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WEST SIDE BELL TELEPHONE CO.

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STOVES! S. A. MANNING CARRIES THE FINEST LINE OF 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. \$35.00 Stove given away. COME AND SUBSCRIBE \$1.50 A YEAR.

McMINNVILLE TONSORIAL PARLOR, Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing Parlors. C. H. FLEMING, Prop. All kinds of fancy hair cutting done in the latest and neatest style. Ladies' and Childrens' Work. I also have for sale a very fine assortment of hair oils, hair tonics, cosmetics, etc. I have in connection with my parlor, the largest and finest stock of CIGARS 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. 50ft McMinnville.

Livery Feed and Sale Stables, Cor Third and D streets, McMinnville. LOGAN BROS., & HENDERSON, Proprietors.

The Best Rigs in the City. Orders Promptly attended to Day or Night. CITY STABLES, Third Street, between E and F McMinnville, Oregon.

Henderson Bros. Propr. First-class accommodations for Commercial men and general travel. Transient stock well cared for. Everything new and in First-Class Order. Patronage respectfully solicited.

"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 Book 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.

STRAY BITS. An Indian woman, the last of the Humboldt tribe, recently died at Oakland, D.T. There are said to be only four horses in Alaska, three at Juneau, and one at Sitka. An interesting sale of autographs recently took place in Paris. The signature brought \$30, while Zola's sold for \$1.80. The first Mormon temple in Wisconsin was dedicated at East Delevan recently. The building is small and unpretentious. Berlin has a technical high school, built by the city at a cost of \$4,800,000, and maintained at an annual cost of \$100,000. In Ohio 100 famous institutes will be held next winter as part of the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the state. The favorite stage of the late King Louis of Bavaria has been purchased by a traveling circus. Even his shirts have been sold at auction. A new way to make sure of dreaming on wedding cake has been discovered, and thus epigrammatically expressed by a contemporary: "Eat it."

WM. HOLL, Proprietor of the McMinnville Jewelry Store, The leading JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT. YAMHILL COUNTY, Third Street, McMinnville, Or. W. V. PRICE, PHOTOGRAPHER. Up Stairs in Adams' Building, McMinnville, Oregon. WIT AND WISDOM. -Forget past misfortunes if you would be happy. -A man doesn't begin to be much of a man until he owns a dog. -He is next to the gods whom reason, not passion, impels. -Put a man in prison and you've got him where the hair is short. The prison barber sees to that. -City Man--Where's the running trout stream you said was near here? Countryman--Blamed if it hasn't run clean out of sight. -What are you doing? Either one thing or the other. Either being the world better or worse. Idiots are the only exempt. -All men who know not where to look for truth save in the narrow yell of self will find their own image at the bottom and mistake it for what they are seeking. -Do not marry for riches, my son, but remember that the husband of an heiress is seldom obliged to get up at five o'clock in the morning and build the fire. -He that does good unto another does good also to himself, not only in the consequence, but in the very act of doing it; for the conscience of well doing is ample reward. -I've been thinking this matter over for some time," said the trossers to the suspenders, "and I have come to the conclusion that it were better that our paths in life diverge to join no more."

PLAYS AND ACTORS. New York is filled with disengaged actors, and there will be more after the holidays. Mrs. James Brown Potter has decided to do "Romeo and Juliet" to her repertoire. Coquelin, the French actor, now playing in England, sails for the United States in May. J. M. Hill denies that he has secured Helen Barry for a tour of the United States. Abby and her partners will bring the Royal Saxo Meininger players here in January, 1889. Robert Manchester, perhaps the oldest song and dance man in the American stage, is worth more than \$50,000. Lotta's farewell tour will begin a year hence, if she does not by that time reconsider her determination to retire. Lotta's mother says that the bright little actress is going to give \$500,000 for the founding of an orphan asylum. "Amorah" is to be put to rest late in December. It will be done for a few weeks on the road, preparatory to its opening at the new Broadway theatre, New York. Mr. Irving's tour includes Philadelphia, Chestnut Street opera house, Dec. 12; Chicago, McVicker's theatre, Dec. 26; Boston, Boston theatre, Jan. 23, and the Star, New York, Feb. 20. Fay Templeton is in New York, and will probably soon be seen again on the stage. It is said that recent losses incurred by her husband, Howell Osborn, made her return to the profession of actress necessary. "The Gem," Mr. Kiraly's says, will cost \$50,000, and the expense of each performance will be about \$1,000. He promises to make an honest effort to revive the glories of the famous Ravel family. Mr. Kiraly's intention is to play the part in the piece, and the production will enlist the services of 250 people on the stage. Fanny Davenport, who owns the American rights of "La Tosca," Sardou's latest drama, has made Messrs. French and Sanger a proposition to open the new Broadway theatre in New York with a grand production of the play. Mr. Sanger has said that the proposition would probably be accepted, and if so, that the opening would occur in the latter part of February.

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF CHILDREN. Scene--Thanksgiving dinner, everybody commenting on the immense size of the turkey. An orphan child falls upon the crowd when Tommy cries out: "Mamma, is that the old man headed turkey?" -Athens (Ga.) Woman's Work. Our little one's grandmother was walking some berries from a sinner, and asked about holding them in her hand. She refused, but upon being urged to come, she said: "Grandma, you are tired; set down." -Athens (Ga.) Woman's Work. A little curly headed girl was walking about one Sunday afternoon in her garden. A little neighbor called to her to come over and play. She refused, but upon being urged to come, she said: "What! I play on Sunday? Don't you know this is God's day, and it's the only day he's got?" -Babyhood. My little nephew, aged 5, writes a lady, was fond of playing cards by running along pulling and whistling in imitation of the engine. One day I chanced to step in his way as he was going at full speed. He stopped, and instead of requesting me to give him the right of way, remarked solemnly: "The engine will run all that cow gets on the track." -Babyhood.

THE MANIA FOR GAMBLING. The mania for gambling in and around Wall street is a thing of which I have heard but made upon the color of my eyes, upon the length of a man's mustache or the number of hairs in his eyebrows. It is a common occurrence which took place at Delmonico's, where I lunched with a well known man about town. He was accosted by a friend, who pulled a roll of bills out of his pocket and, holding up a \$10 bill, asked the question: "Old or even?" "Old," said the man, and when the number on the note was inspected and found to be an odd figure the bill was passed over into his possession with a little ceremony as one would hand a nickel to a beggar. The queerest lot of betting which I have heard of was made in a party of men and women who were dining at Delmonico's. They had fallen into a discussion about false hair, when one of the young women dashed rudely the man present to say whether she would have a rare and grateful look and smile from the young woman--New York Tribune.

Washington's "Gospel Wagon." The Gospel is preached every Sabbath in various neglected parts of the national capital by a band of Christian men and women from an immense "gospel wagon." Great crowds eagerly listen and join heartily in the singing, and many have been converted.--Chicago Herald.

A LIFE OF PLEASURE. HAPPY EXISTENCE OF THE INDIAN POTENTATES IN HINDOSTAN. Native Royalty Under Surveillance--The Only Ruler--Methods of Intrigue--A Peep Behind the Scenes. Of the dusky crowned heads of the world the life of a Hindu king or queen is the most luxurious and the most dissipated. They have literally no care but burdens, either political or domestic, and as long as they content themselves with a happy mediocrity of viciousness, they are permitted to regulate their sensuous appetites with every species of sensual pleasure. The English rule in India is essentially a parental one. The Indian political agent is generally a military officer who has earned for himself the confidence of the government without ever having run any serious risk to either life or limb. He is invariably a very astute soldier, invariably enters into diplomacy as a poor man with a large and shabbily arrayed family, but always leaves the service with an immense fortune and a considerable estate in England. Sometimes the political agent and the native sovereign do not live amicably. True though the king, and the independent king or prince goes to the wall. Early in the day, the collector is expected to do but two things. One is that he keep the evil passions of the king, to whose court he is accredited, from stirring up an operation requiring the greatest care. First, the underbent covered with cushions, then the plush is placed on the overbent and ironed down. The top and sides are neatly joined with a hot iron, and no one not in the business would know a seam was there. The hat is adjusted on a circular machine that cuts the brim any width with manual precision. After the polisher has removed all dust and particles it is sent to be trimmed. "As the hat nears perfection the greatest skill is required in its handling. The edger sets the brim and then the cutter begins his work. Upon his deft fingers depend the style and finish of the hat. This work is done entirely by hand and is the most important and best paid branch of the trade."

THE TALL SILK HAT. How the Fashionable Chimney Pot Hat is Made and Where it Originated. A Broadway dealer discoursing on the subject of hats to a reporter said: "How few men know how hats are made, and silk hats in particular. Hats were made in the old times in here sometimes and tell me about the different shapes they have worn for the last fifty years, and in spite of the vast improvements in the shape and weight of hats made in the last fifty years ago that weighed about a pound. A silk hat is composed of two or three thicknesses of muslin soaked in gum shellac dissolved in alcohol. After the proper stiffness is acquired it is stretched on frames to be dried. The hat is cut in thin strips of the proper width and the ends are neatly fused together with a hot iron. The top, which is of heavier material, is fastened by a narrow strip of muslin coated with shellac. This is ironed over the edges and keeps the hat firmly in place. The brim is now put on. It is of muslin five times thicker than the sides and is fitted to the crown by strips similar to those that keep the top in place. These are called 'bones,' and after the block upon which they are made is removed they are dried. "The drying room is about twelve feet square; the sides are lined with steam pipes, and in the center are a number of shelves. All other parts, the feet, especially in the case of an even temperature all over to avoid 'weak spots.' From the drying room the bodies are sent to be covered with the plush. This is an operation requiring the greatest care. First, the underbent covered with cushions, then the plush is placed on the overbent and ironed down. The top and sides are neatly joined with a hot iron, and no one not in the business would know a seam was there. The hat is adjusted on a circular machine that cuts the brim any width with manual precision. After the polisher has removed all dust and particles it is sent to be trimmed. "As the hat nears perfection the greatest skill is required in its handling. The edger sets the brim and then the cutter begins his work. Upon his deft fingers depend the style and finish of the hat. This work is done entirely by hand and is the most important and best paid branch of the trade."

HOW SARATOGA CHIPS ARE MADE. "Do Saratoga chips come from Saratoga?" inquired an innocent reporter of a grocer. "Not much," said the grocer. "They are made in this city, and many are shipped to Saratoga. But you want to know all about them, just go up to the bakery and see how they are made." At the bakery it was learned that the concern has a monopoly of the business in this city, and that there are only three makers of Saratoga chips in the country. Chips are an American institution, and are not known abroad save for some small lots that have been exported. The process of manufacturing is in part a secret. The potatoes are peeled and sliced by machinery. The slices are then dried between muslin cloths. If they were now fried the amount of starch that they contain would make them brown, and the secret of the business is to remove all of the starch, so that the chips will be perfectly white. When this is done they are put into the hot grease, and come out curled and crisp and with the delicious flavor that has made them famous the world over. Said the manager: "We use seventy-five barrels of potatoes a week, keep seven bakers at work and have three wagons out delivering. Hotels take them by the barrel, restaurants take them in twenty-five pound boxes, and for grocers to serve to private families. We have one hundred carts. The dining cars on nearly all the railroads use them, and we have sent some to England. Cities as far away as Jacksonville, Fla., and San Francisco send us for Saratoga chips. The chips will keep for three months. A few minutes in the hot oven makes them as crisp as though they were just fried."--New York Mail and Express.

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HOW NOT TO CATCH COLD. SURE PREVENTIVE WHEN EASY REACH OF ALL. More Than Half the Colds We Catch Are the Result of Draughts Upon the Feet--Magic Virtues of the Cold Foot Bath. I would rather undertake to prevent 100 colds than to cure one. Tonics, local applications, rubbing about the complaint at the outset, or clanking it up after it has got the start of you--all these plans may be tried, and sometimes they succeed very nicely. But the trouble is that a cold is in and out itself, a self limited disease like any other inflammatory fever, and the chances are that if the cold has even six hours the start of you, it will run faster than the sprinter dog. So I will say nothing here about curing colds, but will be treacherous enough to point out a way that is little known of preventing them. What is the cause of a cold? It is usually the effect of a cold draught upon a limited part of the body, or of a lowered temperature even where, as in the case of the feet, the air does not directly reach the part that is exposed to danger. The protected parts of the body are naturally the most sensitive, and it is through these that we catch cold. And the cold is not a cold in and out itself, a self limited disease like any other inflammatory fever, and the chances are that if the cold has even six hours the start of you, it will run faster than the sprinter dog. So I will say nothing here about curing colds, but will be treacherous enough to point out a way that is little known of preventing them. What is the cause of a cold? It is usually the effect of a cold draught upon a limited part of the body, or of a lowered temperature even where, as in the case of the feet, the air does not directly reach the part that is exposed to danger. 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