

The Dalles Daily Chronicle.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Bits of Information Which May Be of Value to the Busy Housewife.

Cloths used for oiling and waxing floors should be kept clean by soaking them for half an hour in a strong solution of sal soda. Stir with a stick the water should be hot, and the cloths finally rinsed in the water that has a little oil in it, generally using two tablespoonsfuls of oil to two quarts of water, says the Washington Star.

In this connection again comes the word of warning against the wholesale use of old rags for cleaning purposes. It is a false economy to furnish domestics with frayed dusters, linsey towels and mops and scrubbing cloths which fall to pieces in the using. A good share of the plumber's bills against which we inquire so bitterly come by reason of these very rags and shreds which soon clog the pipes leading from bath and sinks. Before commencing the spring cleaning the wise woman will see to it that an abundance of white cleaning cloths, suitable for windows, wood-work and floors, are in readiness, and that each day's work is finished the cloths are washed out and dried ready for the next day.

The secret of having croquettes firm and not grease-soaked lies in their cooking mixed for at least two hours before using. The meat should be chopped very fine, being freed first from every particle of fat and gristle. Allow to each pint of the meat one-half pint scalded milk, one-tablespoonful of butter, two-tablespoonfuls of flour, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a tablespoonful of salt, a half-teaspoonful of pepper, a quarter-teaspoonful of nutmeg or grated lemon peel, as preferred, and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Cook the butter and flour together, add the milk little by little until you have a thick, smooth paste. Then season meat, then add to the white sauce, mixed thoroughly, and the whole turned out to cool. When ready to use, mold into croquettes, dip first in beaten egg show in fine bread crumbs and fry in shallow hot fat.

Small potatoes which are wasteful to peel and cook with larger ones should be sorted out and utilized in salad. Roll these small tubers with their skins on and while still warm parboil and slice thin. Mince parsley and onion very fine, just a fifth of each, and steep over the potatoes in the cold bowl. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, pour over two or three tablespoonsfuls of best olive oil, and season with weak vinegar, adding water if necessary, that it may not be too sour. Potatoes may be used in combination with a number of things such as pickled beets, a fresh cucumber sliced, a Dutch herring, cut up small, or a few sandwiches, minced. Only one of these things at a time is to be used, and it should be mixed with the potatoes before adding the oil and vinegar. The salad may be garnished with pickled beet, chopped fine, and put diagonally across the dish, or simply cut in fancy shapes, and lettuce leaves.

On ironing day, when the irons won't heat fast enough to supply the demand, try placing them on the pancake griddle set down close to the coils. The dripping pan turned over them will aid in conserving all the heat, even with doors and windows opened.

PHOENIX'S SUMMER BEDROOM.

An Arizona Contrivance to Increase the Possibility of Getting a Little Sleep.

The cottonwoods have shed their caterpillars; there has been a thunder-storm; mesquite wood has fallen in price; Indians are selling bows and arrows; the rose and the oleander have long been out; oranges are in bloom; the umbrella tree is putting out its leaves; last summer's salt has been cleaned and pressed; the small boy has gone swimming in the canals; the wise man stays up nights and steals irrigation water from his neighbors; alfalfa is most ready to cut; strawberries have been shipped; mulberries are nearly ripe; summer will soon be here, and the Phoenix summer bedroom will soon be a necessity, says the Arizona Graphic.

Phoenix sleeps out of doors in the summer, and the bedroom is born of that necessity. It is on stilts, is built of wire screens of fine mesh, for the Phoenix mosquito is microscopic in size. It is furnished, according to the taste of the occupant, with interior curtains, to keep out the morning sun, the gaze of the curious and the sand storm.

The bed is a cot of canvas or woven wire, covered perhaps with a sheet, but even a sheet feels like a feather bed on a Phoenix summer night. The bed covering is the roof of the bedroom and careless folks who consult their comfort only don't wear night shirts.

Phoenix is proud of its climate during eight months of the year, but it doesn't talk much to public about its summer. It is a right warm day when the government weather bureau doesn't know what the sun temperature is, and is unable to determine it and that is how hot it gets in Phoenix. I called on Observer Burns one day last July and asked him what the "of fact" temperature was in the sun. He said he did not know, and that the government couldn't afford to experiment to that end. He said he had attempted to catch the sun temperature during the summer of 1898, and had broken a three-dollar thermometer in the attempt. To please my curiosity he hung a thermometer in the sun, watched it until it registered 100 degrees, and then took it in, fearing it would break.

The dynamics of the atmosphere requires this great heat of any degree to all living things except moths and cats. There is a saying in Phoenix that in summer women and cats are nervous, prostrated, while men and dogs thrive and grow fat. There is a luxury in spending one's time during the summer heat that is possible nowhere this side of the mountains, and nothing will quench it so well as cold water. The average man can drink a gallon of water per day during the heated time, and apparently every drop of it comes out through the pores of the skin.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are nearly 2,000 species in a pair of hand-knitted socks.

Nestle's half a million people battle every year in Italy. Salt lake.

Bermuda is furnished New York forests with big bulb for many years.

Twelve canoes shipped from Algiers to New York died on the voyage across the Atlantic.

The imports of crude rubber to this country have for the last 20 years increased 100 per cent.

Some one has calculated that the postmen of London walk together something like 45,000 miles a day—a distance equal to twice the circumference of the globe.

In the last 10 years the speed of ocean steamers has been increased from 8 to 20 knots an hour. Ships have been more than trebled in length, about doubled in breadth and increased tenfold in displacement. The number of passengers carried by a steamer has been increased from 100 to nearly 2,000. The engine power has been made 40 times as great, while the rate of coal consumption per horse power is now only about one-third what it was in 1840.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin offered numerous opportunities for carved and pieced work in ivory, horn, tortoise shell and enamel work.

The shape of the fan was originally modeled after the palm leaf, but it now appears under many different forms. The fixed fan, which is the most primitive type, was first constructed from a leaf on a stalk. The "lamella" fan, which consisted of slips of ivory or similar material, connected together at one end by a pin