

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The past has been the greenest summer within the memory of the oldest inhabitant... England has 123,995 women teachers...

ALONG THE COAST.

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A NAPOLEONIC CONSPIRACY.

Discovery of a Treaty Between Napoleon and the Duke of Brunswick. A Swiss correspondent, in looking over the papers of the eccentric Duke of Brunswick, deposited at the library of Geneva, has found the draft of a secret mutual assistance treaty between him and the late Emperor Napoleon. It is dated Jan. 25, 1814, and is not only signed Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, but written by him on a white silk pocket handkerchief in marking ink. The French is full of Germanisms. The treaty is in five articles, and the contracting parties are bound by an oath and their honor to observe it. In return for the money which the German Prince was to furnish the French one with to escape from Ham and restore the empire, the latter was to aid the other to enter again into the possession of his duchy and all his fiefs, and, if possible, to make all Germany one nation, giving it a constitution suited to its traditions, manners and the needs of a progressive age. A Napoleonic conspiracy was carried on by the assistance of the Duke of Brunswick's purse. On the 22d of July, 1870, Napoleon III. was for the last time reminded of the promises sworn to and written on the silk pocket handkerchief. He answered this reminder in a short note thus worded: "I have received your letter and find it impossible to comply with your demands. I beg of you to believe in my sincere amity." NAPOLEON. Six weeks later the Emperor was a prisoner of the Germans, and the Duke of Brunswick on his way to Geneva, to which he determined to leave his personal estate, all he had after the Brunswick revolution of 1830. Republique Francaise.

DISEASES IN STABLES.

A Simple Precaution Neglected by Many Horse-Owners. When we consider for a moment the number of diseases of a contagious nature to which horses are subject, and the careless manner in which they are exposed to the same, it is astonishing that we do not have epidemics of this kind often with our horses. To fully appreciate the risk that is incurred, we need only visit the city or country towns on Saturdays or court days, and see the number of horses of all kinds and conditions that stand tied and almost touching each other in every available space about town, to say nothing of the numbers that are packed together in the public stables. The latter, as a rule, are much safer from coming in contact with disease than those outside, for no sensible stableman would admit an animal inside of his stable that is affected with any kind of contagious disease if he knew it; but it often happens that neither the owner of the horse nor the stableman is aware of the disease until it is too late to remedy the evil.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The House resumed consideration of the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill. Payson concluded his speech in support of the House substitute, and then the previous question was ordered. The question then recurred upon the House substitute for the senate bill, and was agreed to—yeas 174, nays 65. The senate bill as thus amended was passed—yeas 145, nays 48, and request for a conference made. Holman, from the Conference Committee on the legislative, executive judicial bill, reported continued disagreement. Holman said that a substantial agreement had been reached on the clause increasing the appropriation for internal revenue employes, and making an appropriation for the collection of statistics in regard to marriage and divorce. This then reduced the disagreement to the one item of Senators' clerks, and upon that the Senate was firm. He moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment. After a debate the motion was agreed to—yeas 143, nays 93. A further conference was ordered on the remaining points of difference.

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HOME AND FARM.

Feed plenty of carrots and plenty of grain, keep the cows warm, and you may have fairly yellow butter in winter. Diarrhea in calves is successfully treated by giving the whites of eggs beaten up with water into an emulsion. One of the merits peculiar to bluegrass as a pasture feed is said to be that the longer it is pastured the more it will yield, provided, however, it is not grazed too closely, and stock is kept from it in the spring until the soil is so dry as to be firm.—Albany Journal. A breast of mutton should cook in about three-quarters of an hour. First boil it very gently for half an hour in enough boiling salted water to cover it, and then put it between the bars of a double wire gridiron, and quickly brown it on both sides, seasoning it with salt and pepper.—Cincinnati Times. Hens often learn to eat their eggs from eating the egg-shells which are given to them with their food. They find it easy to crush the shells which are thus scattered in their way. If you have plenty of oyster and clam shells, or ground bones, the amount of lime in the egg-shells is scarcely worth saving for your fowls.—San Francisco Chronicle. Good bright straw may be used as a substitute for hay or corn fodder when it is made plenty or cheaper than the latter. It needs a little extra grain to go with it, as it does not contain as much nutriment as the hay. It is better adapted to growing stock than to milk cows or working horses. Colts and young horses thrive on it.—Exchange. Prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit. But do not prune too much. Just enough to let in sufficient light and air to give the leaves their fair quota is right. A good rule is, when you see a limb interfering with another, cut it out, whatever the time of year. When the sap is in full flow wounds will heal over quickest.—N. Y. Telegram. Dainty Biscuits: Beat very lightly one egg, pour it over a pint of flour, add a glass of milk, and chop in one tablespoonful of lard and butter mixed. Work thoroughly together, break up pieces the size of marbles, which must be rolled as thin as your nail. Sprinkle with dry flour, as you roll them out to make them crisp; stick with a fork and bake quickly.—The Caterer. Sponge Cake Fritters: Six or eight square (penny) sponge cakes, one cup cream, boiling hot, with a pinch of soda stirred in; four eggs, whipped light, one tablespoonful corn starch, wet up in cold milk; one-quarter pound currants, washed and dried. Pound the cakes fine and pour the cream over them. Stir in the cornstarch. Cover for half an hour, then beat until cold. Add the velvets, light and strained, the whipped whites, then the currants thickly dredged with flour. Beat all hard together. Drop in spoonfuls into the boiling lard, fry quickly, drain upon a warmed sieve and send to table hot.—Boston Globe.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Latest Telegraphic Report. A Synopsis of Measures Introduced in the National Legislature. SENATE. Blair from the Committee on Education and Labor submitted a favorable report from a majority of the committee for a joint resolution proposing that an amendment to the Constitution in relation to alcoholic liquors and other poisonous beverages be submitted to the Legislatures of the States for ratification. The amendment provides that from and after the year 1900 the manufacture and sale and importation of distilled alcoholic intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and scientific purposes, and for use in arts, shall cease. The report which accompanies the proposed amendment says the committee does not deem it necessary to discuss the evils of the use of alcohol, but believes that the people have a right to decide what measures shall be taken for the regulation or extirpation of this traffic. "Why," it asks, "should they be denied the opportunity to be heard in the only form in which they can pass upon the question? When any considerable and respectable portion of the American people desire to plead their cause in our country tribunal of sovereigns, who in our country decide every question of fundamental issue, as a last resort it is the duty of Congress to enact such preliminary legislation as is here proposed, so that under the forms of the Constitution they can be heard on the question of its own amendment." Senate passed the House bill directing the Commissioner of Labor to make investigations as to convict labor. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a hotel on Government land at Fortress Monroe. On motion of Teller a bill was passed to establish a land office at Lamar, Col. Senate passed the deficiency appropriation bill, with the following amendments: To pay E. B. Smith \$2000 for legal services rendered the Government in the Guiteau case. The reading of the bill being disposed of the bill was open to general amendment. An item of \$25,000 was inserted for the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, on account of damages to their lands by overflow caused by Government dams. For macadamizing one-half of two streets adjacent to the Postoffice building, Portland, Or., \$1500. For approaches and heating apparatus to and from public buildings at Port Townsend, W. T., \$17,000. In the appropriation for establishing and maintaining post lights on rivers the Willamette and Columbia are included, and in order to meet this additional expense the appropriation for this service is increased to \$20,000. Beck, from the Committee on Finance reported favorably the House bill providing that manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars may be removed for export without payment of tax, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

MINING NEWS.

Several good-paying gold placer mines have been found in Josephine county lately. The Elk Horn Mining company, of Montana, has paid twenty-four dividends in the past two years. Twelve thousand dollars worth of quicksilver has been shipped from the mines at Calestoga, Cal., during the past month. Nearly all the campers in the Blue mountains have caught the mining fever and stamped to the new mines, near Susanville. About 100 Chinamen are mining on the river bank near Tmatilla. They have built a flume two miles long and must be making it pay. The receipts from the North Star mine, of Grass valley, for the fiscal year ending April 30th, were \$129,906, and the disbursements \$115,220. The Anaconda Mining company, of Montana, gives employment directly and indirectly to about 2000 men, and the pay-roll is about \$200,000 per month. A Mr. Saltery, of California, has discovered a new gold mine in Silesia. The mine is suggestive, especially as it is not two hundred years since the Silesian mines were abandoned. Mining assessments delinquent in July aggregate \$434,000. Of this, \$285,000 is due from Nevada mines, \$114,000 from California, \$30,000 from Arizona and \$3000 from New Mexico. Two Chinamen found a chunk of gold weighing 115 pounds, at Dutch Flat, California, which sold for \$26,000. It is not known how it was discovered, but it is thought among the old pacer diggings and abandoned claims. The Wagner Creek Mining company's mill is still running steadily on rock from the Pilgrim ledge. There has been no cleaning up as yet, but it is believed that the rock taken from the ledge will all pay well for the milling. The first run is upon the least promising rock taken out, but the next will probably be a richer rock. Developments of a character satisfactory and pleasing to the owners continue as the prospecting shaft progresses. Another quartz mill will soon be put up on Wagner creek. The past season has been a better one for placer miners than for several past. Piping has been suspended at McCall & Anderson's mines, two miles this side of Ashland. Two different parties have offered to put a mill on the sight of the Hope ledge in the Wagner creek district, which prospects well. A number of mining operations on an extensive scale will soon be inaugurated in Josephine county, which offers superior inducements to placer miners. P. Lytleton, J. H. Russell, J. L. Pennington and others are prospecting a ledge near Ashland, which is at present narrow but rich. A party consisting of Messrs. Dollard, Smith, Hawkins and Barnes, are opening a new placer mine on Beaver creek, with good prospects. The Eureka Mining company are testing quartz from their ledge in Willow Springs precinct, by means of an arastra which crushes 600 pounds of quartz daily, with favorable results. Baunnie, Kippel & Co. have broken ground for their new quartz mill on Shively gulch, and mean business. Mr. K. will leave for Portland and San Francisco soon to obtain more machinery. The company owning the New Eldorado mine on Jackson creek advertised for bids for taking out 100 to 150 tons of quartz, which were to be opened by the 22d inst. T. T. McKinzie is superintendent. Messrs. Cornelius, Church and Hastings, of Portland, who purchased H. Wines' placer mines on Jump-off-Joe, are now in this section making preparations for next season's run. They will put in hydraulic pipe and a giant and operate them on an extensive scale. These gentlemen are also interested in one or more quartz mines in Josephine county.

BOSTON'S FIRST SETTLER.

In the little manufacturing village of Lonsdale, R. I., for two hundred years and more past has been seen a lonely grave marked with two white stones. The elements long years ago obliterated the inscriptions upon these stones, but well-founded tradition has designated the grave as that of the Rev. William Blackstone, the first settler of Shawmut, afterward called Trimountain, still later Boston. In the section which is now known as the West End, Mr. Blackstone, who was a lover of nature and of solitude, built his cabin, and upon the western slope of Beacon Hill he laid out and planted his garden. Later on, when the town had become too thickly populated for his tastes and desires, Mr. Blackstone removed to the banks of the beautiful river which received and still bears his name. In the fullness of time he was gathered to his fathers and buried near the banks of the river. The march of modern progress has rendered it necessary to lay the foundations of a great cotton mill upon the spot where he has rested for two centuries, and, accordingly, on a recent afternoon, in the presence of Lorenzo Blackstone, of Norwich, Conn., a lineal descendant of the old settler, Prof. William Gamwell, president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and others, the grave of William Blackstone was opened. But a few human remains were found, but still a quantity of bones and coffin nails were discovered and carefully preserved. These were placed in a suitable receptacle, and the spot where the grave had been was carefully marked. When the mill is completed the remains will be reinterred in the very spot whence they were taken, which will be in the basement of the mill, and a fine monument will be erected over them.—Boston Post.

DISEASES IN STABLES.

A Simple Precaution Neglected by Many Horse-Owners. When we consider for a moment the number of diseases of a contagious nature to which horses are subject, and the careless manner in which they are exposed to the same, it is astonishing that we do not have epidemics of this kind often with our horses. To fully appreciate the risk that is incurred, we need only visit the city or country towns on Saturdays or court days, and see the number of horses of all kinds and conditions that stand tied and almost touching each other in every available space about town, to say nothing of the numbers that are packed together in the public stables. The latter, as a rule, are much safer from coming in contact with disease than those outside, for no sensible stableman would admit an animal inside of his stable that is affected with any kind of contagious disease if he knew it; but it often happens that neither the owner of the horse nor the stableman is aware of the disease until it is too late to remedy the evil. Contagious diseases of a most virulent character may be perpetuated for an indefinite length of time by feeding horses in stalls where the disease has existed. Of this kind we may mention glanders and Spanish itch especially. Either of these most fatal disorders may be conveyed to other horses by feeding in a stall where horses suffering with them have been kept. To destroy the virus, take a pint of sulphuric acid and put it in a bucket of water, and with an old mop wash all parts of the stall, especially the trough and wall. Then put a few pounds of stick sulphur in an old iron pot, and stopping the stable as well as possible, burn it, so as to fumigate the stable thoroughly, taking precautions against fire. It is a good plan to set the pot in a tub of water; then whitewash with lime and carbolic acid. This will protect them thoroughly.—Spirit of the Farm.

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M. Drumont asserts that the Jews in Paris, now 80,000, have doubled during the last eight years. It is thought that a dozen shots from the new German bomb, charged with dynamite shells, would destroy the strongest fortifications in the world. The Viceroy Li has had a complete toy steamer made for the Empress of China, so that she may work it herself and see the importance of steam locomotion. Norway spends about \$100,000 a year fighting leprosy. There are a number of asylums for patients. Some live for thirty or forty years after admission and reach an advanced age. Dynamite suicides are the latest introduction in South Africa. A colonist at Pretoria lately placed a dynamite cap in his mouth and lighted it at a candle, with the result of blowing his head off. The long-talked-of statue of General Gordon is to be placed in Trafalgar Square, London, and it will be on the pedestal which stands on the western side of the Nelson monument, on which Sir Charles Napier now stands. It is said that in no part of the world oranges grown to such perfection as for with more ease than in New South Wales. Any one with a garden can grow a few orange trees, the result of which occasions very little trouble. The Hungarian Government deters emigration by inducing migration to the colonization of state lands, on which free schools and churches are given gratis; the payment for land is spread over fifteen years, and immunity from taxation granted for a similar period. The new amended particulars of procedure under the French divorce law which have just appeared in the Journal Officiel provide that "no report of the proceedings may be published by the newspapers, under pain of a fine; only the judgment of the tribunal may be reproduced in the press."

HOME AND FARM.

Feed plenty of carrots and plenty of grain, keep the cows warm, and you may have fairly yellow butter in winter. Diarrhea in calves is successfully treated by giving the whites of eggs beaten up with water into an emulsion. One of the merits peculiar to bluegrass as a pasture feed is said to be that the longer it is pastured the more it will yield, provided, however, it is not grazed too closely, and stock is kept from it in the spring until the soil is so dry as to be firm.—Albany Journal. A breast of mutton should cook in about three-quarters of an hour. First boil it very gently for half an hour in enough boiling salted water to cover it, and then put it between the bars of a double wire gridiron, and quickly brown it on both sides, seasoning it with salt and pepper.—Cincinnati Times. Hens often learn to eat their eggs from eating the egg-shells which are given to them with their food. They find it easy to crush the shells which are thus scattered in their way. If you have plenty of oyster and clam shells, or ground bones, the amount of lime in the egg-shells is scarcely worth saving for your fowls.—San Francisco Chronicle. Good bright straw may be used as a substitute for hay or corn fodder when it is made plenty or cheaper than the latter. It needs a little extra grain to go with it, as it does not contain as much nutriment as the hay. It is better adapted to growing stock than to milk cows or working horses. Colts and young horses thrive on it.—Exchange. Prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit. But do not prune too much. Just enough to let in sufficient light and air to give the leaves their fair quota is right. A good rule is, when you see a limb interfering with another, cut it out, whatever the time of year. When the sap is in full flow wounds will heal over quickest.—N. Y. Telegram. Dainty Biscuits: Beat very lightly one egg, pour it over a pint of flour, add a glass of milk, and chop in one tablespoonful of lard and butter mixed. Work thoroughly together, break up pieces the size of marbles, which must be rolled as thin as your nail. Sprinkle with dry flour, as you roll them out to make them crisp; stick with a fork and bake quickly.—The Caterer. Sponge Cake Fritters: Six or eight square (penny) sponge cakes, one cup cream, boiling hot, with a pinch of soda stirred in; four eggs, whipped light, one tablespoonful corn starch, wet up in cold milk; one-quarter pound currants, washed and dried. Pound the cakes fine and pour the cream over them. Stir in the cornstarch. Cover for half an hour, then beat until cold. Add the velvets, light and strained, the whipped whites, then the currants thickly dredged with flour. Beat all hard together. Drop in spoonfuls into the boiling lard, fry quickly, drain upon a warmed sieve and send to table hot.—Boston Globe.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Latest Telegraphic Report. A Synopsis of Measures Introduced in the National Legislature. SENATE. Blair from the Committee on Education and Labor submitted a favorable report from a majority of the committee for a joint resolution proposing that an amendment to the Constitution in relation to alcoholic liquors and other poisonous beverages be submitted to the Legislatures of the States for ratification. The amendment provides that from and after the year 1900 the manufacture and sale and importation of distilled alcoholic intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and scientific purposes, and for use in arts, shall cease. The report which accompanies the proposed amendment says the committee does not deem it necessary to discuss the evils of the use of alcohol, but believes that the people have a right to decide what measures shall be taken for the regulation or extirpation of this traffic. "Why," it asks, "should they be denied the opportunity to be heard in the only form in which they can pass upon the question? When any considerable and respectable portion of the American people desire to plead their cause in our country tribunal of sovereigns, who in our country decide every question of fundamental issue, as a last resort it is the duty of Congress to enact such preliminary legislation as is here proposed, so that under the forms of the Constitution they can be heard on the question of its own amendment." Senate passed the House bill directing the Commissioner of Labor to make investigations as to convict labor. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a hotel on Government land at Fortress Monroe. On motion of Teller a bill was passed to establish a land office at Lamar, Col. Senate passed the deficiency appropriation bill, with the following amendments: To pay E. B. Smith \$2000 for legal services rendered the Government in the Guiteau case. The reading of the bill being disposed of the bill was open to general amendment. An item of \$25,000 was inserted for the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, on account of damages to their lands by overflow caused by Government dams. For macadamizing one-half of two streets adjacent to the Postoffice building, Portland, Or., \$1500. For approaches and heating apparatus to and from public buildings at Port Townsend, W. T., \$17,000. In the appropriation for establishing and maintaining post lights on rivers the Willamette and Columbia are included, and in order to meet this additional expense the appropriation for this service is increased to \$20,000. Beck, from the Committee on Finance reported favorably the House bill providing that manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars may be removed for export without payment of tax, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

MINING NEWS.

Several good-paying gold placer mines have been found in Josephine county lately. The Elk Horn Mining company, of Montana, has paid twenty-four dividends in the past two years. Twelve thousand dollars worth of quicksilver has been shipped from the mines at Calestoga, Cal., during the past month. Nearly all the campers in the Blue mountains have caught the mining fever and stamped to the new mines, near Susanville. About 100 Chinamen are mining on the river bank near Tmatilla. They have built a flume two miles long and must be making it pay. The receipts from the North Star mine, of Grass valley, for the fiscal year ending April 30th, were \$129,906, and the disbursements \$115,220. The Anaconda Mining company, of Montana, gives employment directly and indirectly to about 2000 men, and the pay-roll is about \$200,000 per month. A Mr. Saltery, of California, has discovered a new gold mine in Silesia. The mine is suggestive, especially as it is not two hundred years since the Silesian mines were abandoned. Mining assessments delinquent in July aggregate \$434,000. Of this, \$285,000 is due from Nevada mines, \$114,000 from California, \$30,000 from Arizona and \$3000 from New Mexico. Two Chinamen found a chunk of gold weighing 115 pounds, at Dutch Flat, California, which sold for \$26,000. It is not known how it was discovered, but it is thought among the old pacer diggings and abandoned claims. The Wagner Creek Mining company's mill is still running steadily on rock from the Pilgrim ledge. There has been no cleaning up as yet, but it is believed that the rock taken from the ledge will all pay well for the milling. The first run is upon the least promising rock taken out, but the next will probably be a richer rock. Developments of a character satisfactory and pleasing to the owners continue as the prospecting shaft progresses. Another quartz mill will soon be put up on Wagner creek. The past season has been a better one for placer miners than for several past. Piping has been suspended at McCall & Anderson's mines, two miles this side of Ashland. Two different parties have offered to put a mill on the sight of the Hope ledge in the Wagner creek district, which prospects well. A number of mining operations on an extensive scale will soon be inaugurated in Josephine county, which offers superior inducements to placer miners. P. Lytleton, J. H. Russell, J. L. Pennington and others are prospecting a ledge near Ashland, which is at present narrow but rich. A party consisting of Messrs. Dollard, Smith, Hawkins and Barnes, are opening a new placer mine on Beaver creek, with good prospects. The Eureka Mining company are testing quartz from their ledge in Willow Springs precinct, by means of an arastra which crush