HE TELEPHONE.

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DEMOCRATIC.

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

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THE TELEPHONE.

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STOVES In the county, the new ACORN. These stoves, without doubt, are the best stove manufactured. One of these stoves will be given to the new cash subscriber to the TELEPHONE who guesses nearest its weight.

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Shaving, Hair Cutting and——
——Shampoing Parlors.
C. H. FLEMING, Prop.
All kinds of fancy hair cutting done in the latest and neatest style.
All kinds of fancy hair dressing and hair curling a specialty. Special attention given to
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I also have for sale a very fine assortment of hair oils, hair tonics, cosmetics, etc.
CIGARS! I have in connection with my parlor, the largest and finest stock of
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Ever in the city.
THIRD STREET McMINNVILLE, OREGON

New Blacksmith Shop!
AMITY, OREGON.
SAM LIKENS, Proprietor.
Blacksmithing and carriage ironing of every description.
Horse Shoeing
And plow work a specialty.
Also manufacture the
Celebrated Oregon Iron Harrow,
GIVE ME A CALL. 50tf

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Livery Feed and Sale Stables,
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LOGAN BROS., & HENDERSON,
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The Best Rigs in the City. Orders Promptly attended to Day or Night.

CITY STABLES,
Third Street, between E and F
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Henderson Bros. Props.
First-class accommodations for Commercial men and general travel.
Transient stock well cared for.
Everything new and in First-Class Order
Patronage respectfully solicited 1tf

"WHEN"
You want any thing in the line of
Job Printing
Call at the office of the WEST SIDE TELEPHONE. We will guarantee you
BEST WORK, LOWEST PRICES.
We make a specialty of Fine
Bank and Card Printing.

Mrs. H. P. Stuart,
—THE LEADER IN—
MILLINERY,
Hair weaving and Stamping.
Opposite Grange Store McMinnville, Or.

S, A. YOUNG, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon,
McMINNVILLE, - - - OREGON.
Office and residence on D street. All calls promptly answered day or night.

Lyle Wright
Dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Etc, Etc,
Repairing neatly done at reasonable rates.
Wright's new building. Corner Third and F streets, McMinnville, Or.

WM. HOLL,
Proprietor of the
McMinnville Jewelry Store,
The leading
JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.
—OF—
YAMHILL COUNTY,
Third Street, McMinnville Or.

W. V. PRICE,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
Up Stairs in Adams' Building,
McMinnville, Oregon

RESTORING BREATH.

A Discovery That Will Be of Great Use to the Scientific World.

A miraculous surgical experiment has been performed at Buffalo by Dr. George E. Fell, professor of physiology at the University of Niagara. Dr. Fell is an enthusiastic vivisectionist, and has made a number of experiments whereby he claims he has discovered a means of saving human life after the patient has taken poison. Several weeks ago a man named Patrick Burns, who had been on a debauch, took a large dose of morphia, and was given up as dead. After Burns had been unconscious for five hours, Dr. Fell was called in. It had occurred to him that if he had an artificial respiratory apparatus he would be able to bring back the patient to life. He had often applied artificial respiration to dogs and cats at college during his lectures, to show the action of their hearts and lungs. Burns was a poor patient, and the physician had very little hope of being successful. There was no pulse, and only a slight flutter around the region of the heart, which showed that it had not ceased to beat. There were a number of physicians present, and the experiment was considered a chimerica one as far as success was concerned An incision was made in the throat, and a respiratory tube was placed in the trachea. The blood which oozed from the wound was a dark coffee color. The lungs of the patient were useless, and when air was blown into them they were so stiff that they could not contract. Artificial means were used, pressure on the chest to expel the air and cause the expirations. This was kept up for fifteen minutes before any change was noticed. The blood soon became more arterial in color as it came from the wound, and the face assumed a life-like expression. The muscles of the eyes twitched when pressed by the finger. After a time the eyes opened, and the legs and arms began to move. Water was placed to the patient's lips and he drank greedily. For two hours the artificial breathing was kept up. The tube was removed, and the wound was closed with antiseptic dressing. The patient, an hour after breathing was restored, had an attack of delirium tremens, the result of drinking. It took five men to hold him, and the wound commenced to bleed afresh. This was stopped, and when the poison passed from the system, after three days the respiration increased, and it was evident that the patient would recover. In two weeks he was able to go out and attend to his business. Dr. Fell used a very crude apparatus which he employs in vivisection. He is now perfecting an instrument which can be used by an operator in such cases as the one described. The discovery is a valuable one, and will be of great use to the scientific world.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

Home-Made Sawing Machine.

A New York correspondent of an Eastern paper tells how a cross-cut saw may be used to good advantage by one man: One end of the saw—the handle being taken off—is hung by a swinging bar several feet long to the side of the wood house. The swinging bar should run between two horizontal strips, which will make it run steady. To support the stick which is to be sawed, a heavy piece is fastened on the corner of the shed, and a crooked piece is fastened to the side of the shed, either by nailing from the inside or bolts, or by setting it in the ground. The saw should have a good set so it will go through the wood without cramping. The longer the swinging bar is the less rocking motion the saw will have.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Disasters to eyesight are evidently more common than is generally supposed, judging from the statement that more than 2,000,000 glass eyes are made annually in Germany and Switzerland. An artificial eye seldom lasts more than five years, the secretion of the glands turning it cloudy.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

WOMAN AND HOME.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE CARE OF THE KITCHEN FLOOR.

Cooking and Temperance—A Useful Garment—Married Women's Lives—Some Simple Remedies—Selfish Parents—Need of Hygiene—Household Hints.

The care of the kitchen floor is something in which all good housewives are interested, for a kitchen is never attractive where this has been neglected. No matter how neat and orderly the rest of the room may be, if the floor is not clean the room never looks tidy. It is said that a nicely polished stove and a clean kitchen floor are the badges of good housewives, and, however true this may be, certain it is that the care of these articles goes a good way toward giving to the room a tidy appearance.

Many women, in washing a white, unstained soft wood floor, use the hot suds from the boiler that is left after getting through the family washing, which is a very poor plan, indeed, for the tendency of suds is to darken the floor if the boards are not thoroughly rinsed with clear water afterward. As these women seldom think of rinsing the boards, the floors of their kitchens always have a dark, uncared for appearance.

To keep a floor nice and clean is not such very hard work if one goes about it properly. Be sure to have a clean flannel cloth to begin with, for there is nothing like flannel for this purpose, and old flannel underwear is just the thing. Hot water has long been the standing rule for washing floors, and with plenty of soap and energetic use of the scrubbing brush has often succeeded in whitening the floors; but the best authorities now say cold water is the best. Into a pail of clean, cold water put two tablespoonfuls of ammonia. Sweep thoroughly before commencing to wash the floor. If the floor is very dirty some good soap can be used, but usually the ammonia is sufficient. No scrubbing brush is needed, for the ammonia more than takes its place; and really, if this liquid never did anything but banish the scrubbing brush, it has accomplished something for which all womankind should be thankful, for of all the articles in the household for wasting strength, the scrubbing brush stands at the head.

The zinc under the stove should be thoroughly cleaned before the rest of the floor is touched. Begin the floor at one corner of the room, and, if convenient, work toward the door. Use plenty of water, and only wash as small a piece of the floor at a time as you can conveniently without doing much reaching. Have a dry, clean cloth especially for wiping, and always wipe down the length and with the grain of the boards. If wiped across the boards the floor is apt to be streaky. In washing each piece wash beyond the joining line, so that when done there will not be a dark mark between them, which there surely will be if this is not done carefully.

Some women prefer using a mop for this work, while others declare they cannot use one, and would much rather go down on their knees to do it. For a woman who uses it properly a mop is the best thing for washing the kitchen floor, or, in fact, any floor. Any woman who uses clean, soft cloths and plenty of ammonia water, and good soap if desired, in mopping the floor, will have just as nice, clean floor as her next door neighbor, who does it in the old way, besides saving a great deal of strength and time.—Boston Budget.

Good Cooking and Temperance.

The condition of the poor in so called civilized countries is for the most part wretched chiefly because the masses know nothing of the proper methods of preparing food, or of the selection of it. They, as a rule, waste their food fund in extravagant and injudicious purchases, and then they spoil half they buy through their culinary incapacity. Out of these spoiled meals—out of all this indigestible, unpalatable food; out of the disgust which such barbarous cooking breeds—arises the craving for drink which drives thousands and tens of thousands to the saloon for comfort and compensation.

It may confidently be asserted that not 10 per cent. of the men who drink do so solely because they relish liquor. When such a positive love of drink exists it is generally a symptom of disease. Men are led to drink or driven to it by external conditions most often, and nothing is more conducive to this end than the miserable dieting which is the common lot of the poor. The man who knows that he has a wholesome, savory meal awaiting him at home is not likely to linger at the saloon. The life which grows up about the latter place is not a natural one. The customers of the bar seek that place as an alternative quite as often as because they like it. They are fugitives from discomfort, from bad and repulsive food, from dirt and evil smells; not seldom from the foul moods bred in their womenkind by misery and rum and beer. Women are driven to drink by the hopelessness of making homes for their husbands and children. Their ignorance of cooking and housekeeping thwarts all their efforts, and they attribute the squalor in which they vegetate to their poverty, and fall back on the saloon as a source of forgetfulness.

Teach them or their daughters to cook, and at once light is let in on their darkened lives. They then hold a talisman which will bring their husbands from the rum shop, and keep them at home, which is more. They can then establish something like a family circle, and the nucleus fixed, new means of extending the wholesome influence will develop of themselves. The whole character of the average workingman can be improved, elevated, sweetened, by this one instrumentality. Teach the girls to cook, and an immense deal of friction will be eliminated from modern life. Temperance and wholesome food are natural allies and partners, and bad food is the greatest incentive to drink that can be named. By all means, therefore, let the cooking schools be heartily approved and supported.—New York Tribune.

A Useful Garment.

A pretty apron is one of usual shape, pleated into a waistband, with a full bib or plastron front, gathered at the top or bottom. The apron is left the whole width of the goods at the lower part, and a small slope cut off gradually a few inches from the lower edge, until at the waist the gore cutting is about three inches wide. A few pleats are fixed in the waist of the apron at each side, making a slight hollowing in the center. Stitch on a two and one-half inch band for the waist; sew first on one side and then on the other, so that no rough edges are left. Cut a piece for the bib; turn up the lower edge on the right side and run in two gathering threads. Draw up to about six inches in length, and the lower edge to the lower edge of the apron band at the back, stitching the upper edge of the band to the bib, so as to hide the upper row of gathering thread. Turn down the upper edge of the bib two inches on the wrong side and make two rows of gathering about one-half inch below the top edge, so as to leave a little frill above.

Fold a little band of stuff, six inches long and one inch deep; fix it at the back, and neatly arrange the gatherings on this, drawing them up to fit the band in length. Sew by hand and arrange to set well. The hems on the apron and the upper edge and sides of the bib can be trimmed with work or lace, or tucks, insertions, feather stitch, etc., can be employed to decorate. A neat way to fasten the bibs is to stitch two narrow bands about an inch wide, and fasten them at the back of the two upper corners of the bib, pass them over the shoulder, and fasten to a button on the dress about half way down the back When the dress is not fastened behind, cut the bands longer, cross like braces, and fasten on two buttons, placed one each side of the button that fastens the waist of the apron. This apron looks very pretty when made in ecru sprigged muslin, trimmed with lace; the bib edged with lace and the lower edge gathered and sewed outside the band, so that a frill of lace falls below the waist. Bows of ribbon or ribbon waistbands are added. With an apron to match a morning gown, the latter will last clean half as long again.—Philadelphia Times.

Lives of Married Women.

American women marry too early and live too secluded. Many are scarcely out of school before they have settled down as wives and housekeepers. The cares of a family are devolving on them before they have the strength and nerve to perform them. One reason that our female ancestors lasted longer and had better health was that their minds were not so much taxed nor the nerves so highly strung. They had the full use of their powers. Their physical health was better; their constitutions stronger. Those that had much mental activity generally had sufficient physical exertion to counterbalance it.

Most women know not enough of the laws that govern health and of the diseases incident to their sex and children. How often do we see peevishness manifested by a sickly wife and mother that, by a knowledge of the laws of health and strict observance of them, might be strong and healthy, and fitted for her responsible and arduous duties! The majority of married women, with families of small children, need more relaxation and a greater variety of innocent recreation. Many of them become so chained down in body and mind by the mention of household cares and labor that their health and spirits sink beneath the load, and in appearance, strength and spirits they grow prematurely old. Some housewives suffer much annoyance from bad servants, and some perform drudgery for which they are unfitted. The indoor labor performed by many American women is astonishing. What affects the body influences the mind. When one is worn and irritated it acts on the other. English women usually have better servants and more of them. They are trained thoroughly for the special departments of house and kitchen work. English women walk and ride more, marry later, and have by nature better constitutions.—Virginia Penny in Courier-Journal.

Young Housekeepers Should Know

That buttermilk will take out mildew stains.

That bottles are easily cleaned with hot water and fine coals.

That old napkins and old tablecloths make the very best of glass cloths.

That it is well to keep large pieces of charcoal in damp corners and in dark places.

That three teaspoonfuls of kerosene put in the wash boiler will greatly assist in the last rubbing.

That if the hands are rubbed on a stick of celery after peeling onions, the smell will be entirely removed.

That tubs will not warp or crack open if the precaution is taken to put a pail of water into each, directly after use.

That chloride of lime should be scattered, at least once a week, under sinks and in all places where sewer gas is liable to lurk.

That it is an excellent plan to have a penny bank, to be opened once a year, when a book may be purchased or the contents may be used in any way desired.

That one pound of fine tobacco put into a pail of boiling water and allowed to partially cool, when put upon a carpet with a soft brush, will brighten the colors and remove surface dirt.

That turpentine and black varnish put into any good stove polish, is the blacking used by hardware dealers for polishing heating stoves. If properly put on it will last throughout a season.

That table linens should always be hemmed by hand. Not only do they look more dainty, but there is never a streak of dirt under the edge after being laundried as with machine sewing.—Mrs. W. H. Maher in Good Housekeeping.

Some Simple Remedies.

For a sore throat, cut slices of fat, boneless bacon, pepper thickly and tie around the throat with a flannel cloth.

When stung by a bee or a wasp, make a paste of common earth and water, put on the place at once and cover with a cloth.

For a cold on the chest, a flannel rag rung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief.

When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better.

For a cough, boil one ounce of flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy, and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible.

Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite; for this beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar, and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

For a burn or scald, make a paste of common baking soda and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken, apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh.

At the first signs of a ring round, take a cupful of wood ashes, put in a pan with a quart of cold water, put the pan on the stove, put your finger in the pan, keep it there until the water begins to boil, or as long as it can be borne. Repeat once or twice if necessary.—"L. L." in Good Housekeeping.

Selfish Parents to Blame.

A generation or two ago plain American fathers and mothers did not entertain the fanciful idea that the state should take charge of everybody's education, morals and habits. They believed that it was their duty to keep an eye on their boys, and in cases of misbehavior they resorted without compunction to a tough hickory or a barrel stave. Thirty or forty years ago, if a Georgia father had been told that his sixteen-year-old boy was in danger of having a congested brain from the smoking of cigarettes, he would have rushed the youngster out into the back yard and sailed into him with a stick. In those days people didn't appeal to societies or a Women's Christian Temperance Union or the legislature when their boys went wrong. They simply made a family affair of it and straightened it out satisfactorily.

The other day we said that there could be no great improvement in morals until we restored the thorough and efficient system of family education and government which formerly prevailed. What we said applies directly to this cigarette evil. If boys are to be allowed to be their own masters, choose their companions and dispose of their time, we may rest assured that the majority will pick up many vices that will injure them in the future. Do you want your boy to grow up pure, honest, sober and industrious? Begin your work on him at home, and keep at it. Good laws and good schools can never take the place of the old-fashioned family training.

We cannot afford to have a lot of tobacco hearts and congested brains pushed into society and business circles. The great problems and gigantic concerns of this age demand men who enjoy the largest measure of physical and mental health. We must have them at any cost. If they cannot be produced under our present system, let us go back in some degree to the common sense simplicity of our fathers. It will not hurt the youngsters; it will be their salvation in more ways than one.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Knowledge of Sewing.

A generation ago it was thought shocking if a girl married having no knowledge of sewing. Instruction in how to cut and make her own underclothing, and to do plain and fine mending of all kinds, was esteemed an important part of a young woman's education. Although sewing machines were practically unknown, most mothers made all their own and their children's and husbands' underwear. Now that shopwork has to a great extent superseded home sewing, it is probably cheaper for a woman to buy garments ready-made than to spend her time in fashioning them herself. Still, she ought to possess the ability to do the work should an emergency arise that would compel her to attempt it. Many a girl has married in utter ignorance of any sort of sewing beyond the merest rudiments, and has been forced to teach herself with infinite pains to fashion the tiny garments she could not afford to buy.

Even if one has no skill in cutting and fitting, she should at least perfect herself in all branches of mending, from laying a patch by the thread to darning stockings well. The last is an accomplishment owned by few. Nearly any nursery maid will profess herself fully competent to mend stockings, whose labors in the shape of cobbled holes, knotted thread, and pulled fabric would disgrace the merest tyro in the art.—Christine Terhune Herrick in Harper's Bazar.

Buying to Good Advantage.

"Never buy anything because it is cheap," was one of Poor Richard's maxims, and a good one, too. This does not forbid that forethought that looks forward into the future, and selects what one knows can soon be used to good advantage. At the end of a season there are always times when remnants and broken lots of standard goods may be obtained for a very low price, because the merchants would rather sell them thus than to "carry them over" to the next season, involving the trouble of packing and unpacking, and of keeping capital locked up which might be at work and earning something. Thus white summer goods, ginghams, chambrays and various things of that sort may be gotten in the fall at a very low figure often, and if one has children or can forecast her own needs for these materials she may often buy to great advantage. Care should always be taken, however, to purchase standard goods, and not those passing fancies of one season, which will be sure to look very much out of place the next.—Boston Globe.

Need of Hygiene.

Besides being well ventilated, our houses should be full of light and sunshine. Floors should be kept clean, and walls and ceilings frequently freshened. Sleeping rooms should be furnished with rugs instead of carpets, that they may be thoroughly cleaned each week. Chamber utensils and crockery should be kept scrupulously clean, and when possible the windows of sleeping rooms should be left open during the day and nearly or quite closed at night. In cold weather an opening of an inch at the top and bottom of a window is sufficient. Persons should never sit or sleep in a draught of air.

Every sleeping room should have outside windows, opening at top and bottom, and sunshine at some part of the day; also means of ventilation. It would be better for people to live in tents the whole year round than in some of the damp, dark places in which they are huddled in our cities, where are no possibilities of cleanliness or pure air.—Mrs. E. G. Cook, M. D., in Demorest's.

Gardening For Women.

That unhappy divorce between Eve and Eden has surely not been handed down to her daughters, for they are today the most enthusiastic gardeners in the world. It is delightfully frequent hereabouts to see city women in wide sunshades and gauntlet gloves bending over their garden plots, digging, pruning and clipping away energetically at outdoor plants. "It is a joy without canker or cark, a pleasure eternally new." Day by day the lovely living things grow gladly under care and attention. If one be puzzled, fretted, cross or sorrowful, there is no panacea like a bit of homely gardening. Just try picking off the dry leaves, loosening the packed earth, hunting for blighting insects and generally doctoring the ailing shrub, as well as feeding and petting the healthy plants; it is like being good to children, they are so grateful too in their perfumed gratitude.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Girls on Horseback.

The wisdom of making young girls ride on the right as well as the left side is very obvious. The crookedness which accompanies all one sided exercise is avoided, and they become better horsewomen. Of course, different saddles are provided, and the old fashioned saddle with its two upright pommels is quite discarded. The Princess of Wales invariably rides on the right side, owing to the stiffness in her right knee, which prevents her from bending it all. She no longer rides in the Row, however, nor dare the young princesses ride there.—Home Journal.

To Have Pretty Teeth.

The Paris Figaro says that if you want your children to have pretty teeth you must begin with the second dentition to press back with the finger every morning the teeth which have a tendency to project forward and to pull forward those which tend backward. As a wash, boil in a tumblerful of water a pinch of quassia wood with a pinch of pulverized cacoa. It strengthens the gums and whitens the teeth without injuring the enamel which covers the bone. Wash the mouth after each meal with lukewarm boiled water.—New York Sun.

The Upright Piano.

Don't place an upright piano with its back to the wall. Set it across a corner, the back to the room. Place a mirror in the back, draped on either side with embroidered Oriental muslin. Group a collection of handsomely potted Oriental plants in front of this, and you will have converted an essentially ugly piece of furniture into a "thing of beauty and a joy forever" to everybody but your parlor maid.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Napoleon's Triflets.

Perfect love is ideal happiness; both are equally visionary, fugitive, mysterious, inexplicable. Love should be the occupation of the idle man, the distraction of the warrior, the rock of the sovereign.—Napoleon.

FRENCH MARRIAGES.

SENTIMENT CONCERNING PERSONS WHO MARRY A SECOND TIME.

A Memorable Series of Sermons—Rules of Good Taste and Etiquette—Simple Attire of the Bride—Silver and Golden Weddings.

French marriage customs are now well known, so far as they relate to first marriages, but as regards second marriages very little has yet been written. Perhaps these marriages lack the romantic element which in all human affairs is the sauce piquante that "lifts the flavor." This may explain why so little notice is taken of them. There is a decided disposition in France to regard those who marry en secondes noces as hardened sinners or as imbeciles undeserving of sympathy. The popular sentiment on the subject is to the effect that a person has only the right to be born once, to marry once and to die once. Those who show a wish to undergo any of these operations twice are suspected of gourmandize. It must be admitted, however, that public opinion re pecting second marriages is much more generous with regard to the man than with regard to the woman. There is a social and religious prejudice against the second marriage of women, especially when these have reached middle age and have children.

The religious prejudice was remarkably illustrated a few years ago by Pere Didon, who, in the course of the memorable series of sermons that he preached in Paris, and which obtained for him the severe censure of the general of the Dominicans and temporary relegation to a little island in the Mediterranean as his penance, attacked the practice of the second marriage of women with a vehemence that profoundly astonished the congregation, among whom were some people who considered the sermon a grossly personal attack. The eloquent Dominican had not done what the Latin proverb advises the discreet cobbler to do—he had gone beyond his last. He had no authority to use a pulpit for abusing women who entered for the second time the matrimonial state. The sermon was printed in extenso in some of the papers, and made a prodigious commotion. People asked why the Dominican father was so hard upon women and so lenient toward men. The discussion took a turn that was not exactly theological. Now, although Pere Didon was very imprudent in expressing his opinions so strongly, he nevertheless caught up and put into words a floating religious idea, and one that is by no means of recent date.

GOOD TASTE AND ETIQUETTE.

There are certain rules of good taste and etiquette with regard to second marriages in France which are usually observed by the educated classes. The whole ceremonial must be quiet and unostentatious. The festive preparations must be on a modest scale. It is not considered becoming for the bridegroom and bride to appear very happy. They must be sedate and calm, with an expression of recueillement in their faces. Something is due to the memory of the dear departed. This is especially the case if a lady is a widow. She does not take from her finger the ring placed there by her first husband. Her second spouse would be considered a man of bad feeling and bad taste if he objected to this mark of respect paid to his predecessor. Moreover, if the lady has children the first ring must be retained out of regard for the memory of their father, and she would be passing a slight upon them by taking it off. If these children are grown up they must not keep aloof from the wedding party, but must be present at the ceremony. They are not expected to look joyful, but their absence would give rise to scandal. The religious services must be very simple—without floral decorations or singing. The widow at her second marriage must not wear gray or mauve, for such colors would be suggestive of half mourning, which her second husband might not take to be a delicate allusion to himself. Rose color is also forbidden, on the ground that it is too gay. The headdress should be a black or white mantilla, with a few flowers scattered over it—certainly not orange flowers, which can only be worn once on such occasions, nor chrysanthemums and scabiouses, which are termed "widows' flowers." A breakfast or dinner follows the religious ceremony, but no ball is given in the case of a second marriage.

Silver marriages are very pleasing festivals in France. When a couple have completed twenty-five years of married life the event is celebrated with all the show of joy and festivity possible. In the first place, there is a religious ceremony in church, which has a good deal of the outward form of a genuine wedding. The lady is again called the bride, and her toilet is superb, supposing her position in the world justifies it. The flowers which she is expected to wear are large white ox eyes—known in France as reines marguerites. The bridegroom wears a dress coat. The pair are surrounded by their children and grandchildren—if there are any. All relations are invited, for a grand family muster is considered essential. A dinner is given, followed by a ball, which is opened by the newly remarried couple, the lady dancing with her eldest son and her husband with his eldest daughter. Golden weddings are much rarer than silver weddings. Death only allows a very small proportion of married people to live fifty years together. The ceremony is the same as in the case of silver weddings. There are now great-grandchildren as well as grandchildren present, and the old people open the ball with the eldest of the last generation of their decendants.—Paris Cor. Boston Transcript.

Oldest of the Sciences.

Metallurgy is the oldest of the sciences. It was born in the efforts of the alchemists to transmute metals into gold, and has come down through the centuries less changed than any other science. While the earliest records are not full and complete, the alloys made in those old ages, and the slags found about some of the oldest workshops discovered, some of them dating back to the age of Moses, show pretty clearly what the metallurgical methods of those days were, and how that they were much the same as the methods now in use. The slags give proof that lime was used as it is used now, and that sulphur was a bugbear as it is now. What advances have been made have been more of a mechanical nature than in the way of discovering new laws or principles of chemistry. —Public Opinion.

A Window of Shells.

Its windows were a curiosity, the first I had ever seen in India where the panes were of the pearl oyster shell, cut thin, and about an inch and a half square. This was the Portuguese window. The labor of making great windows of such small pieces of shell neatly cut and smoothed must have been immense, even for one building. At least one-half the light was obstructed by the shell strata, and when one adds to this the wooden framing for the shells, there must have been a considerable addition to the semi-opaqueness. But then this is India, and it is always a study to keep out the glare of the sun.—Harper's Magazine.

The electric light is now being used in the Scotch fisheries with great success

THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING.

From the shelf I hang, suspended
In the firelight's glow, distended
Till my sides are almost split with everything that's good;
I'm so full that it's a question
If I don't have indigestion—
Never yet was I so stuffed with such peculiar food.

In my toe (oh, goodness gracious!
I declare it is vexatious)
Some one's put a big potato and it makes me feel so strange;
I wonder, now, what made them do it.
Do you know that right next to it
They have put a lot of candy—something sweeter for a change?

Then a bank to save up money,
And a man that acts so funny
When you pull him sharply by his stringy hempen tail;
A picture book, some small tin fishes
And a set of little dishes;
Pair of mittens, popcorn and a little wooden pail.

Then on top a piece of paper,
Isn't this a funny caper?
Perhaps they want to burden me with some new fangled dish.
Let me try my best to con it.
Why, this is what they've written on it:
"May you have a merry Christmas is my hearty wish."

—Tom Masson.

A CALIFORNIA CHRISTMAS, 1852.

BY KATE VAN NORMA GIBSON.

We reached California late in the fall of 1852, and before we knew it could be winter in a country where the grass was freshly sprouting and the trees bright and green, Christmas was upon us, and no turkey in the state. The children held a solemn conclave and concluded that Santa Claus could never get so far, besides there was no snow for his sleigh to travel on.

As I said, there was probably not one turkey in the whole state, and though there were a few chickens, no one would have consented for a moment to kill them when eggs were worth $1 apiece. So our hopes for an old fashioned Christmas fell far below zero, and in spite of our best endeavors we felt a little blue and homesick.

There was plenty of the poor Spanish beef to be obtained, and also veal, but a sucking pig would have been an impossibility, and there was absolutely no fruit in the country except such as grew wild, and, of course, there was none at this season, but the genius of women for making something out of nothing is proverbial, and the men of the family thought the women would pull through somehow, though how was that to be without fruit, eggs, milk or cream, or, indeed, anything except bayou beans, Spanish beef and a very few potatoes, and no onions to season anything with, nor knives? This was in what is Oakland now, but at that time there were but three wooden houses and a few tents there.

The two women put their heads together and finally decided that they could at least make a plum pudding, but in the little "store" there were no raisins, nothing but dried apples. They bought six eggs, paying $8 for them, considering the season, and took some dried apples. These were put to soak over night and on Christmas morning they were chopped into small bits, and with the eggs and a plentiful supply of molasses, flour and suet, a big pudding was put into a bag and over the fire to boil. This success stimulated the women to try an apple pie or so.

In the meantime a big rib of beef was duly salted and peppered and surrounded with potatoes, and was made ready to put in the oven when Uncle Charlie, who was a mighty hunter, suddenly made his appearance with a big fat goose in one hand and a fine big turkey, as we thought, in the other, both plucked and dressed, ready for the oven.

Some one was sent to buy an onion, as the grandmother said the goose really must have onion in the stuffing, and for that one little onion, no larger than an egg, we paid $1 and were glad to get it at that price. Grandmother brought out her wonderful bag of herbs and a little of very precious sage, and summer savory was sifted into the dressing and the two fine birds were put down to cook, and we all began to rejoice that even in far off California Christmas was not quite lost. The two birds now cooking had been shot early that morning. One was a honker goose and the other was an enormous sand hill crane, or, as they were then called, California turkey. These immense birds grow very fat and are really delicious eating, as we found at dinner time. And when the table was laid out with the finest linen and choice dishes that had followed the family fortunes "around the Horn," that dinner was voted a success, but the pudding, covered with blazing brandy, looked just as Christmas like as if it had been a real plum one, though it had a sprig of "live oak" instead of holly in it, and although it did not take quite as good.

After dinner we had games, and though the children missed the hanging up of the stockings, they went to bed happy in the hope, afterward fulfilled, that Santa Claus might get there by New Year's, seeing that they lived too far away for him to reach them on Christmas.

First Beer Garden Waiter—Mrs. De Goode is off for the summer again.

Second Waiter—How do you know anything about that fine lady's movements?

"Mr. De Goode has just come in."—Omaha World.

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