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Richard Comstock, of Monroe County, Oregon.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Terrible Earthquake—It Causes the Death of Over Two Thousand People.

LONDON.—Further dispatches concerning the earthquakes in Southern Europe state that although there have been no further shocks at Nice, the panic has not yet subsided, and fugitives are fleeing in every direction. The people are afraid to re-enter their houses and hotels, and the heights back of the city are crowded with refugees. Two thousand English, American and Russian visitors are camped out on the elevated ground. Six thousand persons have left the city and started for Paris. A son of Albert N. Hathaway, American consul at Nice, was seriously injured. There have been no further disturbances at Monte Carlo. The place is filled with thousands of refugees from Cannes, Nice, Mentone and San Remo. It is difficult to find shelter for the great number of people, and many of them are compelled to camp out. A more confident feeling, however, prevails. Gaming has been suspended and the band is playing on the terrace for the purpose of restoring confidence to the frightened people.

Additional details concerning the damage by the shock show that in some cases villages built on the mountain side were toppled into the valleys. Three railway trains have been dispatched with food and a number of soldiers have been sent to assist them.

ROME.—Details have been received of the results of the earthquakes, showing that the effects were far more serious than was thought. The loss of life and destruction of property is learned to have been terrible. The most startling news comes from Genoa Riviera. Over 1,500 people were killed in that district. At the village of Bayardo, situated at the top of a hill, a number of the inhabitants took refuge in the church when the shocks were first felt. Subsequent and greater shocks demolished the church, and 300 of the people who were in it were killed. The destruction of property in sections of Italy visited by the earthquake was immense and widespread.

A renewal of the earthquake shocks has occurred in the southern section of France.

Nice, Cannes and Mentone are half deserted. Fears are expressed for the safety of the Prince of Wales and the Orleans princes, all of whom are in the section of country where the earthquakes prevail.

The latest reports from the various cities and towns stricken by earthquakes are to the effect that 2,000 persons were killed. The damage and loss of life is confined to a belt extending but a few miles inland from the sea, interior towns having suffered but slightly, although shocks were perceptible throughout a wide area.

The bill to create the Agricultural Department has passed both houses.

In New York Otto White killed a servant girl and shot his step-mother. W. Moll fatally shot his wife and caused the death of their young babe, near Boulder, Col.

The President has vetoed the bill appropriating \$10,000 for distribution of seeds to drought stricken countries of Texas.

A fight between a sheriff's posse and some Navajo Indians in New Mexico, resulted in the killing of three white men and three Indians; a general outbreak is feared.

In the river and harbor bill, as passed by the Senate, \$5,000 of the appropriation for the Lower Willamette and Columbia is to be used on the river in front of Portland, Or.

The schooner Samuel Daly of New London was cut through by the ice at Saybrook point, Conn., and sunk. Captain Spaulding, his wife and child, and three seamen got into the yawl, but before it could be freed from the vessel it went down. The captain and one seaman were saved, but the others were lost. Mrs. Spaulding's body was found floating, being held up by her clothing.

Charles Klose, a Schleisingerville, Wisconsin, saloon keeper, loaded two shotguns, and emptied the contents of shotguns, and emptied the contents of shotguns, and emptied the contents of shotguns.

The Dalles is soon to be connected by telephone wire with Goldendale, W. T. The wires have been stretched across the Columbia river, and the line will be finished in a short time.

At the auction sale at Port Townsend, W. T., of the wrecked bark Austria the hull was purchased by Waterman & Katz for \$400. The entire wreckage brought about \$2,500.

"Pick and shovel" miners in the mountains rejoice over the fact that there has been a plentiful fall of snow. When it melts it will furnish them an abundant supply of water to work with.

At Butte, M. T., five large stamp-mills closed down for want of salt, stopping all the silver and copper mines, and throwing 3,500 men out of employment on account of the snow blockade.

ALONG THE COAST.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

A military company is being organized at Visalia, Cal.

The bay at Seattle is swarming with tomcod and flounders.

Dayton, W. T., has a new city building which cost \$3,800.

Walla Walla people have subscribed about \$500 for immigration purposes.

Klickitat county's (W. T.) peach crop was killed by the recent storms.

The residence of Mrs. W. R. Simpson, near Seattle, was burned. Loss, \$2,100.

Francisco Silvio was mangled beyond recognition by a train at Oakland, Cal.

F. M. Green was killed at Tombstone, A. T., by a slide of ore on the dump of a mine.

A Helena (Mon.) thief tried to steal the contribution box from the Catholic Church.

Mrs. Taylor Richardson, of Pomroy, W. T., was adjudged insane and taken to the asylum.

The telephone line is up and in working order between Coeur d'Alene and Wardner, Idaho.

Officers are stopping the salmon spearing that has been going on in Sonoma county, Cal.

There is an iron mine one mile west of Cheney, W. T., the ore from which assays 40 per cent iron.

The losses of sheep in Meagher and Fergus counties, Montana, to date will foot up at least 10,000 head.

The State Firemen's Tournament will be held at Napa, Cal., this year on the 12th, 13th and 14th of May.

California now has 121 posts G. A. R., with 6,445 comrades. This shows the membership has doubled in two years.

Clara Whitney, aged 19, the wife of Norman Whitney, committed suicide at Marysville, Cal., by taking rat poison.

Lieutenant J. J. Shaw has run away from Fort Douglass, U. T., to avoid court-martial for duplicating his pay accounts.

Farmers around Walla Walla have signed the wheat freight contract to the amount of about 1,000,000 bushels.

The locomotive engineers on the Pacific division of the C. P. R. R. have petitioned the company for an increase in pay.

At Pataha, W. T., George A. Sable, a hardware merchant, fell dead in his store. The deceased leaves a family in good circumstances.

A building occupied by Sam Creger as a general merchandise store, at Tunnel City, W. T., collapsed from the weight of snow on the roof.

Active work has begun toward the construction of a direct and practical wagon road from Ellensburg to the Wenatchee and Okanogan mines.

R. W. Helm, of Goldendale, W. T., recently purchased a band of 200 horses from Dr. Richardson of Wasco, paying therefor the sum of \$13,000.

Two human skeletons have been found imbedded in the walls of a boulder near Tucson, A. T. When found they were in a sitting posture.

Mr. C. M. Vandoren of King county, W. T., was found dead in his bed, evidently having died of heart disease. He was a man of affairs and at the time of his death was county commissioner.

Chas. J. Poug has been pardoned out of the Idaho penitentiary. He was sentenced in 1883 for ten years for robbery, and now it is said the evidence is conclusive that he is innocent of the crime.

About twelve cases of smallpox of a light form now exist in Los Angeles, Cal. The disease is supposed to have been brought from Mexico. Two deaths have occurred. It is stated it will not become epidemic.

Henry Hillman, a Norwegian inmate of the French hospital at San Francisco, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Among the effects of the deceased were two bank books calling for over \$1,700.

A man named Thomas Rowe was found in a frozen condition near Oroville, Cal. He had been to the Mountain House and was returning home. Parties near the house heard cries for help, and went out and found him and brought him in, but he soon died.

Police Judge Clement of Stockton, Cal., went gunning in a boat on the San Joaquin river, accompanied by his son, aged 13. When near Rough and Ready the boy fell overboard and was drowned, and the father nearly met the same fate in attempting to save his son.

A score more of Chinese were expelled from Livingston, Montana, and started west on the N. P. R. R. The cause for warning the Chinese to leave was the discovery of the dead body of an unknown man in an opium joint, whose taking off, an autopsy attributed to "hitting the pipe."

Wm. Selover, now in Chicago, writes to a prominent citizen of Tacoma that two smelters of fifty tons capacity each day, instead of one, will be erected, also a refinery. The machinery for the smelters has already been purchased, and it is stated that they will be in operation on or about June 1.

At Oakesdale, W. T., W. S. Dixon, a respected farmer living near Latah, brought in a load of grain, and after unloading the same he bent down to pick up the tugs of his harness, which had been loosened previous to his unloading, and while thus stooping fell over dead. He leaves a wife and family.

A west bound freight, special, struck a broken switch rail at Tamarack, Cal. Two engines and three cars left the track and knocked down 100 feet of snow-sheds. Brakeman Wm. Kneeland was killed. The engineers and firemen escaped with light injuries. The engines are badly wrecked.

At Moran, the northern terminus of the Nevada & California Narrow Gauge, Vacuero Dubois shot and killed George Blethen and mortally wounded John Cooney. Both were employed in the sawmill. He escaped on foot, but owing to the snow, it is thought impossible for him to get out of the country.

James Boland, a young man living on the mountain above Cedarville, Cal., was frozen to death. He left home on horseback with the intention of visiting his sister at Cedarville Pass. When in sight of his sister's home he was overcome with cold and dismounted. After wandering through the snow a short distance he became exhausted and died.

The Chinese bark Kwong Tong was sold by the United States marshal at San Francisco to Adolphus Richard, for \$4,400, in order to satisfy a claim for wages. The vessel came into port in distress last December, while on her way from China to Victoria, B. C. Six sailors left the vessel because the captain could not pay their wages, for which they brought suit, resulting as above.

Indians arrived at Victoria, B. C., from the west coast of Vancouver island, report a large bark wrecked. Out of the crew of twenty twelve were drowned. The remainder are among the Indians. The vessel's name is unknown. A steamer will likely be sent to their relief. The lighthouse keeper at Cape Beale reports large quantities of new plank floating in the straits, branded "P. L. Co."

After nightfall wild ducks infest the grain fields in the vicinity of Putah creek, Solano county, Cal., in great numbers. They have nearly devoured 400 acres on the Curry farm. Henry Goodman, the foreman, after experimenting with numerous devices to frighten them away, at last hit upon the project of burning candles during the night. These are protected from the wind by sacks, and the fields are kept comparatively clear of ducks.

Two Indians were married according to Christian ceremonies on the rancheria at Chico, Cal., a Presbyterian minister tying the knot. The bride wore a handsome velvet dress, with orange blossoms at her throat and in her hair. After the ceremony all the Indians of the neighborhood approached and kissed the blushing bride. It was the first time that a preacher had been called upon to perform a marriage for any of that tribe of Diggers.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

A Column Devoted to the Interests of Farmer and Stockmen.

Potash fertilizers have decidedly improved the desirable qualities of fruits wherever applied.

California claims the largest squash of the season. It was raised at Lompoc, and weighs 251 pounds.

The farmer who does not fence in his stock when living along the line of a railroad, not only runs the risk of losing valuable animals, but endangers the lives of travelers.

The liberal use of dry dirt will assist in removing the pungent and offensive odors of the cow stable. Once a week a good sprinkling of a solution of copperas will also prove beneficial.

Well drained, and deeply tilled land stores warmth to such an extent as to prolong the season of growth and obviate risks of frost that otherwise might reduce profits of cultivation materially.

The agricultural fairs of 1886 showed more and better horses than ever before. There is no branch of our improved stock breeding as progressive and prosperous as the draught-horse interest, nor any one that is as profitable.

Cows need light, not only for their own health and comfort, but because good butter cannot be made from the milk of cows kept in dark stables. Air, light, cleanliness and warmth are four essentials of a cow stable where cows are kept for profit.

All fowls that feather slowly are usually hardy. For instance, the Brahmas. It is owing to the fact that the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them. Slow feathering while growing is indicative of hardiness.

If your garden plot is selected rake it over as soon as the weather will permit and burn up every vestige of grass and weeds, so as to destroy not only seeds, but insects. A covering of straw, leaves or stalks, burned over the ground, will be of advantage.

The winter packing in the West last year was 6,300,000 hogs; the average for the past five years is 6,010,000; for the preceding period of five years, 6,590,000, and for ten years 6,300,000—the latter number corresponding with last winter's total.

The sow that has a litter of pigs requires plenty of water. Her food should be sloppy, but pure water should be provided also. She should also have a mess of grass or cut hay, steamed with shorts (middlings) twice a day. Only a small allowance of corn meal is necessary.

Fowls are so provided that they can grind any kind of food eaten. Grinding the food for them is therefore not necessary, unless for the purpose of feeding a mixture of variety that cannot be given them in any other shape. They should always have plenty of gravel for grinding purposes.

Some of the best paying farms in the United States consist of almost pure white sand, but they are devoted to fruits and poultry, thus economizing labor and space. The success of a farmer does not depend so much upon the quality of the soil as upon the kind of crops and mode of management.

Fig trees begin to bear in eighteen months after planting and continue to increase in size and bearing capacity for more than half a century. No insect pests disturb this tree, and the crop can be gathered at leisure and dried, canned or crystallized for market. There is a demand for all the white figs that can be grown at \$50 per ton, and at this rate the crop from ten-year-old trees is worth \$400 an acre, net.

If you have a horse that is in the habit of kicking, put him in a narrow stall that has both sides thickly padded. Suspend a sack filled with hay or straw so that it will strike his heels, and let horse and sack fight it out. Be sure to have things arranged so that the horse cannot hurt himself. The sack will be victorious every time, and in the end the horse will absolutely refuse to kick the sack or anything else.

In experiments made by the French Government a minimum quantity of salt allowed daily to cows produced the greatest flow of milk. Oxen fed the same amount presented sleek coats, while others receiving no salt were mangy, rough and ill-conditioned. The amount allowed was: For fattening stall oxen, two and one-half ounces each per day; fattening pigs, one to two ounces, according to size; sheep, one-half an ounce, and horses and mules, one ounce.

One method of crossing grapes is to remove the cap and apply the pollen from the variety with which it is desired to effect the cross; to remove all other flowers and to cover those remaining with fine paper. It is found that in every case the pollen is ripe as soon as the cap begins to loosen. With such experience it is naturally a matter of surprise that any one should claim a cross breed when the application of the pollen is made after the cap loosens, or merely because two vines grow in close proximity.



"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is a great preventive of sickness. I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so."
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"TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED BY ALWAYS KEEPING SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR IN THE HOUSE."
"I have found Simmons' Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhoea, Biliousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten."
"OVID G. SPARKS."
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"50 ONLY GENUINE"
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HOME AND FARM.

Without fresh, clean water, no bird can be healthy. —Excelsior.

Potatoes require the most potash, beans the most lime, corn the most phosphoric acid and the cereals the most nitrogen. —N. Y. Telegram.

If buttermilk is used for griddle cakes it should be diluted one-third with water, so as to prevent the cakes becoming sticky. —Cincinnati Times.

Who has not seen a dirty cat that would have been handsome but for the discoloration. Such a one may be thoroughly cleaned by washing in warm water and drying before the fire, combing and brushing at the same time. —Chicago Journal.

A lamp standing for some time in a cold room and then filled full of coal-oil, will run over through the expansion of oil when taken to where it is warm. Then the lamp may be blamed for leaking. To obviate this, never fill the lamp quite full. —N. Y. Times.

If you would have orderly stock, go around the pasture and put the fence in order before turning out the cattle. If they find one weak place and get through a few times, it will be almost impossible to make that spot strong enough to stop them. —Troy Times.

Sandwiches—Chop ham very fine, season well, and place between two slices of nicely buttered bread. Then with a sharp knife cut off the crusts, and cut diagonally across the rest, making two little three-cornered sandwiches. These are very dainty looking. —The Caterer.

Oilecloths should not be scrubbed with a brush, nor should strong soaps be used upon them, as this dims the colors and destroys the fibre. Wash them every week with warm milk and water, allowing a quart of skim milk to a pail of warm water, and wiping after with a woolen cloth. —Boston Globe.

The most popular remedy in England for the croup in poultry, and the most successful, is that which is known as the powder cure. Some prepared powder is placed in a bellows, and when the chicks or young pheasants are in the coop it is blown therein, so that the air becomes charged with it, and the birds breathe it. They begin to sneeze and cough, and in this way are able to get rid of the worms. It is much less dangerous than fumigation.

Flaky Soda Biscuits: Mix together a quart of very dry flour, a teaspoonful of baking soda, two of cream of tartar and a saltspoonful of salt; pass through a sieve, then chop in two ounces of butter or lard, and mix up evenly with milk to make a very soft dough. Flour the board well, roll out sprinkle with flour, double it over and roll out again; cut into biscuits half an inch thick. Bake in a very hot oven about fifteen minutes. —Boston Budget.

The National Stockman thinks colts are weaned too late. It says: "As a rule colts are weaned too late in the season. They should have time to learn to eat heartily of other foods before cold weather. A colt foaled in May should be weaned in September, which will allow both it and its dam to go into winter quarters in better shape than if the weaning is postponed until October or November. If the mare is kept breeding, and has not anything else to do but to breed and nurse her colts, she will get along if the colt is not weaned until December; but the colt will not do so well if put upon fodder and hay all of a sudden at that time of year. The young thing should be taught to eat before it is weaned."

The spirit of conservatism which is supposed to obtain so firmly in European educational institutions has yielded to the popular demand for the education of women to such a degree that they are now admitted to many of the leading universities of Russia, Germany, France and Belgium. The influence of these examples will certainly have great weight in America. —Chr. Rec.