THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, DECEMBER 18, 1904.

tude of those who are always in the breach. Lift up the sentine's lost in their duty; produre an hour for Sisyphus to breathe in. Take, for a moment, the place of the mother of a family whom the cares of the home and children en-slave; sacrifice a little of our sleep to those who watch long hours by the bed-sides of the sick. Young girl, whom per-haps walking abroad does not always amuse, take the cook's apron and give



BY REV. CHARLES WAGNER

CHAPTER VIL THE SIMPLE PLEASURE.

O YOU find these times amusing? 1 find them rather more sad, myself. fear that my impression may be altogether personal. To see my contemporaries live, to hear them talk, I feel myself unhappily confirmed in the santiment that they do not amuse themselves very much. It is not, however, the fault of not having tried, but it must be admitted that they have had but a mediocre success. Now, how does it happen?

Some accuse politics, or business; others the social questions, or militarism. One has but an embarrassment of choice when one begins to tell the rosary of our great cares. Go then afterward and anuse yourself. There is too much pepper in our soup, for us to eat it with pleasure. We have our arms full of stuff of all sorts, any one of which delicate a domain, like wild hogs in a would suffice to spell our humor. From morning to night you will meet people in a hurry, worried and preoccupied, These have left all their good blood in the vicious conflicts of a morose political movement. Those men have lost heart. from the vile proceedings, the jealousies they have met with in the world of literature and arts. Commercial oppositions also trouble many slumbers, programmes of too exacting studies and the careers too much encumbered spoil the life of the young men; the working class utary suffers the consequences of an industrial struggie without intermission. It becomes disagreeable to command because the prestige is gone; to teach, because respect has diminished; wherever one looks in the plan of this poor humanity. there are subjects for discontent. And yet history represents certain troubled epophs which incked in idvilic tranquility as much as ours and the gravest events | and to make others so. We lack kindness did not hinder from knowing gayety. It and self-forgetfulness. We spread Joy as we spread consolation, by such processes the insecurity of the morrow and the vio lence of the sou lence of the social commotion become the occasion of a new source of vitality. It is not rare to see soldiers sing between two battles, and I do not think I deceive my-self in saying that human joy has cele-brated some of its grandest triumphs. In the hardest times, and in the midst of ob-stacles. But, to sleep peaceably before the battle or to sing in the whiriwind they had motives of internal order which we today perhaps have not got. Joy is not in objects, it is in us. And I persist in bu lieving that the causes of our present dis-comfort, of that contagious had human which invades us, are in us at least as ich as in external circumstances.

To amuse oneself with a free heart one must feel himself on a solid base; he must believe in life and possess it in himself. Many men, alas! even among the young ones, are today disgruntled with life, and do not speak of the philosophers only How can you expect them to amuse themselves when they have that hidden thought that it had perhaps been better, after all, that nothing had ever existed? We observe, aside from that, in the vi-tal forces of these times, a disquieting depression which we must attribute to the abuse that man has made of his sen-sations. Too many excesses of all kinds have warped our senses and altered our faculty for being happy. Nature suc-cumbs beneath the eccentricities with which they have afflicted her. Profound-ly stricken in its very roots, the will to live, in splite of all persisting, seeks to satisfy itself by fictitious means. In the menical domain they have recourse to artificial respiration, to artificial alimentation and to galvaniem. With the same nim we see around the dying pleasure a multitude of beings hastening to awaken it and to reanimate it. The most ingen-ious means have been invented; it will not be said that they have been niggardly in paying the expenses. Everything has been tried-the possible and the imperstble. But in all those complicated alem-bics they have nover succeeded in distill-ing one drop of real joy. We must not nfound pleasure and instruments of easure. Would it be enough to provide pleasure. meself with a brush to be a painter, to buy at greast cost a Stradivarius to be a musician? Even if you had external objects of the most perfect kind, and the By James Ritchey, instructor in Woodwork most ingenious, for your amusement, you would be no farther advanced. But, with a bit of charcoal, a great painter can trace a sketch that will be immortal. One must have the talent or genius to be a painter, and to amuse oneself one must have the faculty of being happy. Whosoever possenses that can amuse himself at small cost. This faculty is destroyed in man by skepticism, fictitious life, and the abuse of It, and it is gained only by moderation, normal habits of conneence, moderation, normal making of activity and thought. One excellent proof of what I advance, and one very easy to gather, is found in the fact that everywhere that one meets a simple and healthy life, authentic pleasa simple and beatiny inc, authentic pleas-ture is its accompaniment, like the per-fume of natural flowers. This life may have been difficult, shackled, deprived of what we generally consider as the very conditions of pleasure, but one sees flourthat rare and delicate plantjoy. It plerces between two paving stones, a crevice in a wall, or a fissure in a rock. One asks oneself how or from whence it came. But it lives, while in the warm conservatories, with enriched soll, you cultivate it with its weight in gold only to see it wither and die to the actors of the theater what Ask public amuses itself the most with com-edy, and they will tell you the great mans of people. understand. For that class, comedy is an exception. It is not saturated with an exception. It is not saturated with it by having too much of it. And it is, besides, a rest from its rule fattures. The pleasure it finds in it has been honosily earned, and it knows the price of the little pennies earned by the sweat of the brow, and, moreover, it has not been mingled with the intrigues of the artists; it does not know any of the illusions, and believes in it all. By all these means it believes in it all. By all these means it enjoys an unmixed pleasure. I see the biase skeptic from here, with his eyeglass shining, in that box, throwing a disdainful look at the laughing crowd: "Poor people, idiots, ignorant and clown-

"Bravol children; that is just right." We would ask to be of the party. On the other hand, I use vilagurs disnot to cause to be put forward to the first ranks in our reunions, all those things that ramp on our nerves in every-day life? "citizens": peasants rendered Can we not forget for one hour our prerunsed in ugiy by the dressmakers, and as a prin-cipal ornament of the festival a gathertensions, our divisions, our classifications, our persons; in short, to become children ing of degenerates, who bawl concert-hall songs; and, sometimes, holding the place of honor, a few stroling actors of makes men better? the tenth class come for the occasion, to smooth off the rougher points of these rurals, and to permit them to taste of a particular kind, and to offer to my well-refined pleasures. For drinks, liquors intentioned readers the occasions to harbased on alcohol made from potatoes, or absinthe. There is no originality or plo-turesqueness in all of it. Of gay abandon, My object is to recommend to their atten-

I feel obliged here to make a remark of ness themselves to a magnificent work.

perhaps, and vulgarity, but not that aban-fonment which brings innocent pleasure. neglected from the point of view of pleasure. We think that a This question of pleasure is a capital ons. The most sedate persons neglect it in general as a futility, the utilitarians as delicate a domain, like wild hogs in a guard. And they decide that these, being delivered to the most serious occupations, are vowed to their functions as is the ox Interest which is attached to joy. It is a to his labors. Diversions are incompat-sacred flame which must be nourished, and this with this kind of activity. Pushing this manner of seeing further forward. which throws a dazzling light over life. Which throws a dazzling light over ille. He who determines to entertain it accom-think that the infirm, afflicted, ruined per olishes a work as profitable to humanity plishes a work as profitable to humanity as he who builds bridges, pierces tunnels, or cultivates the ground. To conduct one-indow, like the northern slopes of the self in such a way, that one maintains in himself, in the midst of his labors and mountains, and that it is necessary that it should be so. From this they conclude generally enough that these sedate men the troubles of life, the faculty of being happy and that he may, like a sort of salneed no pleasure, and that it would be unbecoming to offer it to them. As to those who are affileted, it would be a lack y contagion, propagate happiness ng his fellow-beings, is to do a work of solidarity in the noblest signification of of delicacy to break the thread of their sad thoughts. It seems thus to be adthe term. To give a little pleasure, to smooth the careworn brow, throw a little mitted that certain persons are con demned to remain austere forever, that we must meet them with an austere mien light on dark paths, what a divine reality But it is only by a great simplicity of heart and speak only of austere things to them. that one can succeed in filling fi. We are not simple enough to be happy And so they must leave smiles outside the door when they go to see the sick,

the unhappy ones, and adopt a somber face, a lamentable air and chose heart-breaking subjects of conversation. Thus as give but negative results. To console someone what do we do? We insist upon they bring darkness to those who are in black, shadow to those who are in the shade. They contribute to the isolation denying his sufferings, to dispute them, shude. and in persuading him that he is mistaken in belleving himself unfortunate. At botof the isolated, monotony to mournful lives. They enmure certain existences as tom, our language translated in truthful words, would be reduced to this: in a dungeon because they grow grass around their desert asylums; they speak low when they approach them as though "You suffer, friend? That is strange; ou must be mistaken, for I do not feel approaching a tomb. Who can guess the extent of this infernal work of cruelty accomplished thus daily in the world? It

anything." The only human means of solace to a suffering being is to partake of it in one's heart. What must an unhappy man feel consoled after this fashion. should not be thus. When you see the men or women consecrated to severe tasks, or the painful

office of visiting human miseries and binding wounds, remember that these be-To divert our neighbor, and cause him to pass an agreeable moment, we take it to ourselves in the same way. We invite ings are made like you, that they have the same needs, and that there are hours when they require pleasure and forgethim to admire our wit, to laugh at our jokes, to frequent our house, to sit at our fulness. table, and everywhere glorify our desire from their mission by making them laugh to show off. Sometimes also we, with a protecting liberality, offer him the alms sometimes-they who see so many tears and pains. On the contrary, you will give them new strength to better continue in of an amusement of our own choosing. At least let us not invite him to amuse himtheir labors. self with us, as we invite one to a game of cards, with the inward intention of exor individuals in affliction, do not sur-

ploiting it to our own profit. round them like those with the plague, with a sanitary cordon, which you will Do you think that the greatest pleasure for others is to admire us, to recognize cross only after taking precaution which our superiority, or to serve us as an instrument? Is there in this world an anrecalls to them their unhappy lot. On the contrary, after having shown all your noyance comparable to that of feeling that we have been exploited, protected or en-rolled in a claque? To give pleasure to others, and to have it oneself, we must begin by setting aside the I which is so haleful, and to hold it enchained during all these diversions. There is no greater kill-joy than that. Be good fellows, amithe world. able, benevolent, hide our medals, our dec-orations, our titles, and put ourselves at the disposal of others with all our hearts. Let us live sometimes to make others smile, even if for but an hour, forgetting

amuse, take the cook's apron and give her the "key to the fields." Thus you will make others happy and be so your-We walk forever by the side of beings loaded with burdens that we could take upon ourselves, even if only a little while. But this short respite would suffice to cure the evils, revive the joy almost stiffed in many hearts, and open a large scheed in many hearts, and open a high career to good will among men. How much better we should understand each other if we only knew how to put our-selves with a single heart into each other's places, and how much more pleas-ure we should find in living.

I have said too much elsewhere* of the

organization of pleasure among the young to return to it here in detail. But I am anxious to say in substance that which we cannot repeat often enough: If you wish that youth be moral, do not neglect its pleasures, and do not abandon the care of procuring them to hazard. You will, per-haps, reply that youth does not like to have its amusements governed by rule, and that in these days youth is spolled and amuses itself but too much. I will answer you, first, that we can suggest ideas, indicate directions, create occasions for pleasure without making any rules. In the next place, I wish to ask you to observe that you are mistaken in imagining that young people amuse themselves too much Apart from those fictitious, enervating and disuniting pleasures which blast the life instead of making it blossom biast the life instead of making it biosom and become radiant, there remains today but little. Abuse, that enemy of legifi-mate use, has so well smutted the earth that it becomes difficult to touch any-thing which it has not solled. From there comes the forbidding prudences and pro-bibitions without number. One could scarcely budge if one would avoid contact with those unwholesome pleasures.

In the youth of today, particularly among those who respect themselves, the lack of pleasure occasions them profound suffering. We are not weaned without some inconvenience from this generous wine. It is impossible to prolong this state of things without deepening the shadow over the heads of our young generations. We must come to their aid. Our children are the heirs of a world that is not gay give them the legacy of great cares, embarrassing questions, and a life loaded with shackles and complica-tions. Let us at least make an effort to light the morning of their days. Let us organize pleasure, create shelters and open our hearts and our homes. Put the family into your game. Let gayety cease to be an imported com-modity. Reunite our sons whom our

morose inward manners drive into the streets, and our girls who grow weary of solitude. Let us multiply family gatherings, receptions and family ex-cursions, lift good humor among us to the heights of an institution. Let the school take its part. Let the masters and scholars, or students, meet oftener and amuse themselves together. That would advance serious work. There is nothing like having a good laugh with one's professor; and, reciprocally, to understand a student or scholar well,

And when you know families in distress, he must have been elsewhere than on the benches or the examination chair. And who will furnish the money? What a question! That is indeed the central error. Pleasure and moneythey take those for the two wings of sympathy and all your respect for their-suffering, comfort them, ald them to live, bring them a perfume from outside; something, in short, to show them that their missry has not excluded them from the same bird. Alus! the illusion is coarse! Pleasure, like all really preclous things in this world, cannot be bought or sold. To amuse oneself one

must pay with himself; that is the es-sential You are not forbidden to open your purse if you can do it, and if you find it useful. But, I assure you, it is the world. Offer your sympathy, also, to all who have absorbing occupations, and who are, so to speak, rivsted to their places. The world is filled with sacrificed beings, who have never any rest or pleasure, and to whom the most modent respite does them being worked hard first, be as or indispensable. Pleasure and sim-or indispensable. Pleasure and sim-plicity are two old acquaintances. Re-ceive simply, reunite yourselves sim-ply. Having worked hard first, be as orginable as lovel as possible to your an immense good. And it would be so easy to secure this minimum of alleviaamiable, as loyal as possible to your

sary to use a plane or scraper. The open grain or pores of the wood will be filled with the fine particles of sand

loosened from the paper, and these hard, flinty grains will destroy the keen edge of the scraper or other

Sandpaper.

FIG. 65.



And gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies fail.

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derstood and some practice gained in the strong and firm connections be made. the soft the bow saw and calthest file, be-fore making it of quartered oak. As maga-nack may be made 21 inches or 29 inches between the sides, or even longer if de-berger and a soft and a soft and a soft and a shown at D in stred.

Having decided on the length of the rack, a "atock bill," or list of the pieces required, should be written out. This will prevent many mistakes and enable the

former articles, should be made first of bored in the second piece for the threaded brass screw eyes, such as shown at D in

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1.00 (the Ensol Auraning train con-inctic at Woodburn, (dairy except bun-uay) With train to-plount Anges, biver ton, brownsvin, bpringfiout, Welle ing and Natron. Albany paseenger onsects at Wood und with bit, Ange and Bilverton local 4:00 P. M. *7.50 A. M. Jorvallis passenger. 18:25 A. M. iberidan passenger. "Daily. || Daily, except Sunday.

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10.2.4. M. Returning from Cowego arrive Portland daily Sile A. M., 180, 5:00, 5:00, 0:10, 1:30, 0:30, 11:10 P. M. Daily except Sunday, 0:30, 7:30, 9:30, 10:20, 11:45 A. M. Except Monday, 12:33 A. M. Sunday only, 10:00 A. M. Leave from same depot for Dailya and Inter-mediate points daily scoopt Sunday, 4 F. M. Arrive Portland, 10:30 A. M. The Independence-Monmouth motor line oper-tes daily to Monmouth and Airlie, connecting with S. P. Co, trains at Dailas and Independence.

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ATLANTIC EXPRES

And yet it is they who are the really living beings, while he is an artificial be-ing, a mannikin, incapable of feeling that fine and healthful intoxication of an hour

of frank pleasure. Unfortunately, the unaffected articesness is disappearing even from the pop-ular places. We see the people of the cities, and those of the country places later, break away from the good old tra-ditions. The mind, pervected by alcohol, the passion for play, and unbealthy lit-erature, contracts, little by little, un-healthy tastes. The fictitious life forces its way into these centers formerly simple and at once it is like the phyliczera which destroys the vines. The robust tree, the joy of the rustic, feels its sap cease to flow and its leaves dye themselves with yellow. Compare one of those outdeer fetes of the good old style with one of the village festivals, so-called, mod-ernized. On the one hand, in the re-spected frame of secular customs solid countrymen sang their songs of the country, danced the country dances, in their peasant's attire, drank their native drinks, and seemed to completely enjoy themselves. They amused themselves like the blacksmith at his forge, as the ande falls, an the colts bound in the meadow. It is contagious, and wine your heart. In spite of oneself one says:

all things else. The sacrifice is but ap-parent; for no one amuses himself bettor than those who know how to give them-selves simply to procure a little happiness and forgetfuiness for those around them. When shall we be simple enough men which hinders us from seeing the lassi-

THE TENTH LESSON IN MANUAL TRAINING Cabinet Scraper and How to Use It-Directions for Magazine Rack.

You will not win them away

ing and Patternmaking, Armour Insti-tute of Technology, Chicago.

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.) W HILE describing the construc-tion of the hall glass in our last article in our tion of the hall glass in our last article directions were given to smooth off the face of the frame with sandpaper in order to prepure it for the shallac or other varnish with which it should be coated.

If the frame is made of pine or other soft and straight-grained wood, sandpaper will give the necessary finish to the surface, provided the plane is sharp and if, when the surface is nearly com pleted, it is set so as to cut only very thin shavings. If quartered oak or other hardwood is used the grain is often torn out and roughened by the plane, owing to the crossgrained and curly character of nearly all these woods. This crossing and interlocking of the cap iron must be set down to within a hair line of the cutting edge to break

off the gnaried fibers and prevent them The reason is not difficult to For that class, comedy is ing planed. But even with this precaution the plane will tear and slightly

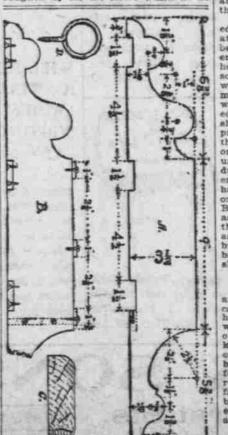
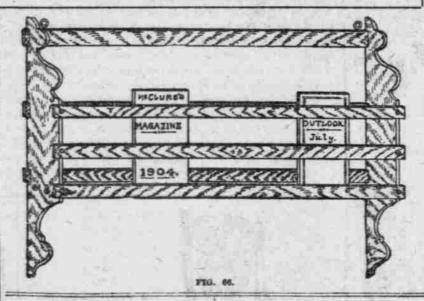


FIG. 67.



Take careful notice of the fact that no amount of sand papering will ever smooth a torn surface, and before using it a finer cutting tool is necessary— the cabinet scraper. This tool is made of thin saw-plate steel and should be an angle, contrary to the direction in sharpened in this manner several

about four to five inches long and three to three and one-half inches wide. To sharpen the scraper, the two long edges are first filed flat and square or at right angles to the sides. This is best accomplished by placing the scrap-er edge up in the bench vise, and while holding the file square across the scraper push and draw it steadily side-paper.

wise from end to end of the edge. This motion will produce a drawing cut which will give a very smooth square edge. After filing the edge true and slightly rounding from end to end to

prevent the corners from tearing, rub the edge smooth with an oil stone, not only on the edge, but also on both sides, until a perfectly smooth angle is pro-duced. Then with a "scraper burnish-er"-shown at A in Fig. 65, or any very er —snown at A in Fig. ss. or any very hard smooth steel implement, held flat on the side of the scraper—as shown at B, force the edge down until it looks as shown at C. Return the scraper to the vise, and, holding the burnisher as at D by both hands (one end of the burnisher in sech hand), turn this edge burnisher in each hand), turn this edge back until it can be felt and appears as

shown at E. How to Use the Scraper. To use the scraper hold it up at an angle of about 30 degrees from verti-

cal, and while puehing it forward press hard and firmly to the surface of the wood. Never run the scraper lightly wood. over the wood, for this will destroy the over the wood, for this will destroy the keen, wharp edge, but press firmly and compei it to cut like a plane. If it has been well sharpened it will cut per-fectly smooth and in no way tear or roughen the cross fibers of the sur-

Tace. When dull, resharpen with the burnisher by first turning the cutting edges forward again as at C, and then as before turning them back, as at E. If the burnisher is always used with care, so as not to cut or break off these outtings adges the seminar may be zeedges forward again as at C, and then as before turning the mack, as at E. If the burnisher is always used with care, so as not to cut or break off these cutting edges, the scraper may be re-

prevent many mistakes and enable the worker to use greater economy in laying out and in cutting up his lumber. The projection of the front and back strips over the two sides, as shown in Fig. 65, is consumpted inch and the thickness of is one-quarter inch, and the thickness of the sides and of the shelf is one-half inch. If the rack is to be 29 inches long inside, our stock list will read as follows-all sizes being net, and always in inches.

2 pieces 21x3%x1%-sides. piece 2x3%x14-shelf. pieces 30%x114x16-strips for back.

2 pieces 304ax1x5-16 or 14-front strips.

When marking off the above pieces on the board from which they are sawed, mark each plece one-quarter inchwider and one inch longer than the above net sizes. This is the extra allowance for sawing and for planing to dimensions. However well the lumber may have been planed by machine in the planing mill, it must be replaned by hand to remove the marks of the revolving cutters of the planer.

Having sawed out the nine pleces neces sary for this rack, with a plane dress each piece to the sizes given in the stock list, then cut off each piece to the net length and plane and smooth the ends of the pleces. Should any surface be cross-grained and rough, it must be scraped smooth.

The two sides must next be laid out as shown at A in Fig. 67. In this design we have purposely made all the curves of cir-cular arcs, and as all distances of centers and lengths of radii are given, the pattern, if studied carefully, can be easily repro-duced full size. If a hand bow saw (Fig. 26) is used each piece must be marked out and sawed separately, but if a scroll saw, such as shown in Fig. 27, is used, the two pleces can be tacked together and both sawed as a single piece. Always nail in the outside wood, which will be cut away, Never use sandpaper on any surface on which it will afterwards be neces-nail holes.

Patterns.

When several pieces are to be sawed to the same shape a pattern is first cut from thin piece of soft board, or of cardboard or very heavy drawing paper This pattern can be used to mark out any number of pieces of the same kind, and saves much time and labor, besides giving

reater uniformity. After the sides are sawed to shape the edges must be carefully filed and sandpa-pered smooth, holding the paper on a sandpaper stick, such as is shown at E in Sand paper is made in many grades from No. 000, very fine, to No. 3, which is very coarse. For woodwork Nos. 00, Fig. 57, and lastly sandpaper the sides and all the other parts of the rack. The three front strips may have their two front corers rounded as shown in the cross see tion at C in Fig. 67, and while this is not necessary it will add greatly to the ap-pearance of the front of the rack. At B is shown a side view, illustrating the method of construction and of connecting the several parts.

When assembling the pieces, the two sides must first be screwed to the shelf piece of the rack. For this purpose four round-head brass crews, one and one-half inch No. S will be needed, and for the three front strips six round-head brass crews three-fourths inch No. 6. The screws used for the back strips are the common flat-head, three-fourths inch No. 6, the heads of which must be counter-sunk into the strips so as to be flush or 0, 1/2, 1, 11/2 and 2 are the only grades just a little below the surface of the used, Sandpaper is made very cheaply by machinery-a roll of strong paper

When boring the two side pieces for the passing over a revolving brush, on a large glue pot, which coats its surface with glue, after which it is carried by larger screws, and also the ends of the strips for their screws, do not fail to bore the holes through them slightly larger larger screws, and also the ends of the strips for their screws, do not fall to bore the holes through them slightly larger than the diameter of the stem of the screw just below the head, or of such a size that the screws will pass through rollers under a distributing box of fine sharp sand of the required grade. The sand adheres to the glued surface and screw, just below the head, or of such a



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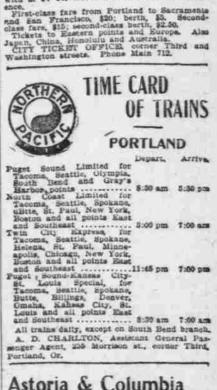
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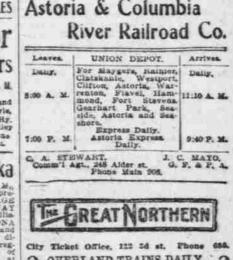
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