

WEST SIDE

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WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

California Crop Reports—The Knights Templar Conclave at St. Louis—Two Engineers Killed in a Train Collision—Foreign News, Etc.

California Crop Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Respecting condition of crops in California the agent of the Agricultural Bureau for that State has made the following report: Wheat has been a fair average crop throughout the State, and of very good quality. Rye is grown but very little, but succeeds well, and is valuable, especially as an early forage crop. Barley is rather above the average. Irish potatoes are a good crop. The corn crop will be fully up to the average. Apples and pears about a two-thirds crop; peaches, one-third; plums, a poor crop; almonds and English walnuts, average crop. Canning and drying have been followed more than ever, and shipments of fresh fruits East have prevented glut in the markets, although fruit is still plentiful and cheap. The yield of grapes for wine is variously estimated from 6,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons, which may be called a full medium crop, and the quality will be good. The yield of raisins will be much larger than last year, and raisin makers are very hopeful as to the quality and prospective prices. Shipments to the East of table grapes are also very active, and prices range higher than usual. Altogether it may be called a prosperous fruit season.

Great Oil Fire in Ohio.

LIMA, O.—The city was startled by a terrific clap of thunder. In a few moments black clouds of smoke were seen rolling up from one of the oil wells on the Brotherton land. Fire at once communicated with a tank, and in a few minutes all was on fire. At the same time gas in a tank 300 yards distant ignited, and all the machinery, tanks, and about 2400 gallons of oil were consumed. Later the derrick at the gas works oil well was struck, consuming the entire structure, machinery and tanks, and 1200 barrels of oil. This well is adjoining the gas works, which at one time were in great danger, but the gas works and all the machinery therewith were saved. The railroad bridge was on fire several times, caused by oil running down, but was saved without damage. About that time high columns of black smoke were seen southeast from the city. Five wells were struck by lightning and destroyed. Rain had been falling in torrents, and the thunder and lightning exceeded any thing of the kind known here. The loss to oil men is estimated at \$25,000.

Collision of Freight Trains.

KANSAS CITY.—Two freight trains on the Missouri Pacific Railway collided thirty miles east of this city. The two trains met on a curve, and both were derailed. George Cowles and John Light of Sedalia, the engineers, were both killed, and the two firemen injured. The wreck took fire, and about ten cars were burned with their contents. Seven were loaded with hogs, cattle and sheep, which were burned or maimed, and many of the carcasses were burned. Passenger trains were delayed several hours.

The Bulgarian Intombro.

LONDON.—The situation in Bulgaria is considered critical, and civil war is dangerously near. Bismarck's conciliatory policy toward Russia has modified the English attitude. The foreign office is disposed to take the stand that if the powers do not consider it for their interest to support her in preventing the fall of Constantinople she will no longer offer opposition to Russia extending her influence to the Mediterranean.

Collapse of a Bridge.

VIENNA.—A suspension bridge over the Ostrawitz river in the town of Ostrau, in Moravia, collapsed while a squadron of uhlans were riding across. The uhlans and a number of spectators who were on the bridge watching the soldiers were all precipitated into the river. Several persons were instantly killed, one of whom was a uhlman, and many were seriously injured. All the injured were recovered from the river.

The Conclave.

The grand parade of the Knights Templar at St. Louis occurred on the last day of the conclave. Sixty-two bands of music accompanied the Knights. The procession was fully three and a half miles in length, and even the most enthusiastic officers in charge of the arrangements were surprised at its magnificence. The parade passed without a notable incident, and the participants dispersed.

David Johnson murdered Edward White at Westernport, Md., and was lynched.

Two men were fatally wounded in a fight between Irishmen and Italians at Pittsburg.

El Coyote and seven of his gang were killed by Federal troops near Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

ALONG THE COAST.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

San Francisco's indebtedness is \$1,457,526.

A grist mill is being built on Mill creek, Pacific county, W. T.

The Vancouver (B. C.) Caledonian society has been organized.

Fifty-one pupils attended the Ellensburg academy at its opening.

Mount Zion Church, Montesano, W. T., was burned to the ground.

A new sawmill is soon to be built on Striker creek, South Bend, W. T.

A new depot will soon be erected at Ellensburg by the N. P. R. Co.

In a shooting affray at Merced, Cal., a bystander named Rucker was killed.

Sorghum has been grown successfully in the upper Natchez valley, W. T.

John Hailey has been nominated by the Democrats of Idaho for Delegate.

There are only two boats on the Upper Snake river running at this time.

H. C. Roe has been appointed minister for the Fort Simcoe Reservation.

Vancouver (B. C.) chronicles the birth of the first pair of twins in that town.

W. Monks, of Fidalgo, W. T., recently lost 400 cords of wood by forest fires.

Over 250,000 cans of fruit were put up by one California cannery this season.

John Hailey, Jr., has been appointed warden of the Idaho penitentiary.

Abraham Loring of Red Bluff, Cal., was choked to death by a piece of beefsteak.

E. G. Thomason will rebuild the sawmill recently destroyed by fire at Colville, W. T.

Nearly \$5,000,000 of Eastern capital has been invested in Los Angeles real estate since 1885.

A wagon road from Colville, W. T., to the Metalline mines is being built by subscription.

The Western Union telegraph company is extending its line from Colfax to Farmington.

The capacity of the sawmill at Sunshine, W. T., is to be increased to 65,000 feet per day.

The Rocky Bar district, Idaho, will soon have four eighty-stamp quartz mills in operation.

J. D. Naiese, a Frenchman, and Jacob Shafer, a German, hung themselves in San Francisco.

The Minnie Moore mine in Wood River district has been sold to English capitalists for \$1,000,000.

The few renegade Apaches who escaped from Lawton are again causing trouble in Southern Arizona.

N. B. Sutton, a farmer near Livermore, Cal., shot and instantly killed Alexander Martin, a neighbor.

A railroad has been constructed from Los Angeles, Cal., to a large ostrich farm nine miles away.

Cranberry culture on Shoalwater bay, Pacific county, W. T., gives promise of a profitable industry.

A neat church 20x40 feet with a steeple fifty feet high is being built for the Indians at Tulalip, W. T.

Work in the Cascade tunnel on the Northern Pacific branch line is progressing at the rate of twelve feet a day.

J. Izen, a Butte grocer, killed B. J. Schlesinger, a merchant, in consequence of a quarrel over a gambling debt.

A new schoolhouse is to be built at Ellensburg, to be 30x70 feet, a wing 16x29, two stories in height and to cost \$3175.

Ezra Meeker has sold the farm of 126 acres, a mile from Puyallup, W. T., for \$12,600 to his son, Marion J. Meeker.

A new postoffice has been established at Sultan City, W. T., on the upper Skykomish river, with John Nailor as postmaster.

The Rocky Bar, Idaho, stage was stopped several days ago by two highwaymen, who secured the express box, containing \$79 85.

While hunting near Tacoma, Edward Cheever, of Portland, was accidentally shot by Wm. Hill. His body was shipped East for interment.

Hexter & Newell's third shipment to the east of horses from Luna has been made. There are four horses in the band valued at \$50,000.

United States Deputy Collector Fogarty, of San Francisco, seized 440 pounds of opium, valued at about \$5000, on board the steamer Gaelic.

During August 142,153 cases of Columbia river salmon were shipped East, to San Francisco and to England. The export value was about \$700,000.

Some party or parties familiar with the combination of the safe lock on Byrones & Dau's saloon, Ellensburg, abstracted \$300 from the safe. No clue to the thieves.

THE SEAL CATCH IN THE BEHRING SEA

This year is unprecedented. Seven thousand skins were recently received at Victoria, British Columbia, from the seal grounds.

Unknown parties burglarized a Marysville (W. T.) warehouse and stole a number of barrels of flour and 150 pounds of bacon. The thieves are supposed to be Indians.

Poles are being got out for the new line of the Pacific Postal Telegraph & Cable company. Bean & Bunn have the contract for those to be placed between Seattle and Snohomish.

John West, residing near Chehalis, W. T., attempted to burn some straw near his barn, and that edifice was destroyed by the spreading of the fire. His daughter drove the stock from the burning barn.

A large flock of sheep which were being driven from Montana to Canada were surrounded by a band of Indians on the Belly river, and urged over its precipitous banks until they piled up, one on another, twenty-five deep. In this way 172 sheep were killed, and afterward skinned, cut up, and carried off by the redskins.

Douglas Williams, a young man living on the river above Palouse city, W. T., had his skull fractured and arm badly mashed by a log rolling over him. He will recover.

A warrant has been issued in Franklin county W. T., against an Indian named Wolf, who is charged with the too handy use of the branding iron on Josh Clark's horses. The Indian is quite wealthy.

Roddan's hop house at Wheatland, Cal., was burned. The loss was \$25,000. The insurance on the house and contents expired about nine or ten hours before the fire. Thirty tons of hops were destroyed.

A frightful explosion occurred at the giant powder works at West Berkeley, Cal., caused by the sudden ignition of about 100 pounds of nitroglycerine and gun cotton. Two Chinamen were blown to atoms.

Steve Clary, aged 19, having been convicted of snatching a purse containing \$500 from an old lady, after dazing her by striking her in the face, was sentenced by a San Francisco Judge to five years in Folsom.

C. S. Hayes, editor of the Traver Tidings, was shot and instantly killed by Henry Beaver, at Lemoore, Cal., while sitting in the parlor with a young lady to whom he was engaged. Jealousy was the motive of the crime.

Extensive and damaging fires have raged in the mountains at the headwaters of Coppei and Touchet, W. T. The fire got into the lumber at the old Kinner & Weller mill and destroyed 100,000 feet or more. The people are about worn out fighting fire.

Word comes from Montpelier, I. T., of a fatal accident to C. C. Jensen. He went out horseback riding with a neighbor to see some colts. He rode a high-spirited stallion, which on being checked by the bit reared and fell back on Jensen, breaking the man's back.

The Basin and Boise City, Idaho, stage was halted for the third time this summer by a lone highwayman. There was no treasure box on the stage, and so the robber contented himself with the mail sack. At last accounts a posse was out hunting for the robber.

Young Alden, of Tacoma, the boy who was indicted for stealing a registered package containing \$3 75 from the United States mail, on board the steamer on which he was employed, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Greene to one year in the United States penitentiary.

Patrick O'Brien has been committed to Steilacoom, W. T. He is thought to be an escaped lunatic from some asylum. His undershirt is marked "ward 6" and the fellow talks about Salem all the time, hence it is supposed he escaped from the Oregon asylum at Salem.

Joe Shissler, who recently dropped dead near Lewiston, Idaho, left property which, with his partner's interest, is valued at \$150,000. His sister has arrived there, and is heirless to the whole estate. Some time before his death he made a rather peculiar will. He mentioned in it every relative he could think of and left them one dollar each. To his brother, who is a lawyer in the east, he left ten dollars, and all the rest of his property to his sister, who is a widow.

The 2-year-old son of Mr. H. K. Charlson, who lives near Farmington, W. T., while playing around the well loosened one of the buckets from the rope. The detached end of the rope now being freed from the weight of the bucket and becoming entwined about the foot of the child, was drawn by the weight of the other bucket until the little fellow's foot reached the pulley. His crying attracted the attention of his mother, but before she could reach him his foot came loose from the rope and he fell to the bottom of the well, fifty-seven feet, and containing three feet of water. He was rescued immediately and his injuries were found to be trifling.

COST OF BUTTER.

Why Farmers Should Know the Exact Cost of Articles Produced by Them. One would suppose that it was a simple thing for a man who produced a thing to tell what it cost him, and we find as a matter of fact that the merchant or manufacturer will be able to estimate the cost of butter, for instance, very closely, if not exactly, estimate the cost of anything that lies on his shelves.

When we come to the farmer, it is a different thing, and if you will ask a dozen farmers what their wheat or corn cost them per bushel, what their beef, butter, etc., cost, it will surprise the inquirer as much as the farmers themselves to hear the variety of answers given to the question. We will certainly admit that it is a more difficult thing to estimate the cost of butter, for instance, than of a bushel of corn or a ton of ensilage, merely, however, to the extent necessary to go a step further in the process of calculation, because the corn or ensilage is itself converted into the butter. The question naturally arises as to the cause of this disagreement between practical men in the same line of business as to the cost of their products. It is, no doubt, largely the result of different methods in getting at a thing, and a material difference lies in the fashion some men have of expecting to make a profit on everything grown on the farm, or merely on that which is sold off the farm or consumed by the farmer and his family. If, to arrive at the cost of a pound of butter, a farmer charges for the labor of his team and man in the tillage of his hay and corn crop, the same as he would if he hired them out to work for another man, i. e., making a profit on their cost, and having thus made one profit in arriving at the cost of the corn raised, then charges his cow with it at a cost allowing another margin for profit, he will naturally arrive at a pretty high figure in estimating the cost of the butter; but he will be able to sell this product at a very small profit, to cover interest on cost of cows and labor of milking and butter-making, with a proper proportion for general expenses, which can not be charged in detail to any particular department of farm labor, for he will already have made a profit on every thing that entered into the product of the butter.

On the other hand, if the same rule is adopted as in a manufactory, and every thing that enters into the product of a manufactured article is charged up at cost, the cost of the butter will appear much less, but the profit will necessarily need to be greater. The difference in the result, if this point were kept in view, would not be material, although the latter plan would have the advantage of simplicity; but, unfortunately, it is not, and we have known many men, after charging a round price upon every thing, including labor, that went into the making of butter, and figuring the cost at, say twenty cents, complain vigorously that the profit of five cents a pound was insufficient, while another who, by the different system of calculation, and selling at the same price, figured that he was making ten or twelve cents a pound although really making no more than his neighbor. However, at present, what is more likely to be the case is that the estimate is arrived at by no method of calculation whatever, but simply by guess-work, and so long as that is the only plan adopted, not only will answers vary, but some will keep on losing money, and will hardly realize it till they have gone a good way down the hill.—Live-Stock Journal.

CORN AND COB-MEAL.

A Good Feed For Horses If Given in Connection With Clover Hay.

Well-ground corn and cob-meal is better adapted to feed work horses than meal without the cob, for the cob gives bulk in the stomach, and thus assists digestion. But, although ground with the cob, corn-meal should never be fed alone to horses. The horse masticates its food but once, and many horses do not masticate it well even once. The writer, at one time, fed two working teams upon cob-meal, as their grain food, for two years, and they were always well and ready for work. I was quite aware of the defect in corn as a muscle-forming food, and remedied this by giving nicely cured clover hay with it. This assisted in balancing the ration; but the essential point was in feeding the corn and cob meal (sixteen pounds) upon twelve pounds of short-cut clover hay. The hay was moistened, and the meal mixed with it, and lay in mass about twelve hours before feeding. This effectually prevents any ill effects from the dust of clover to the lungs of horses. This mixture also caused the meal to be well digested and prevented all tendency to produce fever in the stomach. These teams had constant work, but were always moved on a moderate walk. Corn-meal, at that time, was the most economical food, to it the horses were kept till twenty years old, and were never in better health than during these two years.—Cox & Gentlemen.

"Missions" are a failure—they cost too much." So some people say. The statement is not true. The Governor of Natal, in a brief address, said: "One missionary is worth more than a battalion of soldiers." The late Earl of Shaftesbury said, "If London did not have its four hundred missionaries it would require 40,000 more police." Civilized nations can not afford to cease to carry on missions.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Deaths in the United States and European Countries. The vital statistics gathered for the last census put the mean annual birth rate of the United States at 36 per 1,000 of population, and the death rate at 18 per 1,000. How these ratios compare with those of European States the following will show:

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
England and Wales	35.4	20.5
English rural districts	34.2	18.5
Sweden	30.2	18.1
Belgium	32.0	22.4
German Empire	39.3	26.1
Austria	39.1	29.6

Assuming that our vital statistics are complete and accurate, the birth rate of the United States is somewhat less than the average rate of the five countries included in the table, and the death rate is less by over 5 in the 1,000. But unfortunately, we can not fairly compare the American with the European statistics. As Dr. J. S. Billings points out in his voluminous report on the subject, it was impossible to collect for the census data relating to births and deaths which could be treated as full and trustworthy; whereas in Europe such statistics are worthy of entire confidence. Yet he has carefully made such allowances for imperfections that the result as given by him may be accepted as approximately correct.

The birth rate among the colored people is higher than among the whites of the South, and more especially in the cities. In 23 counties containing cities or large towns and having an aggregate population of 588,129 whites and 586,036 colored, the birth rates per 1,000 of the living population were, for the whites, 28.71; for the colored, 35.08; but in 51 Southern counties containing only very small towns and having an aggregate population of 542,705 whites and 591,336 colored, the rates were, white, 34.31; colored, 39.46. In the cities also the death rate is much higher among colored than among white infants, just as it is higher in New York among the children of the poor and of the tenement districts than among the children of the more prosperous and better housed.

A curious fact regarding sex in births is brought out in the report. It is that the proportion of female births was larger among the colored than the whites. For each 100,000 male births there were 95,469 female births, but in the colored population the proportion was nearly 99 females to 100 males.

Dr. Billings also makes a very suggestive comparison between the number of births in different States and the number of women between the ages of 15 and 49 living in those States. For instance, to each 1,000 females between these ages there were during the census year 71.6 births in New Hampshire, 82.9 in Massachusetts, 83.2 in Connecticut, 88.7 in Vermont, 93.9 in New York, 115.1 in Pennsylvania, 122.4 in Indiana, 133 in Iowa, 148.5 in Louisiana, 156 in Georgia, 187.4 in Texas, and in Utah 198.9.—N. Y. Sun.

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

Students Valued According to Their Qualities and Not Their Pocket-Books.

Many fathers and some sons are asking what a college education costs. It usually costs more than is necessary.

At Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, all of which attract many students from large and wealthy cities, there are young men who spend from three thousand to five thousand dollars a year. Such students are of no account, except as a warning and admonition to others. They serve to show how little good can be obtained by money unless there are brains and character behind it.

Out of the one hundred and forty young men recently graduated from Yale, twenty-three maintained themselves during the college course. It is a hard pull. How hard, no one can fully know unless he has done it. If a student has grit enough to go through the ordeal, with discretion not to overstrain mind or body, he is a hero, of whose after success in life there can be little doubt. It is usually better and safer to have some assistance, either from home or from the future, and some students get through the year upon very small sums—one hundred and fifty dollars to three hundred dollars. It can be done without severe privation for five hundred dollars; with some ease for six hundred dollars; with perfect efficiency for eight hundred dollars.

The fact remains, however, that the average expenditure at the universities mentioned is about one thousand dollars a year. A student whose father is in liberal circumstances, whose habits are correct, who denies himself no reasonable gratification, and belongs to all the clubs that suit his disposition and tastes, spends about one thousand five hundred dollars. More than that is reckoned excessive; less approaches the moderate and economical.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a student is valued or undervalued according to the money he expends. The qualities that commands respect at college are such as belong to a man himself, not to his father, still less to his tailor.—Youth's Companion.

—Doctor Pillgartie, of Springfield, told a patient the other day that he must keep perfectly quiet, and not read anything or allow anything whatever to occur that required his attention or interest, upon penalty of death. The man went right off and made application to be placed upon a jury.—Springfield (O.) Times.