Look at the Map.

State of Oregon, Yamhill County. Here you will find the most productive section in the World. Land is cheap, offering special inducements to fruit raisers and dairymen.

Look at the Map

The Telephone-Register.

Look at the Map.

McMinnville, Yamhill County. Here is the County seat. Here is published THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER, Monarch of home newspapers, accorded first place in all the Directories.

Look at the Map

Circulation Guaranteed Greater Than That of any Other Paper Published in Yamhill County.

REGISTER—Established August, 1881. TELEPHONE—Established June, 1886. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1889.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894.

VOL. V. NO. 52

D. BAKER,

SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Office Upstairs in the Garrison Building.

J. J. CLARK, D. D. S.,

Graduate of one of the greatest dental schools in America, the dental department of the University of Michigan, has opened office in Room 6 of the Union block. All work in dentistry can be performed. Crown and bridge work a specialty.

ALBREATH & GOUCHER,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

(Office over Braly's Bank.)

McMINNVILLE, - - - OREGON.

McMINNVILLE TRUCK AND DRAY CO.,

SCULTER & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

Goods of all descriptions moved and carefully handling guaranteed. Collections will be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds done cheap.

COWLS, President. LEE LAUGHLIN Vice President. E. C. APPERSON Cashier

THE McMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK

McMinnville, Oregon,

Paid up Capital, $50,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business, Deposits Received Subject to Check

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Sight exchange and telegraphic transfers on New York, San Francisco and Portland.

Collections made on all accessible points. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MATTHIES BROS.

Successors to

BOOTH & LAMBRIGHT,

Dealers in

FRESH AND CURED MEATS, FISH, SAUSAGES, ETC.

Highest cash price paid for Dressed Meats and Poultry. Market on Third St. Give us a call.

MATTHIES BROS.

MELSIA WRIGHT

Manufactures and Deals in

HARNESS

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, SPURS, BRUSHES, ROBES, Etc.

Sells them cheaper than any other house in the Valley. My all home-made stock is the favorite with all who have tried them. Give me a call and get prices.

M. RAMSEY,

W. FENTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

McMinnville, - - - - Oregon.

Office, Rooms 1 and 2 Union Block.

COMMERCIAL STABLE!

Gates & Henry, Props.

McMinnville, - Oregon.

Livery, Feed and Sale!

Everything New

And Firstclass.

Accommodations for Commercial Travellers.

Second and E Streets, one block from Cooks hotel.

J. F. FORD,

(Evangelist,)

Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 23, 1893:

MED. MFG. CO.,

Dufur, Oregon.

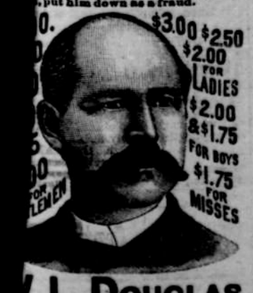
Gentlemen:

Arriving home last week, I find all well and anxiously awaiting. Our little girl, eight and one-years old, who had wasted to 38 pounds, is now well and strong, and well fleshed up. S. B. Cure has done its work well. All of the children like it. Your Cough Cure has cured and driven away all hoarseness from my throat. I commend it to every one, with greetings to all. Wishing you prosperity I am Yours,

MR. & MRS. J. F. FORD.

If you wish to feel fresh and cheerful, and for the Spring's work, cleanse your system with the Headache and Liver cure, using two or three doses a week. 25 cents a bottle by all druggists. Sold with positive guarantee by Rogers Bros.

ATTENTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he can get them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees the value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Catalogue free upon application. Address, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by J. JACOBSON, McMINNVILLE

Good Cooking is essential to Good Digestion—in pastry you cannot have either without a good shortening. Lard has always had very objectionable features, causing indigestion and many other dietetic troubles. Science has come to the assistance of the cook, and of weak stomachs, with the new shortening,

Cottolene

It is composed of the choicest beef suet and highly refined vegetable oil, in many respects as good as the finest imported olive oil. Physicians endorse it, cooking experts recommend it, and thousands are now using it in preference to any other shortening. Refuse all substitutes.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking. Cottolene is sold by all grocers.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

THE CITY STABLES.

WILSON & HENDERSON, Props.

Livery, Feed, Sale!

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS, LATEST STYLE RIGGS AND APPOINTMENES.

Special Attention Given to Boarders.

Third Street, Between E and F, McMinnville, Oregon.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Are just what every sower needs. The merits of Ferry's Seeds form the foundation upon which has been built the largest seed business in the world. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 contains the sum and substance of the latest farming knowledge. Free for the asking.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

QUALEY & HENDERSON,

Marble and Granite Works.

QUINCY, MASS.

BRANCH YARD—"Holl's Old Stand,

McMinnville, - Oregon.

Are prepared to do Cemetery work in all its branches at bottom prices. Any one needing work of this kind will do well to call and examine their stock and get prices before going elsewhere.

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed assignee of the estate of W. H. Harrison, an insolvent debtor of Yamhill county, Oregon. All persons, therefore, having any claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present them to me duly verified, at the law office of McCain & Magers, at McMinnville, Oregon, within three months from this 23d day of November, A. D., 1893.

WM. M. CHEAMAN, Assignee of said Estate.

McCAIN & MAGERS, Attorneys for said Estate.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN. CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DIZZINESS ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION. $1.00 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite POUCH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. IF GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

5 TO 20 DOLLARS PER DAY Easily Made.

We want many men, women, boys, and girls to work for us a few hours daily, right in and around their own homes. The business is easy, pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered agents. You have a clear field and no competition. Experience and special ability unnecessary. No capital required. We equip you with everything that you need, treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Women do as well as men, and boys and girls make good pay. Any one, anywhere, can do the work. All succeed who follow our plain and simple directions. Earnest work will surely bring you a great deal of money. Everything is new and in great demand. Write for our pamphlet circular, and receive full information. No harm done if you conclude not to go on with the business.

GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box 488, PORTLAND, MAINE.

They increase appetite, purify the whole system and act on the liver. Hile Beans Small.

MUTILATED NOTES.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY OF THE TREASURY.

How Soiled and Torn National Bank Currency is Destroyed--A Different System of Getting Rid of Soiled Treasyur Notes.

Nearly every working day in the year, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a queer procession may be seen threading its way through certain dark corridors of the United States Treasury building. Visitors invariably halt when they see this procession approaching, and gaze at it until it disappears. It is composed ordinarily of about a dozen men. They walk in single file at a rapid pace, which is, perhaps, due to the fact that the leader has extremely long legs. This leader carries in each hand a square wooden box painted red, its cover securely fastened by a huge padlock. The procession starts from redemption division of the contoller of the currency, proceeds down the long corridor to the southwestern flight of stairs, and then descends to the subbasement. Then it marches along another corridor a short distance and suddenly turns into a large room, in which is a steam engine and a huge iron tank. This procession represents all the authority of the national bank redemption agency. The room in which it comes to a halt contains the machinery for the destruction of worn and mutilated currency.

There is an interesting story connected with with this daily pilgrimage which, although old, is ever new. The average reader is supposed to know something about the circulation of national banks. To those who are unacquainted with the methods adopted by Uncle Sam in relation to his financial institutions, it may be said that each bank is required to deposit with the United States treasurer government bonds to the amount of at least one-fourth of its capital. That is to say, if a bank has a capital of $50,000, it must deposit at least $12,500 with Treasurer Morgan as security for its circulation, which is fixed at 90 per cent of the amount of bonds thus deposited. In addition, the bank must place 5 per cent of the amount of its bonds with the treasurer as a redemption fund. All the paper money furnished the banks is printed at the bureau of engraving and printing. The banks are required to furnish the plates for the denominations they wish to issue and the bureau becomes a custodian of these plates.

The bills are printed on sheets, and millions of dollars' worth are stored at the bureau all the time, so that the paper may be well seasoned before being issued. The sheets are worthless until signed by the president and cashier of the national bank for which they are intended.

Our readers do not need to be told that paper money becomes very filthy as the result of constant circulation. If there were not some way of renewing it it would become a menace to those who handle it. Some of the bills offered daily in all parts of the country have a most disagreeable odor and suggest all manner of disease. It was to remedy this decided nuisance in part that the United States redemption agency was established.

When the officers of a national bank find in their possession a considerable quantity of soiled currency they make it up into a package and send it to the treasurer of the United States, who is by law the redemption agent. His clerk sent it, separate United States from national bank money and send the latter to the national bank redemption agency, which is a regularly equipped division in his office. There it is assorted, according to banks and denominations, and arranged in sealed packages. All the national bank money is delivered to the redemption division in the office of the controller of the currency, over which George W. Robertson of Indiana presides. Under the supervision of Mr. Robertson the national bank money is recounted and carefully examined. Sehedules are made, showing the amount to be credited to each bank and the kind of money contained in each package. Then certificates of destruction are made out, and after being entered in several books relating to this particular branch of the public service, and verified by a committee sent from the office of the secretary of the treasury and also by the agents of the different national banks the money is ready to be destroyed.

It should be said in this connection that every national bank in the country has an agent in Washington who is under contract to see that is notes are destroyed and redeemed as they become mutilated. There is one man who makes his headquarters in the treasury who represents 2000 banks. He gets $5 from each bank, so that his salary is about $2000 in excess of that of the secretary of the treasury himself. There are over 3000 national banks in the country, and only about a dozen bank agents here, so that this man gets the lion's share of the business.

Shortly before 2 o'clook each day, when the treasury is open, these bank agents together with representatives of the secretary of the treasury, the treasuser of the United States and the controller of the currency, meet in Mr. Robertson's division. This committee takes charge of all the money to be destroyed on that particular day. The two square wooden boxes which have done duty for many years are brought forward, the money is placed in them, the boxes are securely locked, and the swift march is begun which has its ending in "the room of destruction."

The tank referred to in the fore part of this article is in reality a big steel reservoir to which steam is introduced. It is provided with a grinding apparatus and is called a macerater. Previous to the arrival of the procession the machine has been tested by the engineer in charge. An engine of about thirty horsepower is required to operate it. When the boxes are brought into the destruction room the agents of the government and the banks each paoduce a key which is inserted in a lock connecting with the macerater. After all the keys have performed their duties the macerater is opened. Then a lot of similar red tape is unwound from the treasure boxes, and the man who carried them from the redemption division lifts them one after another and dumps their contents into the reservoir. As soon as the last package of bills has left the box the cover to the macerater is relocked, the engineer starts his engine and the huge grinders begin to perform their task.

On the day that that the correspondent was present about $300,000 in national bank currency was thus destroyed. The macrerater is kept running several hours each day until the accumulation of currency is resolved into pulp. This pulp is sent to the bureau of engraving, where it is used in the manufacture of cardboard. There is a woman in Washington who has found it profitable to secure quantities of this pulp and manufacture from it mementoes in different forms, which are disposed of at remunerative rates to sightseers.

It must not be supposed for a moment that the money thus destroyed is lost to circulation. When a national bank despatches mutilated currency to the treasurer of the United States a check is immediately sent by him to the bank, representing the sum received. When the destruction of the mutilated bills is complete new sheets are issued from the controller's office and forwarded to the bank. In this way the national bank currency of the country is kept comparatively clean.

It should be borne in mind that the operations already described apply only to national bank notes. The various forms of paper money issued by the United States government find their way to the macerater by a slightly different process. All United Slates money received at the redemption division in packages is receipted for by an express clerk. In a room not far from where he is stationed there are about sixty women, some of whom have been employed there since 1863, and whose duty is to count mutilated and soiled currency. The responsibilty of the express clerk does not cease until the "counters," as the women are called, receive from him the different packages. With few exceptions the women employed here are exceedingly expert. Most of them can detect counterfeits at a glance and they are very rapid; when a woman is first put to work in this department she is assigned to the task of counting one dollar bills. If she shows adaptability she is gradually advanced until she becomes expert in handling all kinds of currency. Only two of the women get what may be called large salaries. These two receive $1600 each a year. The average counter gets $900 a year.

Each counter becomes responsible for the sum intrusted to her. From this department the money, which is made up in packages, goes to what is called the cancelling machine. This is a piece of mechanism which bores a number of holes through each package of money. The person in charge of the cancelling machine is called the redemption teller, and he receipts to the counters for all moneys received from them by him. Having seen that large holes have been properly punched in the packages, the redemption teller passes the money to the destruction clerk and gets a receipt for it. Now a knife operated by a lever cuts the packages in two. Yesterday afternoon the writer saw bills representing $1,860,000 sliced by this sharp knife. According to the law which regulates the operations of this department the upper half of a bill thus severed must go to the register of the treasury and the lower half to the secretary of the treasury, and each of these officials must give a receipt for the half note received by him. Before leaving the destruction table the half-sheets are "tagged" and the officers to whom they are sent must see that the figures thus given are correct.

This operation concluded, a committee representing the secretary of the treasury, the register of the treasury, the treasurer of the United States, and one or two other officials especially appointed by the secretary of the treasury see that the mutilated notes are properly placed in strong boxes and transferred to a heavy wagon which stands in the treasury court. About noon of each working day this committee gets into a vehicle and drives to the bureau of engraving and printing directly behind the guarded wagon containing the mutilated money. When the bureau is reached, a programme similar to that outlined at the beginning of this article is followed. The macerater at the bureau is much larger than the one in the treasury building, and the output of pulp is greater. To those interested in figures it will be gratifying to know that in 1893 the amount of United States notes, treasury notes, and gold, silver and currency certificates which found its way to the macerater was $380,977,490. In the same period $50,000,000 in national bank notes was destroyed. Up to the close of 1893 the total amount of United States notes, treasury notes, etc., destroyed was $5,233,429,119.

Just now the redemption divisions are crowded with work. Last year, during the panic, the banks were extremely careless concerning the condition of the money in their possession. Now their officers are sending to Washington many thousands of dollars daily in mutilated currency for redemption. This unusual demand has exceeded the capacity of the force engaged in handling the notes, and some delays have occurred in making returns. Even with the employment of from 21 to 25 additional clerks, and with much labor after regular hours, it has been found difficult to perform the work.

A description of the redemption division would be incomplete without reference to the women experts, who examine currency which has been exposed to the action of fire or some other destroying element. It does not seem possible that in this advanced age people are simple enough to hoard money in stoves and ovens and chimneys; yet the women in the redemption division who daily examine piles of charred paper which once was money have the best of proof that this practice is still largely followed. In cases where paper money is burned or otherwise injured, the government will replace it if the fragments sent to the redemption division bear out the sworn statement of the applicant.

The waiter was shown by one of the redemption experts a little heap of blackened paper said to represent $13 which had been placed for "safe-keeping" in the "spare room" stove of a down east farmhouse. The expert had with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass, just made out one of the fragments to be a portion of a $10 bill. The work calls for a high order of skill. Every form of United States currency must be familiar to the opeator. Dishonest persons have turned their attention to this branch of the treasury department. Some scraps of bills were displayed to-day which had been sent to the division with the accompanying declaration by a man in New York that they represented $80 which the ewner's dog had torn to pieces. The lynx-eyed expert easily discovered that the pieces were the corners of bills of denominations which would make a sum far in excess of the one called for. This case will be given to the secret service bureau, and the applicant may yet have reason to believe that he told a very costly dog story.

OF THE FAR EAST.

THE BAMBOO ENTERS INTO ITS DAILY LIFE.

Without It the People Could Not Exist. Houses and Fancy Work of the Same Material. It is also Edible.

The Orient is wreathed with bamboo. A considerable portion of the houses in the east are built of bamboo, and at one season of the year many thousands of the natives are fed on bamboo. There is nothing else I should find so impossible to wipe from my memoried picture of the east as bamboo. It is the one characteristic common to all the east. Indigo, rice, opium, tea, coffee, cochineal, gems, spices, they all mean the east, but no one of them means the entire east. Bamboo is symbolic of all the east. It lifts its graceful feathery heads among the cocoanut trees and cinnamon trees of Ceylon; it touches with rare beauty every few yards of the Chinese landscape. It breaks up into lovely bits the fields of India. It grows at the base of the Himalayas. It softens again the soft, fair face of Japan. It thrives in Singapore, it runs riot in Penang. And wonderfully deft are the natives in the use of the bamboo. The Chinamen excel in its manipulation. I have come home after a sojourn in the east of some years, with an idea that the Chinamen excel in almost everything mechanical in which they have an entirely fair chance. There are few things a Chinaman cannot make out of bamboo, houses, boxes and baskets, furniture, planquins, 'rickshaws, hats, shields, carriages, scaffolding, fences, mats, portieres; these are a few of its simplest uses.

There is nothing else in the vegetable kingdom at once so pliable and strong as bamboo. The fingers of Chinese children weave it. The hands of Indian women pluck it. Yet from it is made scaffolding, upon which a multitude of Chinese workmen stand. Once, in Hong Kong, I saw the Chinese prepare for their "Soul Festival." The "Soul Festival" is a unique expression of the artistic yearnings of this peculiar people. It occurs once in every four years. A temporary house is built of bamboo. It is lined with shelves of bamboo; on those shelves are placed pictures, vases, flowers—in brief, everything that marks Chinese progression in the fine arts. The "Soul Festival" is the Chinese World's Fair. But a World's fair from which all the world is rigorously excluded except China. There was a great deal about the "Soul Festival I saw that was incomprehensible to me. And a Chinese mystery is apt to remain a Chinese mystery to the most enquiring European. They are not prone to explain themselves to us. One thing, however, was clear to me at the "Soul Festival." That one thing was the preponderance of bamboo. Not only was bamboo an important ingredient of the building, and of half the semi-useful articles displayed, but it was in evidence on the majority of the pottery and in many of the pictures. It was the saving grace of the most hideous carvings. It gave the utmost touch of beauty to the finest carvings. Bamboo is as light as it is strong. That makes it invaluable for receptacles that must be carried. I used often to stop in the streets of Shanghai to buy Chinese sweetmeats from a "chow-chow seller" who had a portable booth or cabinet. I wondered at the ease with which he carried it, until one day I lifted it myself. It was inexpressibly light. It was made of bamboo. The minor Chinese bridges are made of bamboo. Very quaint and effective they are. I went to a Chinese court of justice. The judges sat upon bamboo chairs, about a bamboo table. The doors of a bamboo prison are barred with bamboo lattice work. The shields of the Chinese soldiers are made of bamboo. Of bamboo are made the flutes of the Chinese musicians. The Chinese poulterer carries across his shoulder a bamboo road and on it are hung his feathered wares. The captive song birds of China chirp their sad music behind the bars of bamboo cages. The Chinese woman who toddles from her window to see your strange, pale European face, leans over a bamboo balcony.

In Bengal I have seen women carrying bundles of bamboo three times their own height and quite their own circumference. They cut it, the women of the coolie class (hard working class), and carry it for miles on their heads. They have a little pad of rags between their skulls and their tremendous burdens. They bring it to the nearest village and sell it to some bamboo shop. The "Mohurrum," is the thriving time for one branch of the bamboo trade, for at the celebration of the Mohurrum festival thousands of tazias are carried about the streets before they are thrown as sacrifices to the native gods, into the Ganges or the nearest substitute. The tazias are marvelous concoctions of paper and tinsel, more or less typical of Indian religious history or myth. They are carried on carts or upon the shoulders of religious enthusiasts. All the Indians for that matter are religious enthusiasts. But whether the tazias are carried on carts, or by men, they rest upon bamboo scaffoldings. And most of them are built upon bamboo framework. The Mohurrum is one of the two great Mohammedan festivals.

Bamboo is a delightful vegetable. Only the young, tender shoots can be eaten, but they are very palatable. They are dressed with a cream sauce, such as Americans serve asparagus points with. The natives use them in an insipid broth. They are a toothsome accompaniment to any game curry. They are often used in all the nicest curries. I claim to have invented bamboo salad, and I assure it is very nice. You boil the young, tender tips, but not too thoroughly. Then put them in an ice chest. When they are thoroughly cold, serve them with a French dressing or with a rich mayonnaise. You can serve them with or without lettuce, cucumber, etc. But serve a little celery with them if possible, and whether you use the French dressing or the mayonnaise, season it with cayenne until it is quite piquant. The bamboo tips are also very nice served as a confiture with preserved ginger and candied mangoes. I was looking the other day over the price list of an eastern condiment house in London. But no eastern delicatesse was there. The fruits, the queer combinations that give the eastern flavor to your food and make every mouthful more pungent and delicious than the last, they are not to be had here. But it is happiness to remember them. But it is the picturesque aspect of the growing bamboo that I would emphasize. Except in Japan, almost all the beauties of the east are positive—aggressive in color and in line. Bamboo is soft of hue, graceful, indefinite of outline. It softens and modifies many a mile of Indian scenery which without it would be crude. I remember with genuine gratitude one glorious clump of bamboo in Jubbulpore. It was so delicate in tint and shape that it toned to tender half colors the rough dyes of the garments of the natives who clustered about it. I always made a point of including it in my afternoon drive, and many a starlight night I have walked some distance to see it outlined, like wonderful gray-green lace, against the opalescent sky.

CHEAP TELEPHONES.

The Great Bell Patent Expires on the 30th of this Month.

After the 30th of this month you will be able to buy a telephone for a few dollars, and for $35 you can purchase a complete telephone system with all the necessary implements for both ends of the line. Hitherto it would have been impossible to purchase the instrument at any price, as they were controlled by patents owned by the American Bell Telephone company. The fundamental Bell telephone patent expired on March 7th of last year. The Bell company it was found, however, still owned a patent on the receiver, and no telephone system would be of much use without a receiver.

Among the other concerns which entered into the telephone business upon the expiration of the original Bell patent in March was the Shaver corporation of Pittsburg, Pa. The Bell company brought suit against the Shaver corporation on the receiver, citing the patent of Alexander Graham Bell of January 30, 1877, as the one infringed. An injunction was promptly granted, and that put an end to the opposition in the telephone business for the time being. But the patent of January 30, 1877, is now about expired, and thus both receiver and transmitter will be free to the public.

After the 30th of this month telephones will be sold like hats or cigars. If you only wish to use one between your house and office you can have a line put up for a trifling sum and you will own your own system outright and can stop paying the exorbitant price now charged by the Bell company. If however, you wish a telephone for general use and have to depend upon the exchange you will be still at the mercy of the Bell company, at least for some time to come.

The orthodox church of Russia is enormously wealthy. It is claimed that it could easily pay the thousand million dollars which constitutes the national debt of Russia and yet not impoverish itself. Some of its sources of income are unique. One of these is the sale of consecrated candles. Thus the cathedral of Kasan, in St. Petersburg, during the last Easter season, sold no fewer than 33,092 consecrated wax candles, at prices ranging from 3 kopeks to 1 ruble apiece.

CURIOUS TAXATION.

RUSSIA TAXES LIGHT, SERVIA LADIES BUSTLES.

Tax on Eggs and Marriges, Barrel Organs and Bicycles. Commercial Drummers are Taxed in Sweden.

There are many peculiar taxes in force in other countries, which may engage the attention of a chancellor of the exchequer "in search of a"—tax. Mr. Goschen, when he was in that position, stated that he did "not find it so easy to invent new sources of revenue which would give general satisfaction." The Russian government, a few years ago, decided to tax kerosene oil and matches—virtually a tax on light. Many can remember the late Lord Sherbrooke's abortive attempt to tax matches in this country. In some parts of China a tax is imposed on all women entering the bonds of matrimony. Travelers to those parts are obliged to take a wife, and when they leave the ladies tak fresh husbands, to the benefit of the revenue. Those who follow the advice of the late Adah Isaacs Menken, and "marry young and often," are an acquisition to such a state. In Servia, vanity is taxed in the shape of ladies' bustles. In Melbourne Christmas cards are taxed one-fifth per cent. Christmas, New Year, Easter and birthday cards would doubtless produce an appreciable revenue in England. It has been stated that in Weimar the authorities levied a tax on musical parties. The regulations were not given, but, doubtless, solos, duets, trios and quartettes are subject to proportionate rates. Violins, cornets and Mr. Ledbury's favorite instrument—the flute—should incur special charges. Quite lately, an annual charge of ten francs has been imposed on pianos in France. Music has paid tribute to taxation in other ways. A musical troupe recently crossing the frontier of Saxony, carried with them a crown of laurels awarded them at a triumphal performance. The custom-house officers taxed the laurels as spice. Massene, the composer, it is related, was also charged on a crown of laurel on the German frontier. In his case the wreath of fame was supposed to be woven of medicinal plants. In Montreal organ grinders pay a license of twenty dollars, and are only allowed to play at stated periods. In Vienna they are also licensed and regulated as to hours. In France, a certificate of character, distinctive badge, and limitation of hours is insisted upon. No licenses for street musicians have been issued in Germany for nine years.

In St. Petersburg no outdoor musical performers are permitted, but in romantic Italy there is a very practical regulation excluding those under eighteen years of age from the privilege of a license. In New York wandering minstrels contribute to the revenue one dollar each, and are prohibited from playing within a certain distance of specified buildings or dwellings, and outside fixed hours. Barrel music is not allowed to exist in sunny Spain, but "gaily the troubadour twangs his guitar," for which however, a license is required. The state finances in Russia are recruited by a graduated income tax commencing at one per cent on incomes between 1,000 and 2,000 roubles (a rouble equals 3s 2d.), and increasing at the rate of one-tenth per cent on every additional thousand or fraction of a thousand roubles. Cycles are subject to a tax of eight shillings in France, and of a similar amount in Brabant. In England it has been suggested, and even desired by the cyclists themselves, that they should be licensed. Sir William Harcourt, the chancellor of the exchequer, declined to fiscally discourage a healthy recreation, and Mr. Goschen, his predecessor in that office, was also unwilling to tax a form of locomotion which he considered had been of inestimable benefit to young men. Sir Charles Dilke, when president of the local government board, refused to entertain the proposition for similar reasons.

"They do these things better in France"—or worse. Advertisements in the form of posters and placards are required to bear a tax stamp in France, which is distinctly a tax on trade and publicity. The senate of North Dakota gave legal incorporation to lotteries for taxation purposes; and in Italy, where the people complain that the taxes are exorbitant, the voluntary tax paid by the poorer classes in the form of lottery amounts in a year to over three million pounds. At Laterza, the Italians recently broke out in open revolt against the municipality which had increased the hearth tax, and took the civic buildings by assault, wounding the Syndic, but they do not agitate against the lottery tax. "In old Madrid" last year there was terrible and fatal rioting amongst the men and women who hawk vegetables, fruit and other articles in the streets, owing to the imposition of a tax on Spanish hawkers.

In 1889, M. Dunajewski, the Austrian minister of finance, who was described as "the nimblest politician in the world for inventing new taxes," decided to tax the totalisateurs or betting agencies. Totalisateurs are established on all German and Austrian racecourses. The system is to divide all the money invested on the losing horses among those who backed the winner, after deducting eight per cent commission for the agency. There is no cheating or welshing possible in the plan. A ten per cent duty on winnings was decreed. In France the paris-mutuel, a similar system of betting, is taxed seven per cent, five per cent of which is devoted to the relief of the poor. Bookmakers are also taxed. There is also a municipal tax of ten per cent deducted from the receipts of theatrical and public entertainments, which is also assigned for the benefit of the unfortunate. This revenue is principally distributed in the shape of grants to public charities and hospitals, thus making pleasure come to the rescue of poverty and the relief of pain. In Sweden, commercial travelers visiting that country have to pay one hundred kroner (about $27) for every month, or part thereof, they may remain for the privilege of transacting their business.

THE TURK AND HIS FAMILY.

He has Only One Wife Nowadays---What the Harem Means.

As in most Oriental cities there are two distinct modes of existence in Constantinople—the outdoor life and the indoor life. The majority of Turks leave their homes in the morning and return late in the afternoon, when their work is done. "Harem," in the modern acceptation of the word, merely means the private apartments and these would be called by the same name even in a bachelor's establishment, inhabited solely by men, but generally it is applied to every place intended for women. The end of a Turkish railway carriage, so is the ladies' cabin on board ship, and the latticed gallery in a mosque. In the dwelling house it is all that quarter inhabited by the wives and children and other ladies of the family; and here I may say, in passing that very few Turks have more than one wife, although the Koran allows every man four at a time and encourages a constant change by facilitating divorce. Whatever exists or goes on behind the selamlik belongs to private life, and no one with any knowledge of Eastern manners would think of suggesting the existence of women in the house. His life when away from home during the day is passed exclusively among men, and he does not even like to be seen in the company of any female member of his household. I have once or twice seen a Turk driving with a veiled lady far in the country on the Asian side, but never in Stamboul.—*Scriber's Magazine.*

History of the Calla Lily.

This was introduced to Europe from South Africa in 1687, and has become a great favorite with cultivators all over the world. It does not like a very warm climate nor a very cold one. It will live out in American waters, provided it is deep enough to be below the reach of absolute ice. It fills the ditches and narrow creeks in Cape of Good Hope much the same as our spatterdock would here. It was removed by Kunth, from the genus Calla, and called Richardia Africana, but it is not easy to get rid of a name which once gets into general use, hence it still goes by the name of Calla. The spotted one, common in cultivation during the last few years as the Richardia albomaculata, was also introduced from southern Africa in 1858. This is well known by its spotted leaves. Another one was brought from the same country in 1857, under the name of Richardia hastata—the spathe being of a yellow color, but very small, and is not yet much known. On account of the common calla blooming most freely in the spring of the year, it has come into general use for Easter decorations, and not unfrequently receives, with a number of other plants, the common name of Easter lily.—*Meehan's Monthly.*

A Persian Boudoir.

A Persian lady's rooms do not occupy much of her time and attention. They are very simple and taste plays no important part in them. The walls are either plainly tinted, ornamented with scrolls, carved in plaster, or inlaid up to the ceiling with fragments of looking glass. Her bedding by day is rolled up in the corner of the room she generally inhabits.

On a shelf in a niche stands a turquoise colored vase, on which rests a strongly scented shaddock. This is the only decoration, excepting the exquisite carpets and rugs which are spread about the floor. She is thoroughly domestic, and treats her woman-servants and slaves much as if they were her equals, interesting herself in the cookery and often making the sweetmeats in which an Oriental household delights.

Fir Outclasses Oak.

It will be difficult to convince the average man especially the Missouri pioneer, that fir is a stronger wood than oak, but such has been proved by actual tests that were made by a fair and impartial committee appointed for that purpose. The timbers used were each 2x4 inches and four feet long, both ends solidly braced and the weight applied in the middle of the span. Yellow fir stood a strain of 3062 pounds, common Oregon oak 2922 pounds; fine grained yellow fir from near the butt, 3535 pounds, and best Michigan oak snapped at with a strain of only 2428 pounds. The tests were made by the Northern Pacific railroad company at Tacoma, Washington.

One of the the wealthiest men in the Argentine republic is Senor Jose Guazzone, the "wheat king." He owns 63,000 acres of land, according to South American papers. He went to Buenos Ayers in 1874, when twenty years old, with only a few dollars in his pocket. In the following year he saved $8000. He invested the money in land, and in 1879 his estate was valued at $18,000. With the money which he had saved he rented more lands, sowed them to wheat and borrowed machines to reap his crops. Guazzone is said to be of Hebrew origin.

Dr. J. M. Buckley gives this good advice to public speakers: "The whole art of making a good speech is to have something pertinent and moving to say; to say something all the time, to say it vivaciously; and if it is a religious speech, to say it with religious feeling, and to stop when every one wishes you to go on."