



WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY... Garrison's Building, McMinnaville, Oregon.

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ALONG THE COAST.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Spokane Falls has twenty-five resident lawyers.

John Foley committed suicide at Sprague, W. T.

Montana is out of debt, with \$75,000 in her treasury.

A man named J. D. Land was found dead in Santa Cruz, Cal.

The new Territorial penitentiary at Walla Walla has been completed.

A Chinaman committed suicide by hanging himself, near Rutherford, Cal.

Arthur McKeown, a laborer, suicided at Stockton, Cal., with a pistol.

The Nevada Legislature has repealed the anti-treating law passed at the last session.

Natural gas has been found at Salt Lake City and it is being utilized in a small way.

The new public school house at Ellensburg, W. T., is finished.

Indians on the Puyallup (W. T.) reservation are about to organize a K. of L. Assembly.

An Italian vegetable peddler at Jackson, Cal., fell from his wagon and was fatally injured.

The output of coal from the various mines on the Sound for 1886 aggregated 328,159 tons.

Leslie Payne was killed by a rock falling on him while digging a well near Goldendale, W. T.

Tacoma Knights of Labor urge Dr. McGlynn to bid defiance to Rome and stand by Henry George.

John L. Dalith committed suicide by cutting his throat at San Francisco. He was partially demented.

Two schooners, the Irma and George R. Higgins, laden with lumber, were wrecked at Whiteboro, Cal.

Wm. Hayes was fatally stabbed by his son David during a quarrel at their home in San Francisco.

An epidemic of diphtheria prevails in Salt Lake City, and there have been many deaths from the disease.

The Northern Pacific recently advanced the wages of its employes on the western division ten per cent.

Two new cases of diphtheria were reported at the health office in San Francisco, and two deaths from the same.

P. McGinty, while cleaning the ashpan of a locomotive at Bagdad, A. T., was run over and both legs were crushed.

The formation of a board of trade is one of the enterprises that engages the attention of Ellensburg's prominent citizens.

The trustees of the new insane asylum at Agnews, Cal., estimate that it will cost \$534,000 to put the establishment in working order.

The Canadian Pacific will likely be asked for \$250,000 for it for not completing the extension to Vancouver, B. C., according to contract.

There are seven militia companies now in Washington east of the mountains and a regiment will probably be organized during the summer.

James Hubbard, aged about 63 years, committed suicide at Calico, Cal., by hanging. The cause was despondency over gambling losses.

The mangled remains of W. G. Lake, formerly steward of the county hospital, were found at Boulder, Cal. He was run over and killed by a train.

A stage upset in San Luis Obispo, Cal., in coming down the Ceusta grade near Templeton, throwing out the passengers and injuring them severely.

The dwelling house of James McConville, near Tacoma, was burned. Mr. McConville is of the opinion that the house was first robbed and then fired.

S. H. Gooddau, was drowned in the Deer Lodge river, at Deer Lodge, Montana. He was playing on the ice with other small children and fell off the edge of the ice into the open water.

Capt. John H. Willey, well known in shipping circles, died in San Francisco after a few weeks' illness, on board of the American ship Occidental, of which he was master.

A Colton (Cal.) housewife sent some of her husband's clothing to a Chinese laundryman. Unknown to her, in a secret packet, was \$400 in greenbacks.

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Willie and Charlie, aged 13 and 16, sons of Adjutant General Holmes, of Victoria, were returning from a hunting expedition, when a half cocked gun carried by Willie was discharged, the contents blowing the back of Charlie's head off, killing him instantly.

The bark Diana, Capt. J. Meyer, 740 tons, lumber laden from Port Gamble, W. T. to S. Diego, was wrecked on Starbuck Island, in the South Pacific, August 11th. The captain and crew were saved. Eleven of them left in a boat and were picked up and carried to Australia.

At Moab, U. T., William Gibson was shot and killed by Jo Young, an Indian boy, who had been brought up among whites. A short time ago Gibson won a horse from Jo by gambling.

A freshet in Smith river carried the schooner Stranger and the steam tug Pelican from their moorings in the stream. The schooner was thrown upon the bank and the tug was swept against a rock and afterwards sank.

The people of Lopez island, W. T., will build two new churches in the spring. The necessary funds have already been raised, and most excellent grounds have been donated by the residents.

During 1886 the Idaho mine at Grass Valley, Cal., made a gross yield of \$9,000,000, of which about \$4,000,000 have been paid in profit in regular monthly dividends extending over a period of eight or nine years.

William Mathers fell off the ice-floes at Proser Creek, Cal. He was pushing ice with his ice-hook when he slipped and was precipitated over the railing, striking first on the roof of the ice-house and rebounded into the river. Two ribs were broken and he received some other cuts and bruises which proved fatal.

Suit has been commenced by R. C. Pearson, of the Cliff House, San Francisco, against S. B. Peterson for \$5,000. The complaint alleges that through carelessness and negligence of the defendant the schooner Parallel, owned by him, blew up near the Cliff House, and that the explosion damaged the property of the plaintiff in the sum prayed for.

There was a very clever escape from the county jail in San Bernardino, Cal. Two prisoners, Carr and Walker, confined for burglary, managed to climb on one of the tanks and cut their way through the timber into the assessor's office above.

It is reported at San Francisco that the directors of the Southern Pacific and share holders of the Oregon & California have come to an understanding regarding the terms for the transfer of the latter road to the Southern Pacific system.

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Col. Samuel Keeler, proprietor of the Grandview hotel at Montevideo, Los Angeles county, Cal., went into a private room of the hotel and shot himself through the head.

Chas. Russell, a Scotch painter, was found dead in a room in a San Francisco hotel. He had been drinking heavily and it is supposed that alcoholism was the cause of his death.

A petition is being circulated in Sacramento among the members of the legislature recommending W. W. Foote for commissioner under the later-state commerce railroad act.

The striking carmen of San Francisco have formed a corporation of their omnibus line under the title of the Co-operative Omnibus company. The capital stock is \$10,000, divided into 2000 shares.

Joe Gooddau, aged 5 years, son of

CONGRESSIONAL.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC REPORT. A Synopsis of the news introduced in the National Legislature.

Hawley, from the select committee on the Centennial celebration of the adoption of the constitution, reported a joint resolution providing for the appointing of a joint committee of five Senators and eight Representatives to consider the expediency of holding, in 1892, an international exhibition of industries and productions of all countries. Passed.

Gorman offered a preamble and resolution whose tones are very similar to those of the bill offered in the House by Belmont, of New York. It authorizes the president to prohibit transit through the United States or Territorial waters of any engines, cars, vessels or goods proceeding from Canada. Daves remarked that every day the grievance was more glaring and more inexcusable.

Jones, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported two Senate bills granting right of way to the Spokane and Palouse and the Washington and Idaho Railroad companies through the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation.

Mitchell introduced a bill to place the name of Wm. West of Hood river, on the pensions roll; also to pay Herman Smith, of Harrisburg, \$3,073 for deprivations by the Indians.

The credentials of Charles B. Farwell, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. John A. Logan, and of Cushman H. Davis, of Minnesota, were presented and placed on file.

On motion of Dolph, the Senate passed a resolution submitted by Mitchell early in the session, directing the Secretary of War, through the engineer bureau, to investigate salmon fisheries on the Columbia river, in the manner in which they are carried on, and to report to the Senate to what extent traps, wheels or nets interfere with or obstruct navigation.

In the bill favorably reported to the House from the Committee on Commerce, providing for the establishment of certain lighthouses there, is a provision for the establishment of post lights on Puget sound at such points as the lighthouse board may deem necessary.

Hermann presented a memorial of the Oregon City board of trade praying for the appropriation of \$15,000 for the improvement of the Willamette between Portland and Oregon City.

The House passed a bill giving a pension of \$12 a month to all indigent soldiers of any war the United States has ever been engaged in. It also concurred in the Senate amendment to the Mexican pension bill, which now goes to the President for his approval.

Hermann introduced the following bills to pay for deprivations by Indians: Robert Smith, Douglas county, \$515; Jno. P. Walker, Jackson county, \$500; Dick J. Smith, Curry county, \$1,370; F. M. Vanderpool, Coos county, \$515.

By Morrow—A resolution of the California legislature asking for the restoration of ex-Gov. Stoneman to the retired list of the army, with the rank of colonel.

By Springer—Proposing a constitutional amendment changing the time for the assembling of Congress to the first Wednesday of January of each year.

By Lawler—A resolution directing the Committee of Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of immediately appropriating \$50,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for the construction, equipment and armament of such few vessels of war as may be deemed necessary.

Congressional Notes. The National Woman Suffrage Association has requested President Cleveland to veto the Edmunds polygamy bill.

The Committee on Commerce has authorized Dolph to favorably report his bill to establish a sub-port of entry and port of call at Port Angeles, W. T.

The electoral count bill, which was referred to the attorney-general for examination and report at Washington, has been returned to the President for his action.

With reference to the establishment of a free delivery system at Seattle, as provided in the new law, the first assistant postmaster-general says it is possible that the service cannot be extended to this and other cities until the first of next July, as there is now no appropriation for the extension. He transmitted estimates to Congress for the new service asking for an appropriation to carry the law into immediate effect.

RUSSIAN EXILES.

Fugitives from Justice Hunted Down Like the Wild Beasts of the Forest.

A graphic picture of the condition of those unfortunate who are fitly described as "lost souls" is drawn in the work on Siberia by the Russian writer Jadrnzef. But few of the exiles ever attain to the possession of a "house," by which is meant a miserable hut.

Most of them are in reality the bondsmen of the Siberian peasants, by whom they are hired; that is to say, they remain in their debt as long as they live, and are satisfied when they can get money for drinking on holidays from their masters.

But as the majority of the exiles are rogues and vagabonds by profession, who are afraid of work, the number of fugitives is constantly increasing, who steal, rob and plunder whenever a chance offers, and thus intensify the natural antipathy of the settlers against the class of the deported.

The peasants have every cause to be incensed against them, for, besides suffering from the malpractices of the convict class, they have to bear the cost of the erection and preservation of prisons for the exiles, organize hunts for the capture of the runaways, provide guards for them and find the taxes which can not be raised from among the deported class.

But the greatest cause of the almost systematic escape of the latter from forced labor and from the convict settlements, is no less than fifteen per cent. of the deported escape during transport. Many of them are shot down like wild beasts by the peasants and natives, and an observer of Siberian life made a very true remark when he said that Siberia would scarcely have been able to overpower the runaway exiles if the peasants had not annihilated them.

The most extreme measures to check the system of escape are the hunts by the natives, organized by the Russian government. The native receives three roubles if he delivers the prisoner, "dead or alive," to the authorities.

The people are provided with good arms and ammunition, so as to make hunting the escaped prisoner a perfect success. One of those few who managed to escape was seized in his native village, and when brought before the court he said: "For two years I have wandered about, have swam through rivers and seas, have crossed Siberian forests, passed through steppes and mountains, and no one has touched me, neither man nor beast; but here, in my native village, I have been seized and cast into chains."

The escape from forced labor had become so common that the administrators of convict establishments were in the habit of calling out, when receiving prisoners: "Whoever wishes to stay, let him take his money; he who runs away will not need them." It should be observed that the clothes left behind by escaped convicts, so as to guard against capture, are the perquisites of the prison authorities.

While the statistics show an incredible increase in the number of crimes committed by exiles, proving the efficiency of the system of deportation as a corrective a delus on, they are equally condemnatory of its much-vaunted cheapness to the state. The cost of transport of a Siberian deportee is estimated at 50 roubles (\$37.50.)

But in this estimate are not included the cost of transport to the main route (steamers on the Volga and Kama,) and thence to the place of destination, the maintenance of his family if he is accompanied by it, the maintenance in prison till the spring, as transports in winter have been abolished, as well as the cost of the military guards, so that the expenses of transport for each convict to his place of destination amount to about 300 roubles (\$225.)

A sum which would be sufficient to keep him at least four years in the dearest prison of European Russia. But this sum is raised to 800 roubles (\$600) by the expenses attached to the maintenance of stapp routes, escorts, prisons along the route and stapp houses, not to mention the burdens imposed upon the population, who have to provide vehicles and hospitals, and their losses through theft and crimes of all descriptions.

A simple calculation, consequently, ought to be in favor of those in Russia who raise their voices against degrading Siberia into a receptacle for "lost souls." Jadrnzef says: "The system of deportation has converted Siberia into a sewer; deportation has been the cause of much injustice and harm done to the country. By mixing the deported with the population, crime was accorded a wider scope. The exiles are at present in an extremely miserable and objectionable condition, and Siberia receives, instead of useful workers, a numerous, homeless and lazy proletariat. By the present deplorable condition of the banished the punishment inflicted does not lead to reform, but yields a result quite the reverse, consisting in the demoralization of the exiles and an increase in vagabondism and crime."—London Post.

"A deposit of precious stones of the rare kind known as 'golden beryl,' has recently been found in the Berkshire hills," says the Boston Transcript. "Specimens of this gem are occasionally met with in the hands of collectors, but it has never before been found in sufficient quantity to become an article of trade. When cut, the stones are of a beautiful golden color, exceedingly hard and of great brilliancy."

BATTLEFIELD OF SEVEN PINES.

Neglect of the Bones of the Slain—The Sale of Bogus Relics—A Sharp Guide.

It would be hard for any one who had not gone over the ground of one of the hottest battles ever fought to believe that twenty-four years afterward the bones of the slain lie half-hidden by leaves and brush by the score, and yet such is the case. The theatre of the great, but indecisive struggle at Seven Pines has been turned into a place where a few men can reach financial profit by guiding visitors to the spot where skulls protrude from the ground, and where all that remains of many brave lads who are numbered among the missing lie. It is difficult to escape the guides, but it pays the visitor to make his own way over the field of battle. He does not follow the beaten path in which those who gain money by exhibiting the bones of the boys who died amid the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry take their victims, and he gains for himself positive information of the actual condition of things.

A correspondent in company with several companions, slipped away from these guides and were horrified at what they found. Under the leaves and twigs, and among the thick brush of oak and pines, which had sprung up during the last twenty years, the bones of many brave men were found. They had answered to the order to charge the batteries which stood on the other side of the plowed field and laid down their lives ere the outer entrenchment was taken. As night fell on the 30th of May, 1862, many of the boys failed to answer the roll-call and were placed among the missing. It was a partly cultivated field then. Now pines twenty feet in height cover the bloody ground, and even stand on the breastworks from behind which the cannons belched forth death, and where the marks of the wheels of the artillery are still visible. The bones of many of the fallen still lie there, although the flag which flies from the staff in the Seven Pines cemetery is within sight. Whether these bones were clothed in the blue or the gray is unknown, but many men are ready to testify that whoever was intrusted with the duty of collecting those bones has failed in his trust.

The reason for the failure is manifest. The fact that the bones still lie there attract many people to the field of carnage, and every one that falls into the clutches of the guides must pay his toll. A party of twenty-one, which included several men from Philadelphia and vicinity, had to pay \$5.25 for walking behind a guide for an hour. This same guide owns 700 acres of the land upon which the battle was fought. He began by purchasing one acre, for which he paid \$3. The same price was paid for the remainder of the ground which he has bought, and every cent of the money was extorted from visitors to the battlefield. He was ordered by the government to pick up all the bones, disinter the buried soldiers and see that they were removed to the cemetery just across the road. Instead of doing so he has placed the skulls and other bones of the dead in various places and guides the visitors by beaten paths to these spots. He never takes them through the thicket. Another dodge of this man is to find a battered musket-ball on the ground and sell it to the visitor for 50 cents if he can, and for 10 cents if he can get no more. The balls are dropped by him when the visitor is not looking, and picked up when he is looking. It bothers the man, however, when the party he is guiding is large, and when he dropped the ball last Sunday afternoon the action was seen, and relic selling for that day was at a very low ebb.

This battlefield relic craze is carried to a great length. More balls and burst bombs have been sold represented as having been picked up on the bloody ground of Seven Pines than there were used in the seven days' battle. Battered bayonets, rusty rifles, brass buckles and buttons all find ready sale. When the supply runs out the relic sellers get in some more. It is believed that they buy up old bayonets and bury them in the ground for a year. They come out rusty, and a little battering and bending makes the crop as good as the original.

Ten cents is charged for looking at a room in which Gen. McClellan did not make his headquarters during the battle. No charge is made for looking at the bullet holes in the old house; but if the visitor happens to find a ball imbedded in the wood the guide will demand 25 cents for digging it out. The visitor leaves with his prize and is ready to swear that it came from a musket in the hands of a friend who died in that battle. The general belief is—and a well-used rifle which hangs in the kitchen bears out the idea—that the occupant of the house shoots the balls into the weather-boards in the winter and digs them out in the summer. Pieces of both are sold for 25 cents. A Philadelphia delegation to the general assembly of the Knights of Labor has a piece of a bomb which he prized highly until some one called his attention to the spot attached to it, and then he tumbled to the fact that he was carrying a piece of teakettle. There is no doubt that the old house was riddled with bullets during the fight, but they were all gone ten years ago. It is unsafe to buy any relics on the Seven Pines battlefield. The only thing the visitor is sure of is when he cuts the cane himself from the ground.—Richmond (Va.) Cor. Philadelphia News.