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Well-Grounded Conviction.

Most persons have opinions. Now and then a person has convictions. A man with an opinion is of small consequence for or against a cause about which he has an opinion. A man with a conviction is always a power in the direction of his convic-As a rule, the men who have ons are waiting to be led by men who have convictions. Commonly man with a conviction can lead, say from one hundred to five million, men who merely have opinions. It's great thing to have a well grounded on any subject; and it is comparatively a rare thing .- S. S.

"What is the matter with you. Johnson, you bark so?" "Oh, nothing, only I slept out under a tree last -Carl Pretzel's Weekln.

-The Legislature of the State of nora, Mexico, has exempted from all icipal taxation any ice factories DON JUAN MANUEL. To

There is in Mexico a street lined by the tallest and most sumptuous buildings, where for years have lived wealthy the most populous, the most central part of the city, it is what we may call an aristocratic street.

day, and by night lugubrious. The great legends and traditions of every people. zaguans (street-doors) of ancient carved wood seem the entrances to castles; on the high wails of the buildings are projected, in a most singular manner, the as portrayed. Suddenly the cavalier lights and the alternate shades of the street-lamps, and from the Churrigueresque cornices of the balconies phantoms appear to detach themselves, which now blend and hide in the zaguans, now ascend to the roof cornice, and there peep and laugh, showing deformed and fantastic shapes to the people who pass. Thus to my imagination appeared one dark night, cold and windy, the street of Don Juan Manuel. A dear friend of mine was dying that night, and I had to go in search of a good priest, to bestow the last benediction which the Christian craves on the day he departs this life

That night, at intervals, gusts of icy wind blew from off the volcanoes, and now and then great rain-drops fell, which the wind beat and dashed against the dark panes within the balconies; in the whole street there was no living creature but a lean black dog, gnawing a bone thrown out by some servant. light, and the small reddish flame trembled sinisterly in the black tin holder. The watchman slept at the corner, wrapped in his dark-blue mantle, and the echo of footsteps on the flags of the walk resounded along the whole extent majestic, and broke the silence, now and then disturbed also by the croak of ome nightbird.

This is the historic legend of the street of Don Juan Manuel:

streets, with few exceptions, were not in the city. There were large, fine houses fences protecting their gardens, while in others, in the Celada (now the street of dry thorn brush.

The owner of the houses and grounds Juan Manuel. He was a personage surrounded in all directions by shadows and mysteries which never let him be seen in all the true reality. At night he would enter the palace of the viceroy, muffle himself, cross himself thrice, and, drawing a silver-handled rapier, he who saw this feared that the viceroy some morning would be found murdered

Don Juan Manuel was a very charitable man. It was told of him that he was once visited by a widow who had two charming daughters, young and to see them.

nature. It was said that his wife was an illustrious lady of rare beauty, but none had ever seen her, for she remained to go to mass at 5 o'clock of a morning, wrapped in a great black woolen cloak. No one visited the house, and none en-

Don Juan Manuel was brave. One his back against a zaguan door, he let patrol came to the rescue, who after- for lost souls. ward found the trails of blood made by the assailants, all wounded by the one

the sacrament every week; he disciplined himself every night at the nearest church; he relieved many of the poor, paid for tapers and lamps which burned

day and night in the churches. All this was told of Don Juan Manuel, but in reality he was a most mysterious man, of whom it might be assumed that all knew him, and none knew him truly. If asked to describe him, one said he was tall of stature, very straight and stately, of ordinary height, with with eyes expressive and full of sweet-Neither could all agree as to his garb, the best informed concurring in that he poted his elegant, hoodless cloaks; but curring always at the same hour caused that are or may be established within the greatest number were unanimous in her to watch until she was satisfied that battery in brevier for a penny?

saying that at night he might be met in |" he darkest streets, going in and out of nean-appearing houses, wrapped in a

Such was the gossip of the vulgar, which, starting from a foundation of and prominent merchants. Situated in truth, poetizes and reverses things and forms, giving to them the strange, indefinite, or mysterious character which so delights the human imagination. Nevertheless, its aspect is dreary by Thus originates the greater part of the Time went on and on, and every year

> ve museif over completely to religus devotion, and from this he went to a melancholy so black and deep at no one could console him. His eeks became sunken, a purple circle peared around his eyes, and his clear, ite complexion turned to an opaque, my yellow, that at once revealed that was consumed by terrible physical ferings, as well as by spiritual illness. or some time Don Juan Manuel reained shut in his house, and none had seech of him. Then, in secret, and

vith a thousand reserves, the vomen who were old and devotees eclared that Don Juan Manuel had nade a compact with the devil, and hey blessed themselves and showed the ross for the Evil One. The truth pertaps was that Don Juan Manuel was ealous of his wife, with whom he was madly in love; and as he could not discover nor prove with certainty who is was who robbed him of his honor, he The oil-lamps cast shadows rather than was on the verge of madness from rage

and despair. One night the body of a murdere man was found in that street; but a there was absolutely no police vigilance at that time, and the city was unlighted and robbers abounded, this misfortune of the street, at once dismal and was attributed to them. However i was remarked that a large sum of money was left in the pockets of the victim. Within a week, another corpse lay in the street now called after Don Juan Manuel. The next day another, and In the year 1636 the street was not in another, and, periodically thereafter. the condition that wayfarers now be-hold it. Mexico was already, as it several of the dead men belonging to the were, planned and arranged, but the best known and most honored families

The question was, who was the author close beside others of poor and defective of those crimes? The velgar answered construction; some had high, well-made that, entirely led away by the devil, to whom he had surrendered his soul on condition of being shown the lover of San Bernardo) and in that of which we his wife, Don Juan Manuel went forth speak, there were scattered among every night from his house, closely mufhouses many vacant ground plots, fenced | fled, with a short dagger in his hand, in only with wood, or adobes, or dry and when he encountered any man near the house, blinded by jealousy, he would infer that this was one of the many who in that road was a cavalier called Don | were resolved to injure his honor, and so asked the other:

"What is the hour?" "Eleven o'clock," the wayfarer would answer in all innocence. Then-

"Happy art thou who knowest the mufiled to the eyes in a long black hour of thy death!" would respond Don cloak, and there he would remain for Juan Manuel, and at the same time hours, conversing. None would see him strike his dagger into the heart or throat come forth, and some who, from curi-osity, watched him go in, declared that dead and bathed in blood, while he rebefore knocking at the private door of turned home, whence was heard the the palace, Don Juan Manuel would un- formidable clang of the heavy door closing, after which all remained in silence and in gloom.

would test it, examine its point, and then return it to the sheath. And they 11 to 12 at night, and few, even if in The most dangerous hours were from quest of the Holy Oil, would venture to pass through that street after 8 at night, unless accompanied by two or three guards. However, some there were, who from incredulity, or from dire ne cessity, did pass through the domains of Don Juan Manuel, and sure it was that fair. Don Juan Manuel bestowed \$5,000 | that night knowing exactly the bour, upon each of the girls, and refused even they would fall victims to the sanguinary fury which the demon had inspired Don Juan Manuel was of jealous in that cavalier. The fact was that the murders were committed with frequency, that the bodies were found next day with all their apparel and valuables, shut within the house, and only left it and that, in whispers and murmurs, Don Juan Manuel was pointed out as the author of the crimes; but the visible tes timony was all to the contrary. Don tered there save the confessor, who now Juan Manuel, although sad and gloomy, and then went to drink chocolate there attended mass, gave alms, and visited as of vore his friend the viceroy. Who would dare accuse a man so wealthy night six robbers set upon him, armed and respected without even proof to with daggers. He drew his sword of offer against him? Thus all the world the fashion Cid Ruy Diaz, and setting talked of the matter, but were content with shutting themselves within doors none of them approach him until a as soon as sounded the call for prayer

There was in the street of Don Juan Manuel-probably about where Senor Dozal's superb building stands-a house Don Juan Manuel was not a good of poor aspect, which was the property man, but pious; he confessed and took of a beata-a devotee-of some fifty years old. One of the errors to which youth is victim, when confiding too much in the other sex, had caused assisted at the feasts of the Virgin, and Mother Mariana, as she was called, to the habit of devotee, promising, further, to recite daily credos of the Precious Blood, equal in number to that of the current day of the month; on the 25th, for instance, she spent a long time in repeating the twenty-five credos which fell to her lot. Thus, she never slept earlier than midnight. In that unpaved street, with a face pale and almost jaundiced, a dark, silent, and entirely deserted after thick, black beard, and black, sparkling, 8 o'clock at night, there was seen but deep-set eyes. Others, on the contrary, averred that he was cloudy sky; it was the light that came from the narrow shutters of the beata mild and charitable countenance, Mariana, who lighted a little lamp before an image of Jesus Christ, that was sess, and only a short mustache, tied to a post, and she did not close her shutter until after she had said her credos. Nearly every night she heard a wore always black, while others had door close noisily, and that sound oc-

Juan Manuel

One night, toward the end of the month, when her prayers were long, while on her knees before the image she heard a moan; she put out the light, and, approaching the shutter on tiptoe, cautiously put forth her head. A man was running, and another, following. overtook him almost at Mariana's very door, and gave him four or five staba The man groaned piteously, and fell a short distance away. The murderer left him, and shortly the beats saw and heard that a door softly opened, and a cloaked man went in at it.

This door was in the house of Don Juan Manuel.

Mariana went to her bed full of tertor, and the following day, when the body had been found, she went to relate to her confessor what had happened, and told him her strong suspicious. The priest obtained an audience with the vicercy and told him the occurrence, but the viceroy only laughed and told the

father that all this was vulgar gossip, which should not be repeated or noticed. Mariana, however, had told the other beatas, and thenceforth the terror increased, and the apparitions were more dreadful. It was said that from the scaffolds and rubbish where the cathedral was building, came forth every Friday night a procession of monk-like figures, wearing sackcloth robes and black Capuchin hoods that covered their faces. These faces were decaying and part fleshless, for these were no less than the victims of Don Juan Manuel, arisen from their graves. Those clothed in the habits flanel and rouge. The pieces of flannel of friars marched to the cathedral grave- and loose, but the machinery causes yard with thick tapiers in their hands, and chanting, in tones that seemed to issue from the tomb, the prayer for the dead. They carried an empty coffin, and, bearing it to the street of Don Juan Manuel, they brought it back thence, holding a man, bound hand and foot. There was a gallows in the atrium of the cathedral, and they put within it the neck of the man, extinguished the tapers, and chanted the "Miserere." Every week this was repeated, and they who chanced to see that awful procession returned home sickening of fever, and within a few days died.-Manuel

It was many years before the partial truth was known of what appeared to be only a tale. Then Don Jose Gomez de la Cortina published a Bohemians are employed. The cutting work entitled "La Calle de Don Juan of lapidary stoppers is the most difficult Manuel," from which the following brief statement is condensed:

of Burgos, who came to America in the suite of the Viceroy Don Diego Fernandez de Cordoba, marquis of Guadalcazar. Don Juan Manuel was on most friendly erms with the viceroy of his day, and he was sent on divers missions to Spain. About 1636 he married Dona Mariana Laguna, only child and heiress of a rich miner of body long had sought to depose him, and Don Juan Manuer was involved in the disaster and reduced to prison by order of the alcade, Don Francisco Velez de Pereira. Don Juan Manuel took his reverse calmly and was patiently awaiting in prison a change of fortune, when he was advised that the alcalde visited his wife oftener than was required by mere politeness. Through the influence of a rich and powerful friend, a fellow-pris oner. Don Juan Manuel was afforded facilities for leaving the prison secretly at night, to investigate the truth of these reports and the behavior of his wife. Several nights Don Juan Manuel availed of this privilege, and on one of them he killed the alcalde. The Audiencia dared not declare the murder of their chief, owing to the cause which led to it, as it appears that the alcalde made the wife's frailty the price of liberty for Don Juan Manuel. Thus the vicerov redoubled his efforts to save Don Juan Manuel, and they were confident of success, when suddenly, one morning in October, 1641, his body was discovered nanging in the public gallows-testimony to the dark and mysterious policy of the times. The street where Don Juan Manuel lived, where he had built nearly all the houses, and where he slew the alcalde, was then known as Calle Nueva, or New Street. Now it bears his

The first part of this paper is by Manuel Payno, a noted Mexican historian. It is from "El Libro Rojo," compiled by General Riva Palacio, now Minister to Spain, a book full of the historical, bloody deeds of the Inquision in Mexico. -Y. H. Addis in The Argonaut.

"Horrors" in the London Press. No wonder that publishers of shilling shockers are crying out about the flat ness of their once active market. Why, every morning the newspapers are converted into penny dreadfuls, full of romantic and blood-curdling sensations, such as would have delighted a Poe, a La Fanu, or a Gaboriau. It is the sheerest nonsense for purists in literature to decry plots, or to say that the taste for horrors (decent horrors, that is) is on the decrease. It is a constant quantity which never varies-that is to say, the taste for murders or disappearances, if they require unraveling, and furnish employment for the mind more exciting than word puzzles, is inborn in 999,999 people out of 1,000,000. Who then is going to pay a shilling for a "shocker"

ALL ABOUT GLASS CUTTING.

Its Hard Work-Very Expensive for Poor

People-Strong and Careful Workmen. "There are six processes for cutting glass," said the manager. "The first is termed roughing. An iron wheel, on which sand mixed with water drips continually, digs out the pattern. As there are only a few lines traced on the glas whereby to go, this is a very difficult task. All glass cutting is done by crossing certain straight lines at certain points. If, in glass cutting, the wheel moves slightly from the line the whole piece of glass is ruined. The workmen are therefore compelled to keep their eyes on their work all the time. The glass itself is made in Baccarat, Germany. It is the finest glass made. It is termed metallic because a large part of it is silver. It is bought by the pound and is very expensive in the bulk. It is, therefore, no easy task to hold it free, as these workmen do for hours at a time.

"The second process is called smoothing. The wheel used for this is made of Scotch Craigeth stone. Water runs freely on it as it revolves. It smooths out all the rough edges on the lines waich have been dug out in the first

"Afte: this comes the different modes of polishing. A wooden wheel and powdered pumice stone are used first, These take out the wrinkles on the surface of the glass. Then follows a brush and putty powder. Lastly, a buff wheel, them to revolve so rapidly, about 3,000 revolutions to the minute, that the wheel seems as hard as a board. This last process not only polishes, but imparts a beautiful gloss to the surface of the glass. Then it is finished and ready tor our counters down stairs.

"There have been very few changes in the art of glass cutting for centuries. Except that we now use steam instead of foot-power, we have no advantage over the cutters of 200 years ago. There are only two manufacturers of the rough metal a this country, and their glass is of inferior quality. Workmen have to serve a long apprenticeship be-fore they master the trade. An expert workman receives high pay. It is very close, confining work and makes them all look pale. A great many Swiss and Bohemians are employed. The cutting work. It requires the greatest exactness because there are so many diamond "Don Juan Manuel de Solorzano was shaped figures in a small space. Very a renowned Spanish gentleman, a native few can do this work well. There is one old man in this country who is booked up to by all the other workmen. They say he carries a charm. He is the most expert cutter of lapidary stoppers in the country. Not only does he out them all perfectly, but he gives bem a finer polish than anybody else can. He is closely watched by his felow workmen, who say they have obhas been offered large sums for hi

ret, but has always refused to sell it. "Colored cut glass is very expensi e. The color is put on in the same way as ring us original designs which they vish made. Many of them are very odd, and some are impossible to make. -New York Mail and Express.

Grace Darling's Only Sister.

Grace Darling's only sister died readow of Bamborough castle, within ound of the wild waves that beat igainst Holy island and the rock that wrecked the Forfarshire. The simple and pious old lady to the last, like the eroine herself could not understand vhy so much had been said about the plain act of duty which made the family name immortal. She has been laid in the seaside churchyard, close to the sistet who died so young forty years ago. and whose marble effigy lies in the sea vind and sun, with her oar upon the olded arm. A gray stone wall divides the thin grass of the holy ground from he bleached and pallid growth of the and dunes. For the dark and strong asalt of this Northumbrisa coast, to which is built the tremendous pile of the castle, is everywhere heaped with he sands of many storms. If ever here was a "wide-watered shore." straight out of Milton's visionary mind, is this.-New York Home Journal.

Heat Holidays for Schools.

The Basle government has just issued he Basic schools. When the temperaure rises to 20 degrees (Reamur) in the shade at 10 o'clock in the morning, holiday is to be proclaimed to the scholars until the afternoon. Two such holidays were proclaimed during the heat of the ummer, to the no small delight of the oys and girls, whose jubilant greeting of the announcement could be heard from the open windows of the Gymnasium.-Foreign Letter.

New Idea in Railroading.

A car called the "spotter" now goes ver the Central road at given periods. t is provided with a tank of colored fluid, and when the wheels roll over a silled on the spot. It is so arranged hat the track superintendent can, while seated on the inside of the car, view the track and thus detect any flaws that in big type, when he can get a whole may exist.-Mohawk Valley Democrat. Sun.

SYMPTOMS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Points by Which a Common and Often Fatal Disease May Be Recognized.

When a person becomes ill, suffering with slight chills, loss of appetite, frequent nose bleeding, irregularity of the bowels, coated tongue, rapid, weak pulse, a body temperature rising regularly about one degree daily till 105 degree Fahrenheit is reached, with fugitive pains, especially in the back and head, with progressive muscular and mental weakness and and inclination to be stupid, the presumption is very strong that the patient has typhoid fever, and this notion is much strengthened if, with the above symptoms, there be a tumid abdomen, gurgling on pressure on the right side.

These symptoms may exist about fourteen days and gradually abate and the patient recover, but the patient may, on the other hand, go on from bad to worse and finally be destroyed by exhaustion, perforation of the bowels or bowel hemorrhage. If on examination of the body of one dead under the above circumstances there be found numerous patches of inflamed surface in the bowel known as the "ileum" it is perfectly proper to ascribe the death to typhoid

The poison of the disease, which is probably a microscopic plant, exists mainly in the bowel evacuations of those sick of the disease. It is true that this substance has never been isolated and shown to men as one would show a sample of wheat or other seed, but it exists all the same, and when a person develops the disease it is because he has swollowed some of the poison with his drink, most likely, and it passes along the alimentary canal till it finds a good soil in which to grow-that is, in the position indicated, known as "Pyers' patches," a glandular formation bearing the name of a learned physician long since dead. It is probable that some in vigorous health might take small amounts of this polson into the system and escape unhurt. A temperature of 212 degrees, that is, the boiling point, kills the poison of all zymotic diseases. Here in brief is the sum of the prevention of the trouble: Maintain a high state of the general nealth and boil all suspected water before using. In fact it is well to use nothing but boiled water when any epidemic disease prevails.

Some typhoid fever patients will recover by rest in bed using only liquid food. Others will die in spite of the best attention. These last are either constitutionally weak or received enormous doses of the poison. Enteric fever is much the better name for the trouble in question.-Philadelphia Times.

Benefits of Laughter.

Probably there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood ve sels of the body that does not feel some wavelet from the great convulsion produced by hearty laugister shaking the central main. The blood moves more Zacatecas. After receipt in Mexico of served him take something from his lively-probably its chemical electric or the uprising in Catalona, the viceroy be- pocket and rub the stopper with it. He vital condition is distinctly modified-it myeys a different imp organs of the body as it visits them on that particular mystic journey, when the man is laughing, from what it does ilver plate, and then part of it is cut at other times. And thus it is that a way. It leaves the blended effect of good laugh lengthens a man's life by olor and no color. Many customers conveying a distinct and additional stimulus to the vital forces. The time may come when physicians, attending more closely than they do now to the innumerable subtle influences which the soul exerts upon its tenement of clay, shall prescribe to the torpid patient "so many peals of laughter, to be undergone at such and such a time," just as they do that for more objectionable prescriptions -a pill or an electric or galvanic shock. -Scientific American.

Women Abroad and at Home

The New York women are like the New York men. They are the best dressed women in the world. Redfern, of London, and Worth, of Paris, make, it is true, very fine dresses, but you will find as many of them worn in New York almost as in London or Paris. The cheaper dresses of New York have a style and fit about them which you do not find in those of the dressmakers of Europe. The American girl has a better taste as to dress than the foreign one, and this is so as compared to France as well as other countries. The German girls are, as a rule, dowdy. They don't understand how to put on their clothes. English girls wear good stuffs but their dresses are prim and except among the richest, ill-fitting. The French women dress better and show more individuality of taste than those of the rest of Europe, but the American girl surpasses them in a new regulation for the Hitzferien in this and she has a better complexion to build upon. - Frank George Carpenter.

A strange variety of taste has prevailed in many countries in regard to mushrooms. In Russia the peasants are never without them. They are hung up to dry in the roofs of the cottages, like oat cakes in Lancashire, and form a greatly esteemed relish to all sorts of dishes. In some parts of Germany, also, they are largely preserved in brine for cooking purposes, but in England it is only lately that they have come into general use, -I, mdon Macazine.

A clerk in a men's furnishing store ays that the man who buttons the left righ place in the track the fluid is side of his collar first makes a mistake, for he uses his right hand for that and then uses his left for the more difficult tisk of buttoning the other side. He should reverse the process.-New York