

Miscellaneous.

**PROPER USE OF CHLOROFORM.**—Dr. Curtis, of Cincinnati, referring to a recent cause of death from the use of chloroform, gives it as his opinion that many surgeons are too hasty in putting persons under the same anesthetic influence. He himself gives chloroform very slowly through a silk handkerchief. The inhalation of chloroform is only a speedy method of making a person "dead drunk," and Dr. Curtis soon saw that if the anesthetic state were brought on gradually, as intoxication generally is, and stopped as sense and muscular motion are by taking alcoholic liquors, it produced no worse effect upon the system. In both cases the patient often vomits, both when taking the narcotic and when getting rid of it; and in both, insensibility to the severest operations may be produced. All the danger of one over the other is that, in the use of the chloroform, the operators injudiciously ply the agent too fast, and do not stop when the patient has enough. By taking proper care in regard to these things, Dr. Curtis says that operations may safely be performed on very small children and very old persons; on those whose lungs or hearts are diseased, or who are much reduced by chronic ailments of various kinds. —*Baltimore Sun.*

**BURYING WITH THE FEET TO THE EAST.**—*Chambers' Encyclopaedia* has the following explanation of the custom of burial with the feet toward the east.

"The custom of venerating the east was perpetuated by the early Christian Church from various circumstances mentioned in the sacred record. It was said that Christ had been placed in the tomb with his feet toward the east, and at the Day of Judgment he should come from the eastward in the heavens. From these various circumstances, the building of churches with the chancel to the east, bowing to the east on uttering the name of Jesus, and burying with the feet to the east, were introduced as customs in the in the church. It is a curious instance of the intervary of popular customs, that in Scotland, where everything that savored of ancient usage was set aside as Popish by the reformers, the practice of burying with the feet to the east was maintained in the old churchyards, nor is it uncommon still to set down churches with a scrupulous regard to east and west. In modern cemeteries in England and Scotland, no attention seems to be paid to the old punctilio, the nature of the ground alone being considered in the disposition of graves."

**WAYS OF MAKING TEA.**—The Chinaman puts his tea in a cup, and pours hot water upon it, and drinks the infusion of the leaves; he never dreams of spoiling its flavor with sugar or cream. The Japanese triturates the leaves before putting them into the pot. In Morocco they put green tea, a little tansy and a great deal of sugar in the teapot, and fill up with boiling water. In Bokhara every man carries a small bag of tea about with him, a quantity of which he hands over to the booth-keeper whom he patronizes, who concocts the beverage for him. The Bokhariote finds it as difficult to pass a tea booth as our dram drinker does to go by a liquor saloon. His breakfast beverage is Schitschaj, that is tea flavored with milk, cream or mutton fat, in which bread is soaked. During the time sugarless green tea is drunk, with the accompaniment of cakes of flour and mutton suet. It is considered an inexorable breach of manners to cool the hot cup of tea with one's breath; but the difficulty is overcome by supporting the right elbow in the left hand and giving a circular movement to the cup. How long each kind of tea takes to draw is calculated to the second; and when the teapot is emptied it is passed round among the company for each tea drinker to take up as many leaves as can be held between the thumb and finger—the leaves being deemed an especial dainty.

A Syrian convert to Christianity was urged by his employer to go to work on Sunday, but declined. "But," said the master, "does not your Bible say that if a man has an ox or an ass that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day he may pull him out?" "Yes," said the Syrian, "but if an ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should fill up the pit, or sell the ass."

A man on the day he became one hundred years old, went to have a pair of shoes made remarking that he wanted them built substantial, with plenty of hob-nails. The storekeeper suggested that he might not live to wear such a pair of shoes out, when the old man retorted that he commenced this one hundred years a good deal stronger than he did the last one!

How to make Good Bread.

Put what flour will be needed for two or four loaves, according to the size of your family, into your bread bowl or pan. Make a hole in the middle, pressing the flour compactly up to the sides of the pan, then pour in sufficient boiling water to thoroughly scald and wet about one-half of the flour. When cool stir in one cupful of lively domestic yeast, previously soaked in warm water. Set it near the stove or in a warm place in cool weather, cover closely just before retiring at night, and it will be light by morning, when a teaspoonful of salt, and enough more warm, but not hot, water to wet all the flour must be added; knead it very thoroughly, and set it to rise again. When light, work it again, and put it in the pans to rise for the last time, and as soon as it is light bake in a moderately heated oven. If the oven is too hot at first the bread is apt to get brown on top and bottom too soon, and then it will not be done in the middle. A moderate oven at first is best, increasing the heat gradually until the bread is about half done, when it should be of a steady heat until the bread is done.

**THE SECRET OF BAKING BREAD.**  
The grand secret and mystery in having the bread come out of the oven delicious, inviting and nutritive, is the exact point of point of time in putting it in. While in the state of dough it will readily run into various stages of fermentation—the first of these is saccharine, or that which produces sugar—the next is the vinous—the third the acetous, or that producing vinegar, etc. If the dough be formed into loaves, and placed in the oven before the first fermentation has taken place, the bread will turn out heavy. If it be kept from the oven until the second fermentation, it will prove light enough but tasteless, and little better than the same quantity of sawdust. If it be delayed until the acetous fermentation had occurred, it comes out sour, and altogether unpalatable.

It is, then, during the first or saccharine fermentation that it should be cast into the oven; and it will, if sufficiently baked, be found a sweet and wholesome food. That bread should be without sweetness, when allowed to run into the vinous fermentation is very easily explained—the saccharine matter produced by the first fermentation being converted into a vinous spirit, which is driven off by evaporation during the process of baking. This kind of bread may be easily distinguished without tasting, by its loose, open appearance—the pores or cells being very large—whereas, really good bread is marked by fine pores, and a sort of net work in uniform appearance. —*Pacific Rural Press.*

**MONOPOLIES.**—The *Northwestern Home* for April contains some very sensible remarks on this subject, from which we make the following extracts:

Our Oregon exchanges are full of discussions in regard to that Railroad Monster, Ben. Holladay. Mr. H., after gaining the control of the railroad on each side of the Willamette, secured a controlling interest in the Willamette Transportation Company, after which he raised the price of freight, so that it now costs *more* to convey their goods to market than heretofore. This has the effect of prejudicing people against all internal improvements.

We must confess that we have never been prejudiced against great monopolies. They may for a time seem to work an injury to some particular localities, while they are a great benefit to others. If they are an injury to the majority, the people always have it in their power, in the Legislature, through the ballot, to check, "corrall," or "sich" them to remedy the evil. The misfortune is, these monopolies work through some political party—which ever is the most convenient—so party preferences must often be sacrificed to defeat them.

If any monopolies work against our interest as a people, we have the remedy in the ballot.

**UMBRELLAS.**—Dr. Morrison, the great missionary to China, states that there is mention made of umbrellas and parasols in books printed in China more than 1,500 years ago, and that most wonderful traveler, Layard, relates that he discovered on the ruins of Nineveh, in *bas relief*, a representation of a king in his chariot with an attendant holding an umbrella over his head.

We find umbrellas mentioned as in use, or at least known, in England 150 years ago. In Cambridge, we read that early in the last century umbrellas were left out on hire for so much per hour, like sedan chairs. Jonas Hanway, the founder of a hospital in London, has the credit of being the first person in London that had the courage of habitually carrying an umbrella. He died in 1786, and it is said that he carried an umbrella for thirty years; so the date of introduction for general use may be said to date from 1756.

Japanese auctions are conducted on a novel plan, but one which gives rise to none of the noise and confusion which attend such sales in America. Each bidder writes his name and bids upon a slip of paper, which he places in a

box. When the bidding is over, the box is opened by the auctioneer, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.

**FASHION NOTES.**—Ladies who have just returned from abroad report that large panniers have entirely gone out of fashion, and overskirts are made short and plain. They also report that the latest style of dressing the hair is, in a simple coil at the back, and the front hair smoothed over the forehead and put back plainly behind the ears.

The most fashionable colors for evening dresses this season are maize colors and light pink, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes or point lace.

A telegram from Constantinople states that half the city of Antioch has been destroyed by an earthquake. Fifteen hundred persons lost their lives.

There are now in Rome, twenty-two public schools, and an aggregate attendance of six thousand. A year ago no public school was to be found there.

At Sandwich, England, the curfew has been tolled every evening for a period of seven hundred years.

It is the great art and philosophy of life to make the best of the present.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

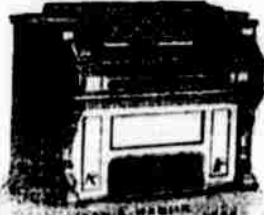
**Remarkable Cure of the Superintendent and Agent of the Guadalupe Mine.**  
"The work goes bravely on." Case No. 6,001—Second Series.

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Dr. A. M. Lopez & Co.—For a long time I have been afflicted with rheumatism in my hands and feet, the pains most of the time being very severe. On the 7th of July I procured some of your UNK WEEED REMEDY, and after taking only Three Bottles, and that I am quite restored to health and strength. I have had the rheumatism for eleven (11) years, and think that the success of the "UNK" in curing a disease of so long standing, in so short a time, is very remarkable. As a tonic and appetizer I have never met with anything equal to the UNK WEEED REMEDY; during the time I was taking it I gained fifteen (15) pounds in weight. Trusting that this certificate will be useful in inducing others affected as I was to try the "UNK," I remain very truly yours,  
JAMES T. BROWN,  
Sup't and Agent Guadalupe Mine, Feb. 1.

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Facts Little Known

RELATING TO LIFE INSURANCE:

THERE IS NO FORFEITURE IN THE New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the following examples prove the fact:

PORTLAND, Nov. 15, 1869.—Loss paid on a policy where the premium was six months overdue—A. C. K. Miller, Portland, Oregon. Amount insured, \$5,000. The payment of this claim was attested by Cincinnati Hills, Jacob Mayer, Geo. H. Flanders, M. Schler.  
COLUSA, Jan. 27, 1870.—Loss paid on a policy where the premium was four months overdue—J. W. Jones, Colusa, Cal.; amount insured, \$10,000. The payment of this claim was attested by Frank Spaulding, W. F. Goad, J. M. Wilson, J. W. Goad, A. J. Johnson M.D., Henry Peyton.  
WALNUT CREEK, Jan. 26, 1871.—Loss paid on a policy where the premium was eleven months overdue: Lawrence G. Peck, Walnut Creek, Cal.; amount insured, \$5,000. The payment of this claim was attested by John Slitz, Orris Pales, John J. Kerr, M. Colver, D. F. Majors.  
COLUSA, Feb. 28, 1871.—Loss paid on a policy where the premium was four months overdue; Jas. H. Cadden, Colusa, Cal.; amount insured, \$3,000. The payment of this claim was attested by W. F. Goad, J. W. Goad, John Boggs, John Cheary.  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 30, 1871.—Loss paid on a policy where the premium was two months overdue; J. J. Levinson, of Boise City, Idaho; amount insured, \$10,000. The payment of this claim was attested by M. B. Barnett, S. A. Gyle, J. Cerf, Rosenthal, Feder & Co.

The above claims were paid under the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company was incorporated in 1853, and is therefore the oldest purely mutual life insurance company in the United States. It has CASH ASSETS OF OVER \$10,000,000, and is the only company on the Pacific coast governed by the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law. DIVIDENDS declared and made available in payments of premiums ANNUALLY.

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JOSEPH NIDDELMISS, Superintendent of Agencies, 10 Front st., Portland.  
CAPT. LYMAN S. SCOTT, Local Agent, State st., Salem. Dec. 1866

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