out your boots so fast, considering that most of the time you are on horseback.

Cowboy—Wall, I'm a light sleeper, sort o' restless, you know, an' I guess I tick around a good deal.—Good News.

## SICK



Head-Aches. Sick-headaches are the outward indications of derangements of the stomach and bowels. As Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is the only bowel regulating preparation of Sarsaparilla, it is seen why it is the only appropriate Sarsaparilla in sick-headaches. It is not only appropriate; it is an absolute cure. After a course of it an occasional dose at intervals will forever after prevent return.

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA. For Sale by SNIPES & KINERSLY, THE DALLES, OREGON.

## A Revelation.

Few people know that the bright bluish-green color of the ordinary tea exposed in the windows is not the natural color. Unpleasant as the fact may be, it is nevertheless artificial; mineral coloring matter being used for this purpose. The effect is twofold. It not only makes the tea a bright, shiny green, but also permits the use of "off-color" or weak tea, which, once under the green cloak, are readily worked off as a good quality of tea.

An eminent authority writes on this subject: "The manipulation of poor teas, to give them a finer appearance, is carried on extensively. Green teas, being in this country especially popular, are produced to meet the demand by coloring cheap or black kinds by glazing or facing with Prussian blue, tumeric, sypsum, and indigo. This method is so general that very little genuine uncolored green tea is offered for sale." It was the knowledge of this condition of affairs that prompted the placing of Beech's Tea before the public. It is absolutely pure and without color. Did you ever see any genuine uncolored Japan tea? Ask your grocer to open a package of Beech's, and you will see it, and probably for the very first time. It will be found in color to be just between the artificial green tea that you have been accustomed to and the black teas.

It draws a delightful canary color, and is so fragrant that it will be a revelation to tea-drinkers. Its purity makes it also more economical than the artificial teas, for less of it is required per cup. Sold only in pound packages bearing this trade-mark:

## BEECH'S TEA

"Pure As Childhood."

If your grocer does not have it, he will get it for you. Price 60c per pound. For sale at Leslie Butler's, THE DALLES, OREGON.