FACTS ABOUT BORAX.

IT IS A VERY USEFUL ARTICLE PRO-DUCED FROM WATER.

and Is of Great Value in the Arts and in the Houshold-Its Medicinal Qualities. A Splendid Disinfectant and an Excellout Inspeticide.

Boracic acid is a peculiar combination of boron with oxygen. The borax of the shops is the biborate boracic acid with soda. It is found in an impure state in many parts of the world in alkaline springs, lakes and the sinks of mountain streams flowing into arid regions. It is usually in company with often mined, and purified by lixiviation. When pure it is soluble in water but a certain amount of water will only hold in solution a small percentage of it and as fast as the percentage of water is reduced by evaporation the borax crystalizes and sinks, leaving the other salts that may be present in the water. Therefore pure borax is easily obtained when there is only a small percentage of it in

Alkaline water carrying a percentage of borax in solution with many other salts, as the water is evaporated each salt is crystalized and sinks to the bottom when the water reaches a certain definite density and is deposited in well defined strata. Among the last to fall or crystalize is carbonate of soda, if

The largest deposit of borax in the known world is in Death valley, San Bernardino and Mono counties, Cal., in one of the great sinks of ancient seas, and mountain streams. It is found there quite pure in practically unlimited quantities. It is more or less plentiful in many sinks of Arizona and Nevada. Before these deposits were worked, borax was rather expensive for general use. The supply then came from the East Indies and China. In China it has been used since the beginning of their history. Pure borax can now be bought for fif-teen cents a pound. With a railroad through the borax beds it would be very much cheaper. It is at present hauled to the railroad at Mojave on wagons drawn 100 miles by twelve to twenty mules. The water needed for mules and men must be hauled a like distance.

In the arts borax is used as a flux and is used in separating nearly all met-als from their ores and impurities. For welding iron and steel, soldering and a great many other things, new uses for it are being constantly discovered. For domestic purposes its uses are many and important. It is one of the very best antiseptics known. It prevents in a marked degree putrefaction in organic substances, especially in animal tissues and liquids. It is a very mild non-corrosive salt and is of great value in cleansing putrescent ulcers, sores and wounds, and washing fresh wounds to prevent putrescence. It is, in fact, a specific poison to many forms of minute life such as microbes, baccili, bacteria, molds, ferments, etc., but not to all. It is a good disinfectant and is non-poisonous taken internally, a non-irritant, mild and soothing to the skin or a wound.

In taste it is a mild alkaline, nearly like wood ashes and can be mixed in sufficient quantities with foods to pre-For instance, a small amount added to fresh milk will prevent odors in it. It is also a solvent detergent and a purifier. By its use water so foul as to be unfit for use is quickly ren-dered innocuous. With alum and borax roily, filthy water may be made clear and wholesome. It softens hard or limey water, cleans clothes, fine laces and silks without injury to color or fabric, cleans, softens and renders the skin smooth, destroys odors-a perfect boon to one with bad smelling feet and other disagreeable odors of the person. It sweetens the breath, preserves and whitens the teeth. As a cleanser it is better and safer than soap. In fact, pure borax-and it is generally pure-has more uses of great value than probably any known drug or salt. Not one-fourth of its uses are enumerated here.

The principal uses of borax in the household and farm are for toilet. It makes washing easy. We pay great prices for it in many forms, such as washing powders, milk, fruit and meat preservatives, etc., for cleaning sores on animals and as a remedy for sour stomachs and the sick and nervous headaches which arise therefrom. In solution it is an excellent gargle for sore throat, hourseness, sudden colds in the head. It when diphtheria is feared. Many lives and much suffering could be saved by its prompt use in such cases. It should be freely used everywhere in case of epi-demics, in conjunction with other disinfectants. Borax can be used anywhere without danger. Its solution is always the same in cold water. A vessel may be half filled with borax and covered with water and the liquid will always contain the same percentage of borax. After

Borax is a repellant to many insects and a specific poison to many others. In fine powder or solution it kills caterpillars, and especially moist ones like slugs, pear slugs, snails, sow bugs, greasy worms, (maggots) cut worms, etc. It is fatal to many sphids or leaf and plant lice. In this line there is a good field for experimentation with borax as an insecticide. Its strongest solution does not injure foliage. It should be a valuable addition to the lime, sulphur and salt compound, an effective winter wash for scale bugs. It should, as a powder, destroy cabbage lice, plum and cherry aphids, woody aphids and all greasy and any aphids. Borax soap, home made, the pure wholesome oils, is the best that can be used.

D. B. Willia.

A STANKE WHICH TO SHEET SE



How to Keep a Razor in Order. A razor must be treated with respect. and a good razor deserves it. If you will look at the edge of a razor with a microscope you will see that it has teeth like a saw. If the razor be put away damp a rust will surely form in these teeth and the edge be lost. After using wipe the razor, pass it two or three times over the palm of the hand, strop it on the softest side of the strop and place other alkaline salts, where is it gathered, it carefully in its case. In getting the razor ready for use don't be in a hurry and don't think that you will save time by bearing heavily on the strop. Haste and strength in stropping have dulled more razors than heavy beards. In stropping bear quite gently on the strop and move the razor across it with deliberation from heel to toe, turning to the other side on the back of the blade and returning likewise from heel to toe, or from hilt to point, if such terms be plainer. Many youths when their beards are young think they must strop their razors, as they see barbers strop theirs. A barber, doing little else, becomes very dexterous in handling razors and puts a fine edge on his tools in a manner which if imitated by an amateur would even dull the rough edge of care, not to mention the delicate instrument with which he scrapes his chin.

low to Remove Tight Rings from Swollen Fingers. Jewelers employ this method: Begin

at the end and wrap the finger tightly with a flat rubber braid, cord or thread. Hold the finger up a few minutes; then remove the wrap quickly and wrap it again. The third, or at most fourth operation will generally reduce the finger so that the ring will slip off easily. Jewelers, however, like physicians, often find that "much depends on the idiosyncracy of the patient."

How to Act When Clothes Take Fire. Seize blanket, shawl, overcoat or rug -anything of the sort indeed that is most convenient-spread it out as widely as possible, throw it around the victim and grasp tightly. This saves the face, which is the great object. Then throw the victim on the floor and the fire may be put out at comparative leisure. If the victim is alone, he or she may escape serious injury in most cases by falling upon the floor and rolling over till help arrives. Unfortunately, this an accident which in most cases deprives both victim and bystander of all judgment and presence of mind.

Dip the flowers in melted paraffin and withdraw instantly. The mixture should be only warm enough to preserve its fluidity, and the flower should be held by the stem and given one quick turn in the fluid to get rid of air bubbles. Of course the flowers should be free from all except the natural moisture.

How to Take Care of Gloves Sew the buttons on a new pair before using them. The buttons are not put on securely at the factories. A rip is best mended on the wrong side. For another sort of rent sometimes a bit of court plaster can be used. It will hold a tiny piece of kid in place on each thumb tip where a glove is liable to wear in holes. its souring for days and correct bad For all mending of gloves use thread instead of silk, and when repairing a small hole other than a rip buttonhole in fine and the burner and this explosive mixstitches around its edge and then draw

> repair more firm. It is a pity no preparation has been of air and gas may be prevented by alfound to prevent some hands from spoil- ways having the lamp full of oil and a ing gloves by perspiration. There is only perfect fitting wick and the only inlet one way to care for such damp gloves, and that is to blow into them till they take the form of the hand, then put them

How to Preserve Hams.

ounces of coarse sugar and rub it on the lamps only, or what some may call parham; twenty-four hours later rub in two affine oil lamps. pounds of salt, and in two weeks two pounds more. This is for a twenty used in washing clothes with saving of pound ham. It should lie in the salt a labor. Take half a pot of water as is month or five weeks.

How to Make a Blackboard.

and add lampblack enough to give the color. If the varnish and emery mixture is too thick make it fluid with alcohol. Apply with a fine seft brush. This or four times, as necessity demands, and should be used the first thing as a gargle mixture may be put on a smoothly plastered wood or a planed board.

truth as to what you gave the patient may be evolved during the process but before he arrived. Don't be afraid of this will be offset by the saving of labor. him-he is almost as anxious to cure as you are to have him. After the first general statement he will examine the patient and ask questions. Answer them as plainly and briefly as possible. In a for the bath one will always use it. It is unequaled as hair wash in weak solulet the idea get into your head that a ounce to the pound. This is only ex"doctor's bill" is a sort of charity. After ceeded by a year's yield from the Holpaying your taxes (which you can't escape) the next person paid should be the doctor. It is not necessary to be over modest in telling him how you got sick. He has probably doctored bigger fools than you.

How to Bake Gold and Silver Cake in One Pan.

When the batter of both kinds is ready put a little of one into one side of the pan, then some of the other on the other side, continuing this carefully until all the batter is placed. When baked there will be an almost straight perpendicular division line through the lost, showing the two colors. The same thing can be done with white and chocolate

ABOUT COAL OIL.

A Few Facts That Are Useful as Well

Coal oil is made from petroleum by boiling in a closed vessel or still and the vapors which come off first are condensed and then treated with chemicals and coal oil is the result. This oil, when properly used, is one of our best friends, It is used for lighting and cooking purposes and it may be added to water and clothes cleaned with it without scrubbing being necessary. However, if this oil is not used as it should be, it becomes a source of danger. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been lost and many lives sacrificed by the explosion of oil lamps, and all because the coal oil was not handled as it should have been. The first way to avoid explosions of

oil lamps is to have good ones. Good lamps do not cost any more than poor ones. The fault generally lies with the buyer, who considers looks only without taking quality and utility into consideration. The portion of the wick in the oil receiver should be surrounded by gauze and the oil receiver ought to be made of metal rather than glass or China and should have no opening for filling other than the wick holder which screws off and on. Every lamp should have an extinguisher. The stands should be broad, flat and heavy to prevent liability to being upset, If everyone, in buying lamps, pays attention to these details the market for dangerous lamps will be considerably decreased and the demand for first class, not necessarily expensive, lamps increased accordingly, and the dangers of fire and loss of life reduced in the same ratio.

Second-Wicks. How many ever consider the importance of wicks. The wick is nearly always responsible for the flame, which ought to be broad and bright. Wicks ought to be soft and loosely plaited. How many are? They should be dried in an oven or before a fire and cooled in a dry place, and cut so that they are only the length of the oil holder and not curled up as is often the case. They should exactly fit the burner without being squeezed into it. Before lighted a new wick should be soaked with oil, which is best done by putting it in the lamp in the morning and not lighting until evening by which time it

is thoroughly saturated. Third—Management. The reservoir should be quite full of oil before the lamp is lighted and the lamp ought always to be thoroughly cleaned and all charred wick and dirt removed before lighting. This is best done after the lamp has been burned by rubbing the top of the wick with soft paper, which keeps the wick always even, once properly cut. When the lamp is first lit the wick should be turned low and slowly raised. When lamps are left standing in rooms which are not used or in hallways it is a common thing to see the wick turned low. This is a dangerous economy because some day by trying to save a few cents on oil the lamp will explode. The reason of the danger is: The burner gets heated when the flame is low, which it never does when the flame is full, as all the flame is above the burner, whereas when it is low it is below. Thus the burner gets heated and, being metal, heats the gasses in the oil reciver which, when they are mixed with air in certain proportions, become powerfully explosive and inflammable. Coal oil gives off inflammable gasses at and above certain temperatures. if the wick does not fit and in extinguish-

for oil by unscrewing the burner. In extinguishing lamps which nave no extinguisher, lower the wick until the where they will dry. If crumpled when wet it will be almost impossible to get them on after they dry.

fame just flickers blue, then blow across the top of the chinney. Never blow down the chimney. All cans and bottles used to hold oil should be kept clean from dirt and water and kept tightly Mix five ounces of niter with eight closed. These remarks refer to coal oil

ing the lamp someone blows down the

chimney, which is a common practice,

then the flame passes between the wick

ture is ignited and the lamp, if con-

together. The buttonholing makes the structed of glass or China, goes into a

Perhaps few know that coal oil may be used in washing clothes with saving of used to boil clothes in, add half a pound of soap and one and a half to two teaspoonfuls of coal oil- Heat until the soap Mix flour emery with shellac varnish is dissolved, then put in the linen with out any previous boiling; boil from half an hour to an hour, according to circumstances. Then rinse in hot water three the washing is done without any scrubbing. Judgment must be used throughont, and after two or three trials the exact method most suitable in each case Always be careful to tell him the exact will be learned, Considerable smell PROP. A. A. CUNNINGHAM.

A Jersey Record Breaker.

The last record of the Jersey cow is a world beater. It is that of Bisson's Belle from whose milk within a year lately closed, was made 1,028 lbs. 184 oza. of well worked butter, salted with one ceeded by a year's yield from the Hol-stein-Friesian cow Pauline Paul, whose best record is 1,123 lbs. 151 ozs. Yet it is likely that Pauline weighed nearly twice as much as Belle and ate during the year nearly double the quantity of food. When such tests are rightly made a careful account of the amount, cost and kind of food ate during the test is kept. This would be of great value. All of these special breeds have a place in the economies of this country. The me the economies of this country. The peculiarities of the Jersey are strongly tixed by ages of careful breeding. Bisson's Belle belongs to none of the gilt sige strains. She is just a plain, everylay imported Jersey. But she has made the leaders of the noted fashionable amilias standards. 'amilies step down.

How to Shop for One's Wife. To do a lady's shopping is one of the which ever falls to the lot of man. A man, unless he be a "man milliner," is no judge of the articles he is usually asked to buy, and he even has no intelligent opinion about them. Nor does he know what they should cost. There is no chance whatever that he will make a bargain. So as to reduce the chance of mistakes to a minimum a man when shopping for his wife should get from her before he starts out the minutest directions as to each article and write these directions in his notebook in full. He should learn what each article ought to cost and also inform himself wherein and how far he was to use his own discretion. With such directions, if a man will go to a shop and confess his ignorance and exhibit his orders, he will be taken charge of and provided with everything he desires. Some men are trou-bled with an inclination to think that they know it all. No better school of discipline could be devised for such men than to have to do a lady's shopping. That will take all the conceit out of

Dr. Burchard, of New York, died last week and stood before St. Peter, the Roman. "The alliteration of thy Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," said Peter, is so harmonious that I forgive thee. Get thee hence and find Orpheus, and tell him I have sent thee up for thirty million days to spin harpstrings."—Kla-

Dimples.

eruptions were due to a "blood humor," for which they gave potash. Thus all the old Sarsa parillas contain potash, a most objectionable and drastic mineral, that instead of decreasing actually creates more cruptions. You have no ticed this when taking other Sarsaparillas than Joy's. It is however now known that the ston ach, the blood creating power, is the seat of all vitiating or cleansing operations. A stomach clogged by indigestion or constipation, vitiater the blood, result pimples. A clean stomach and healthful digestion purifies it and they disappear. Thus Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is compounded after the modern idea to regulate the bowels and stimulate the digestion. The effect is immediate and most satisfactory. A short testimonial to contrast the action of the potash Sarsaparillas and Joy's modern vegetable preparation. Mrs. C. D. Stuart, of 400 Hayes St., S. F., writes: "I have for years had indigestion, I tried a popular Sarsaparilla but it actually caused more pimples to break out on my face. Hearing that Joy's was a later preparation and acted differently, I tried

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A Revelation.



Few people know that the bright bluish-green color of the ordinary teas 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 two-fold. It not only makes the

tea a bright, shiny green, but also permits the
use of "off-color" and worthless teas, which,
once under the green cloak, are readily
worked off as a good quality of tea.
An eminent authority writes on this sub-

ject: "The manipulation of poor teas, to give them a finer appearance, is carried on exten-sively. Green tess, being in this country pecially popular, are produced to meet the

demand by coloring cheaper black kinds by glazing or facing with Prussian blue, tomeric, gypsum, and indigo. This wethod is so general that very little genuine uncolored green too is affered 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 teafragrant 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 Unildhood.

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