

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

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WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

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A Strictly Temperance Resort.

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The only first class, and the only parlor-like shop in the city. None but

First-class Workmen Employed.

First door south of Yamhill County Bank Building,
McMinnville, Oregon.

H. H. WELCH.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York, has had but seven pastors in one hundred years.

Seven female ministers were members of the general convention of the Universalist Church in Brooklyn recently.

Evangelist Moody says that church airs are an abomination. He would rather worship in a barn than a church built by such methods.

Many kindergarten teachers agree that the first choice among colors of all children under seven years of age is yellow. This admits of few exceptions.

Miss Catherine L. Wolfe's latest gift to the Protestant Episcopal Church is \$75,000 for the erection of a clergy house on the ground of the General Theological Seminary in New York.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association has over seven hundred young men enrolled in its eighteen evening educational classes. Few colleges have a larger number of students than that.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Thin plates of metal in the backs of books are a new London notion.

—There is a plot afoot to crush poker in Europe. The *St. James' Gazette* and also certain officials are encouraging it.

—Out of 700,000,000 passengers on British railways last year only 100 were killed; in addition 857 employes, trespassers, or suicides were killed.

—British Guiana is making large shipments of gold to England, and the prospects are that the shipments will rival in value the great exports of sugar, molasses and rum.

—Two years ago Baroness Alquier left \$1,200,000 to the City of Paris for an asylum to be named after her. The municipality has now purchased a park of 275 acres and will erect the asylum therein.

—Herr William Herz, the famous Berlin manufacturer of ladies' cloaks, recently celebrated the completion of the 100,000th cloak of this season's make with a grand banquet to all his employes.

—A most astonishing phenomenon of the Japanese earthquake was the splitting of the Paupundayang mountain. In a flash of time it was split into seven parts. Where the lone mountain had stood, loomed up seven peaks, each some seven thousand feet high.

—The discovery of a new variety of coffee-plant in West Africa is reported. The berry greatly resembles that of Arabia in appearance and flavor, but grows on a rapidly-developing and very productive tree nearly seven feet high instead of on a shrub.

—An experiment was recently made of a female omnibus conductor on the new line between Piccadilly Circus and King's Cross. She only lasted a day. Most probably she met with an offer of marriage and closed her connection with one bus to get another as legitimate.—*London Court Journal.*

—A strange effect of light transmitted through a solution of sulphate of quinine upon the blossoming of plants has been made known by Sachs. From a series of experiments he has shown that plants germinated and grown under the influence of such light, while thriving otherwise, develop only small, imperfect, and speedily perishable flowers. Light transmitted in a similar way through pure water impaired in no way the blossoming powers.

—Fred Archer is still talked about. While at Newmarket the other day the Prince of Wales made a pilgrimage to his grave, where he sent for Archer's sister and baby daughter and sympathized with them. Patriotic indignation has been expressed because French papers have said that English ladies loved Archer for his fine eyes as well as for his riding. A proposition to perpetuate his memory by founding a reading and reception room for stablemen and boys at Newmarket is meeting with much favor.

—In the vault of the Capucine Church at Vienna, where the Austrian sovereigns have found their tombs, is a splendid and enormous sarcophagus raised by Joseph II. over the remains of his mother, Maria Theresa, and at its foot a plain iron box, in which are the bones of Joseph himself, with the inscription, often repeated by him in life: "I have got so far that I love nothing on earth except my mother and the State." Near by is the tomb of the unfortunate Maximilian of Mexico, by the side of which the Emperor often spends an hour in meditation and prayer.

—One of the finest qualities is that nice sense of delicacy which renders it impossible for one to be an intruder on bore.

—A harsh voice, a coarse laugh—trifles like these have suddenly spoiled many a favorable first impression. The cultivation of the heart must be real, not feigned.—*N. Y. Post.*

—As they who for every slight infirmity take physic to repair their health do rather impair it so do they who for every trifles are ready to vindicate their character do rather weaken it.—*Drapist Weekly.*

—What he bought.—
A country merchant bought H. E. E. What did he purchase, if you please?
That's easy. He bought a cheese.—*San Francisco Alta.*

—"John," said an anxious wife, "they tell me you are running your business into the ground. How is it?"
"Maria, I am." "John, do you think it pays?" "No, Maria, the lightning-rod business isn't what it used to be."—*Trib-Bits.*

—Fond Mother (to bachelor uncle)—
Why, John, don't let the baby play with that gold toothpick. He'll swallow it.
Bachelior Uncle—Oh, that won't do any harm. I have a string tied to it, so I can't lose it.—*Life.*

—A lady having spoken sharply to Dr. Parry, apologized by saying: "It is the privilege of women to talk nonsense." "No, madam, it is not their privilege, but their infirmity. Ducks would walk if they could, but nature suffers them only to waddle."—*N. Y. Herald.*

—"What is the matter with Susie Wales?" asked Mrs. Snaggs of her husband. "She is suffering from ophthalmia, I believe," replied Mr. Snaggs. "There, I thought James was wrong. He said she had something the matter with her eyes."—*Trib-Bits.*

—"Here is a list of books to take to the mountains or sea-side," remarked Mr. Snooper, looking up from his paper, "and they have actually omitted the most important of them all." "What book have they omitted?" asked Mrs. Snooper. "The pocket-book."—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

BUSINESS SUCCESS.

It Depends to Great Extent on the Judicious Use of Printer's Ink.

There is no subject so great in importance that suggests so little to the ordinary mind as the subject of advertising, and yet in the advertisements which are read every day and every week there is a potent force which controls the daily, weekly and annual purchases of the consumers. It is a power which is not freely acknowledged, and yet it is vastly important in shaping the commercial transactions of the country. It is recognized by all classes as a regular and legitimate manner of introducing wares to the great public. It is honorable and available, and goes direct to the intelligent buyers. Merchants who have any reputation at stake, or who intend to continue business, make a strong effort always to have their goods fully equal to the advertisement, and people have come to place more dependence in the ads. and are not now, as formerly, on continual watch and ward to prevent swindlers. Many leading houses have placards posted in the salesrooms, calling attention to the fact that goods are sold "as advertised," which is a quasi-acknowledgment that customers are sometimes gulled, and that every thing is not "as advertised." If this were not true, there would be no use for the placards. Times are changing, and prices are more evenly regulated, and the credit system is dying out, all of which denotes improvement in the trade. We take it for granted that all business men of experience will admit the value of a judicious use of printer's ink. One of the strongest arguments in its favor is found in the fact that among our extensive advertisers there are almost no failures in business.

In mercantile pursuits, as in war, the boldest and most aggressive become heroes. An aggressive policy is not necessary a reckless policy, because the former may pursue conservative and legitimate means without in the least jeopardizing capital or reputation. A business house which pursues reputable methods in advertising can never be accused of reckless expenditure. To properly direct the advertising department of an extensive business requires the most competent business ability. It requires discretion and good sound judgment to insure the greatest degree of success. If, however, the article advertised possesses real merit, it only requires to be persistently kept before the public to insure success. We have in mind a poor mechanic who many years ago worked at a bench repairing harness, and it came under his notice that the tug buxles in use were a continual source of trouble, causing a frequent demand for repairs, and during his leisure hours he perfected a model of an improved buckle in two parts. A few of them were manufactured, but as usual with most patents, nobody believed in them but the inventor. As a last expedient a friend was induced to spend a thousand dollars in advertising, for a half interest in the invention, and the result which followed was a handsome income, which placed both of them among the wealthy and independent capitalists of our progressive country. Innumerable instances of the same kind could be cited. Printers' ink is mighty, it is potent, and our successful merchants are those who have used it freely. Of course, there are many exceptions, but all large advertisers attribute their success to a liberal investment in printers' ink. Take any two houses with which you are acquainted, one that advertises extensively and one which does not, and watch the trade of the two houses for a day, or a week, or a month, and note the difference. The study will be of interest to you as affording a lesson in business enterprise of the kind that wins success in the lottery of life. The two firms may be equally matched in capital, and one may sell as cheap as the other, but people watch the papers now-a-days when they contemplate making purchases, and somehow they have come to regard the firms which do not advertise as old-fogish in their methods, and too far behind the times to be desirable places to buy goods.—*Chicago Shoe and Leather Review.*

—There is no real merit simply in sitting in a rocking chair and reading the Bible. Some people do nothing with their religion except biliously to enjoy their misery with it.—*Christian Union.*

—"How do you do?" That's English and American. "How do you carry yourself?" That's French. "How do you stand?" That's Italian. "How do you find yourself?" That's German. "How do you fare?" That's Dutch. "How can you?" That's Swedish. "How do you perspire?" That's Egyptian. "How is your stomach?" Have you eaten your rice?" That's Chinese. "How do you have yourself?" That's Polish. "How do you live on?" That's Russian. "May thy shadow never be less?" That's Persian—and all mean the same thing.—*Chicago Living Church.*

—The ailanthus is a quick-growing, shade-producing and insect-defying tree that has found great favor in New York, all these qualities making it desirable for street planting. The fact that the caterpillars would not touch it was an important consideration when it became popular, for the city had a plague of caterpillars. The tree, especially when flowering, exhales a disagreeable odor, the female tree a worse one than the male, and to some systems its effect is positively deleterious. It is said to have saved no small share in causing ex-President Arthur's sickness.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

—A sausage factory at Hudson, N. Y., cuts up fifteen hundred pounds of meat every hour.

—Nearly fifteen million pounds of fruit have been exported by the growers in Yaca valley, California, this season.

—Inventors would do well to make note of the fact that a machine is greatly needed that will cut up corn as it is found on the hill.—*Troy Times.*

—American plow-makers will watch with interest the endeavor to introduce American plows into Mexico. Three hundred were recently introduced.

—The Rochester Tumbler Company, of Pennsylvania, offers four thousand dollars in prizes to its employes for the best work during the coming year.

—A corporation has been formed at Azusa, Los Angeles County, Cal., which proposes to expend \$100,000 in piping the water for irrigation, which has heretofore been wastefully conducted through open ditches.

—The output of a Swiss watchmaker is forty watches a year, of a United States mechanic one hundred and fifty, and the American earns in his skilled line of labor three times as much as his Swiss competitor.

—A new process of making steel pipe has been introduced into Germany. As soon as the steel is cast into the round mold a core is thrust into the steel, so that a tube is formed between it and the walls of the mold.

—The farmers of South Carolina have concluded that they can no longer raise rice with profit. It is very difficult to obtain reliable labor for the rice fields. During the last few years several other cereals have come into use in the place of rice, and the demand for it has decreased.—*Chicago Times.*

—Masons and plasterers would do well to make note of a hint thrown out by an English architect, who says that the addition of saccharine matter increases the strength of mortar, making common lime, with sugar added, as strong as Portland cement. Water to which sugar has been added, dissolves fourteen and a half times more lime than does water without sugar.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The average annual wages of employes of rolling mills in Dauphin County—says the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot*—are \$479 and those of employes of Bessemer steel works \$472; while the employes of printing and book publishing houses average \$487 per annum, and those of daily and weekly newspapers in Dauphin County average \$473 per annum.

—At the mechanical exhibition at the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris, there is exhibited a machine for registering votes, which will, it is said, be shortly installed in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Its object is to obviate mistakes, the loss of time and the necessity of the members leaving their desks to record their votes. The machine, which is the invention of M. Debaveux, is worked by electricity, and the vote of a full house, it is said, may be made known by this means in less than five minutes.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The difference between a porous plaster and a lottery ticket is that the plaster draws something.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Four hundred and eighty thousand cans of fruit were put up by one factory at Batavia, N. Y., this season.

—A Chicago girl has eloped with a street-car conductor. He was accustomed to taking the fare.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—Powder magazines do not differ materially from other magazines in some respects. Both, for instance, are liable to go up.

—A woman always tells a secret to some one because she is afraid she might die and then there would be no one left to keep it.—*Merchant Traveler.*

—If people who mean to begin to read should read all the advice to readers about reading they wouldn't have time to read any thing else.—*Somerville Journal.*

—She—"I don't see why women should not make as good swimmers as men." He—"Yes—but you see a swimmer has to keep his mouth shut."—*Life.*

—Dr. Lyman Beecher once replied to an inquiry of Dr. Hawes: "How are you getting on?" "First rate! first rate! first rate! ever since I stopped trying to run this world."

—It is stated that electricity will put a piano out of tune. What is more badly needed is something a little more powerful than electricity—something that will put certain pianos out of the house next door.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Restaurant Matron—"I want you girls to fix up a little extra and look as pretty as you can." Waiter Girl—"Is the butter bad again?" Restaurant Matron—"No; the meat's tough."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Mrs. Society—"Now, dearie, be a good little girl, and go to bed soon. Mamma must hurry off now." Little Dot—"Where's my goin', mamma?" Mrs. S.—"I'm going to a party, pet." Little Dot (gazing at the deolettet costume)—"Is my goin' to dress ooself when you gets there?"—*Omaha World.*

—"Yes," said Mr. Hendricks to the minister, "I am proud of that dog. Why, he knows the different days of the week." Just then the dog began to run to a gun which stood in the corner, then back to his master, and wag his tail. "He's made a mistake this time, pa," said Bobby; "he thinks it's Sunday."—*Harper's Bazar.*

SHREWD BUFFALOES.

In the face of Mathematical Calculation on the Part of These Animals.

The tame buffaloes of India are said to possess an unusually intelligent nature, notwithstanding their rough exterior. An English traveler, who has made the passage up the Brahmapootra, relates an instance of mathematical calculation on the part of these animals such as must have been amusing to witness, as it is entertaining to read.

"Once," he says, "while our party were awaiting the arrival of a steamer coming down the river, wanting something wherewith to occupy our minds, we became interested in watching the behavior of a herd of buffaloes belonging to a neighboring village. We remarked that each morning, about six o'clock, the whole herd swam across the river from the opposite side, the bull considerably in advance leading the way, followed by the matrons with their calves by their sides.

"Entering the water about half a mile farther up on the opposite bank, the strong current washed them down to the village where they wished to land. This was as judicious a calculation of distance and power of the current as could have been made by the most able mathematician. The river at this point was fully half a mile broad, but as there was better feeding-ground on the other bank, the animals preferred the swim. After they had reached the bank safely there was a halt for a few minutes to rest and recover breath.

"It was a pleasing sight to watch the natural anxiety of each matron for her young one towards the end of the swim, when they were beginning to tire; the repeated turn of the head to see how the youngster was getting on, and the satisfaction when at length, wearied with the long journey, the little one rested its head upon its mother for support."—*Youth's Companion.*

—A San Francisco dentist, who charges the highest rates, bases the greater part of his bills on the soothing nature of his conversation, which quiets the nerves and lessens the pain of the operation. This is working jaw against jaw with good effect.—*San Francisco Ad.*

—The College of the Propaganda, at Rome, announces that up to November 1, 1885, in the Vicariate of Cochinchina, 9 missionaries, 7 native priests, 60 catechists, 270 members of religious orders, and 24,000 Christians were massacred, 200 parishes, 17 orphan asylums, and 10 convents were destroyed, and 255 churches were burned.

—W. H. Gordon, a twelve-year-old boy of Winn-pig, Manitoba, was arrested on a charge of stealing hens, and after two days' imprisonment was tried and acquitted. He felt the disgrace of the imprisonment keenly, and when the boys made fun of him decided to kill himself. He did not like to die alone, but after vainly trying to induce a companion to take poison with him, swallowed a large dose of strychnine and died.

—Says the New Orleans *Picayune*: "A man who throws a banana skin on the sidewalk should be made to eat it." We agree unhesitatingly to the above, notwithstanding we are left somewhat in doubt whether our Southern contemporary means the skin or the sidewalk. Perhaps it would be well to make the offender eat both.—*Boston Post.*

—A recent advertisement contains the following: "If the gentleman who keeps the shoe store with the red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with whalebone ribs and an iron handle to a slate-roofed grocer's shop he will hear of something to his advantage as the same is the gift of a deceased mother now no more with the name engraved on it."

—A Brooklyn lady at Greenwood Lake put her baby on a bed to sleep, and, fearing that it might roll off, placed an open trunk half full of clothing by the bedside that the child might fall into it if it fell from the bed. The child did fall from the bed, and did fall into the trunk, but when the mother found it it was dead. It had tangled its head in clothing and smothered.

—A citizen of Portland, who had lived there forty years, and has kept statistics, as far as practicable, of the mortality of Oregon, has come to the conclusion that the average longevity is greater than that of any State in the Union. He ascribes the fact to the climate and simplicity in the mode of living. During the year ending last June nine Oregonians died, aged one hundred.

—There was a break in an electric light wire in a St. Paul hotel the other day, and Superintendent Brockway, in order to expedite matters, went with his workmen to repair it. "You must be careful," said a looker-on, "or we'll have a Coroner's inquest right here." Brockway smiled, seized the dead end of one wire with one hand and the lamp wire with his nippers, and fell dead. The full force of the current, which he supposed had not been turned on, had passed through his body.

—James Lyon, of Elmira, N. Y., desired a photograph of his fine St. Bernard dog. When the dog saw the camera pointed at him he suspected that something was wrong, and bolted out of the door. He was coaxed back and posed again. Again he took alarm, and the door being shut, jumped out of a window, fell on an awning, broke through, fell on two young men, smashed a hat flat and terribly scared a small colored bootblack. The dog weighs one hundred and fifty pounds.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A dog belonging to a Cincinnati shoe dealer chews tobacco, using up about a quarter of a ten-cent plug every day.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—A New York paper gravely declares that "it is now the aim and ambition of the girl of the period to make herself as conspicuous as possible."

—A Philadelphia "doctor" is doing a lively business among the colored people of that city by selling a liquid for the hair that takes the curl and the kink out.

—A Boston man has written an elaborate article to prove that before the close of the next century all of North America, including the British possessions, Mexico and Central America will belong to the United States.

—The spectacle of a little man under a hat too big for him is only ludicrous, but the sight of a young country like Canada laboring under a debt of nearly \$300,000,000 is too serious to be amusing.—*Toronto Truth.*

—The semi-centennial of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne will occur June 20, 1887, and it is understood to be the Queen's pleasure that the event shall be celebrated by a general jubilee throughout her dominions.

—An alleged doctor in Georgia, to relieve the earache, inserted a bunch of cotton saturated with hot glue in a young man's ear. The glue got cold, and it became necessary to call in a real physician to extract the cotton.

—Nova Scotia has a known coal area of nearly seven hundred square miles, or nearly twice the area of the Pennsylvania anthracite fields, and some of the Nova Scotia fields have a greater thickness of workable coal than probable exists anywhere else in the world.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the word "guest" as defined by the public statutes under the license law, is limited to persons who resort to an inn for food and lodging, and clearly excludes those who resort there for the purpose of procuring and drinking intoxicating liquor.

—The doctors have found that bicycle riding and tennis playing, when carried to excess, produce peculiar muscular diseases. It is to be hoped their discoveries will not tend to lessen the popularity of these sports. There is no kind of athletic exercise which is not injurious when indulged in immoderately. Breathing can be carried in any unhealthy extreme.—*Chicago Current.*

—Bread is a luxury among the peasantry in parts of Southern Austria, Italy and in Roumania. In a village not far from Vienna the staple food of the people is sturz, a kind of porridge made of ground beech nuts. A porridge made of boiled maize, called polenta, forms the chief article of food in Northern Italy. The same thing, somewhat differently prepared, under the name of mamaliga, is the common article of food in Roumania.

—The Shut-in Society is the title of a new organization in New York for the mutual benefit of the suffering. It already numbers fifteen hundred members. To be "shut in" from the outer world by suffering is the only condition of membership. It is not a charitable organization in the ordinary sense, but aims at the inter-communion and friendship of invalids who become known to each other by letter. Concepts of prayer in which invalids pray for each others' consolation and faith are a feature of it. It publishes monthly the *Open Window*.

—Miss Anna Ripley, of Buxton, Me., has, unaided, secured the necessary papers and a pension for George W. Edgerly, an old broken down soldier of her town. While engaged in this work she took the affidavit of every man in his company, from Maine to California, every physician who had treated him, and personally supplied his wants as long as she was able rather than allow him to go to the poor farm. When the pension was granted, one thousand and seventy dollars was allowed as arrearage. She asked and received no compensation for her efforts.—*Boston Journal.*

—In the next generation a man reckons only two ancestors, his father and mother. In the second generation the two are changed into four, since he has two grandfathers and two grandmothers. Each of these four had two parents, and thus in the third generation there are found to be eight ancestors, that is, eight great grand parents. In the fourth generation the number of ancestors is sixteen, in the fifth thirty-two, in the sixth sixty-four, in the seventh one hundred and twenty-eight, in the tenth one thousand and twenty-four, in the twentieth one million, forty-eight thousand, five hundred and seventy-six, in the thirtieth one billion, seventy-three million, seven hundred and forty-one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four. This may prove that all the world's a kin.

—The water-boy who goes through the passenger trains in Connecticut, with his pail of water and tray of tumblers, offering free drinks to all the passengers, is a survival of the war period. During the rebellion thousands of sick and wounded soldiers passed through the State on their way home to be nursed, and many of them, their canteens being empty, longed in vain for a draught of cool water. The late John F. Trumbull, of Stonington, who was in the Legislature at the time, having ridden on a train in which were home-returning soldiers, and noticing their distress on account of their inability to get water, at once pushed a law through the Legislature providing that all railroads in the State must carry water-boys on their passenger trains. The statute still remains in force.—*Hartford Courant.*