

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE

VOL. I.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, APRIL 1, 1887.

NO. 84.

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

Issued EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Garrison's Building, McMinnville, Oregon.

Talmage & Turner, Publishers and Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year \$2.00

H. V. V. JOHNSON, M. D.

Northwest corner of Second and B streets, McMinnville, Oregon.

LITTLEFIELD & CALBREATH, Physicians and Surgeons.

McMinnville, Oregon.

Office over Brady's Bank.

S. A. YOUNG, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

McMinnville, Oregon.

Office and residence on D street. All calls promptly answered day or night.

DR. G. F. TUCKER, DENTIST.

McMinnville, Oregon.

Office—Two doors east of Bligham's furniture store. Laughing gas administered for painless extraction.

W. V. PRICE, PHOTOGRAPHER.

Up Stairs in Adams' Building, McMinnville, Oregon.

CUSTER POST BAND, The Best in the State.

Is prepared to furnish music for all occasions at reasonable rates. Address

N. J. ROWLAND, Business Manager, McMinnville.

M' MINN VILLE Livery Feed and Sale Stables.

Corner Third and D streets, McMinnville.

LOGAN BROS. & HENDERSON, Proprietors.

The Best Rigs in the City. Orders Promptly Attended to Day or Night.

"ORPHANS' HOME" BILLIARD HALL.

A Strictly Temperance Resort.

Some goodly Church members to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Orphans' Home" TONSORIAL PARLORS.

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, SAFETY MARKS.

How Bank Checks Can Be Made a Perfectly Safe Circulating Medium.

An important and valuable invention is a check protector. The machine is a small hand arrangement that punches a series of small round holes through the paper, forming figures, with large stop holes at each end.

Chlorine will remove writing ink and leave the paper free from discoloration, so that a larger amount can then be written in without detection. Even tinted checks are operated on quite as easily as plain or water-lined ones. It is a fact very well known to all rogues, and should be to all business men, that embossing several rows of small uniform points on the face of a check, instead of affording protection, positively renders fraudulent alteration more easy and detection more difficult, as, after moistening, the raised points can easily be rubbed down with a paper-holder, the ink removed and replaced, and the dies of another stamp of the same make carefully worked into the same ruptures, covering all defects and restoring the genuine appearance. But once let the figures be perforated through the paper, the portions displaced being removed without mutilating or weakening the check and then your amount is unalterably fixed upon the check.—N. Y. Mail

The world now uses forty thousand barrels of coal-oil daily, and America has enough on hand to keep up the supply for three years.—Chicago Jour

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Bill Nye Gladly Answers an Eager Inquirer and Scatters Much Wisdom Around Without Charge.

Ellis Barstow, of Flint, Mich., writes: "I have seen a recent scientific article in which it is positively stated that an electric apparatus has been perfected by which a man may be enabled to shock a lion or other beast of prey in such a manner as to take away his ferocity and render him docile, kind and tractable. I would like to know if such is the case, and if so, whether the machine can be procured at a nominal cost. I have a position offered me next season with an allied show as a lion tamer, and its salary is better than what I am now receiving as a school teacher. I have often thought I would like to be a lion tamer if I could, in an unostentatious manner, remove the ferocity from his nature. No one loves lions better than I do, but I dislike the sensation when they send their hot breath down into my neck, and I feel their bright red gums in my person.

Two—Also, could you tell me whether this same electrical apparatus would work on a large, anonymous dog with a fierce nature and low instincts? Three—What is good for a lacerated wound made partly by a barbed wire fence and partially by a coarse, self-made dog? Four—Do you think that love is abiding or is it ephemeral in its nature? Five—If I do not succeed in getting a place as lion tamer, would you assist me to a position as conductor of a chair car on some progressive railway? Six—How do you like my penmanship? Seven—State what you know of the mind cure, of which we hear so much? Eight—If you had your life to live over again would you be a humorist? Answer: First—Two years ago the Pull Mall Gazette announced the application of electricity to the lion-taming industry in such a way as to make every man his own lion tamer. Mr. Ranspach, a professional lion tamer, was the inventor. It consists of a stick three feet in length, containing a supply of electricity sufficient for one application. It was claimed for it by Mr. Ranspach that he had tried it on three lions, each of whom immediately retreated all he had ever said derogatory to Mr. Ranspach, and hoped to do better in the future. He also tried it on a large streaked tiger with a red morocco mouth from Farther India. He had been in the manag-

ing trade while abroad, and had also eaten several lions. One season he ate the entire crop of children in one precinct. People at last got almost discouraged about trying to raise children in that climate. Mr. Ranspach shocked this tiger with his justly celebrated shocker, and the huge brute became perfectly tractable.

A large bear was treated for half an hour, but did not get tame so fast as could have been wished. After he had been subdued, as was supposed, he ate part of a tall woman who lived near Peoria, Ill., and who would have died if the fragment eaten by the bear had not been made of woven wire. This incident induced quite a number of ladies afterward to adopt this method of protecting themselves.

The boa constrictor was the most readily affected. He curled up in his cage and did not awake for two days, and when he did so his hat was four sizes too small for his head. He showed signs of numbness also for three whole days. The elephant became at once wild and almost ungovernable on being treated with electricity and it was decided not to use it on him any more.

So you see the effect is not always the same. In fact, the machine is not always sure to operate, owing to defective mechanism. A job printer from St. Joe, Mo., was once asked by a friend of his, who was a lion tamer, to "sub" for him at a matinee, as he wanted to go and get married. He had one of those electric lion quellers, which he told the job printer how to use, but when he entered the cage and tried to squirt about twenty cents' worth of electricity down the throat of a big, open-faced lion, he found to his chagrin that it would not work. Either the electricity had escaped or had sooured so that it was of no avail, and, as the job printer did not know the way out of the den, he fed one of his arms to the fierce lion while kind friends were heating some probes to pry open the jaws of the ferocious brute. The job printer afterwards prepared for the press a scathing criticism on "The Uses and Abuses of Electricity."

You can do as you think best about becoming a lion tamer, but as for me, I would rather be a Mexican hairless dog hunting for the open Polar Sea than to earn \$2.50 per day sticking my polished dome of thought into the massive jaws of an irritable Numidian lion.

For a lacerated wound made by a barbed wire fence and an impulsive dog, I would suggest change of scene and rest. You would rest standing up, and you would rest lying down. I do not doubt better than any other way.

Love is sometimes ephemeral. I think that is the kind you have. Do not leave it out nights.

I would do most any thing to assist

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Potato Growing.

The best crop of potatoes that I have ever seen have invariably been planted on soils varying between a sandy and a clay loam. On heavy land, especially when not under-drained, the crops have been poor and unproductive, the seed often rotting in the ground and not coming up, except in occasional spots. Such land designed for potatoes should be thoroughly drained with tiles, as the cost will, in the end, be much less than that resulting from an entire failure of the potatoes. If the farm is so situated that a part of the soil is heavy and the other part light, the owner would do well to select the soil which is not quite heavy enough to need draining for his potato field, and in a dry or wet season he will then stand a good chance of raising a successful crop.

The ground will need to be finely pulverized with the plow and harrow before the seed is put in. Fall plowing for potatoes will not be of much benefit; it remains, however, optional with the farmer, for it certainly will do no harm. The ground can be worked over in the spring, until it is devoid of all lumps and sods. Plow deeply, as a deep soil, deeply plowed, is undoubtedly best for potato growing.

In the selection and cutting of seeds there is one infallible rule to follow that I have found applies in almost all cases. Select the potato with respect to size and quality that comes nearest to your ideal of potatoes; that is, take the medium and large potatoes for your seed, and not the small ones or the exclusively large ones only. If a whole large potato and a whole small potato are planted at the same time there will be no appreciable difference in the size of the yield. The best yield is obtained when the half of a good, medium-sized potato is used for seed. If not selected at digging time the preceding summer, they should be picked out at once and placed in a dark place where the sprouts will have a chance to start.

Potatoes for seed should be cut on the day of planting, and not several days beforehand. When kept even for a day considerable risk is run by the farmer. Cut only as many as are needed for one day's planting, and those that are left over feed to the cattle rather than use them for seed. More loss from potato growing is caused by this practice of cutting up all the seed at once than many imagine, and experience has taught large growers that they cannot afford to run the risk that is involved in the work, even though it saves time and labor.

Manuring the potato field properly requires judgment and experience. The soil of farms differ so in their compositions that the mode of treatment that would apply to one field would not answer for another. Some crops, such as corn and vines, want their manure near the top of the ground; but potatoes can best utilize it when it is some distance down. To mix it up well with the lower soil then will require its application in the fall, so that it can reach through gradually during the winter months. The rains and snows will work it into the surface of the soil and the plow in the spring will turn it over and put it in the proper place for the roots of the potatoes. The manure should be well rotted before spread on in the fall, so that none of its richness can be dissipated by evaporation or blown away by the winds. If sufficient quantities are put on the field in the fall it will be unnecessary to spread any manure in the hills, as the roots of the potatoes will surely find the nourishing substances if placed low enough down for them. Besides this method saves considerable labor.

The relative value of commercial fertilizers and barnyard manures is variously estimated for potatoes, but the best results have been obtained from the latter when applied in the proper condition. It should be rotten, very rotten, and all large lumps fined down and spread evenly over the ground. Coarse, fibrous substances, such as straw, that have not been decomposed sufficiently will be blown off the field in the winter and a material loss occasioned in other ways. Rotten stable manure will increase the yield of potatoes every time, while commercial fertilizers will sometimes fail on certain soils. The best way is for each farmer to experiment in his own way, using both commercial and home-made fertilizers on a small scale, and govern his actions in accordance with the result.—Exchange.

How the Hot-Bed is Built. The manure having been thrown together, so as to reach a fermenting state, it is now in condition to build into the hot-bed. A place is marked off on the surface, one or two feet larger than the frame which is to be used. Over this space, the manure is evenly spread. It should not be in masses, but well shaken up with the

ALONG THE COAST.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

There is talk of a militia company being organized at Port Townsend.

Salmon are reported to have commenced running in the Fraser river. Chinese are returning to Victoria, B. C., under government protection. A. J. Shankberg committed suicide at Prescott, A. T., by taking laudanum.

The Northern Pacific shops at Tacoma, W. T., have started up on full time. Port Townsend, W. T., is getting a new steam sawmill ready for operation.

The supervisors of Humboldt county, Cal., pay a bounty of \$16 each on coyote scalps. A mountain lion measuring nine feet from tip to tip, was killed in Butte county, Cal.

Mike Geely, living in the mountains near Soda Springs, Nevada, was found dead in his bed. Four Chinamen got into a fight in a Fresno county (Cal.) vineyard, and one of them was killed.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Tacoma, W. T., on April 20th. A Los Angeles real estate agent was swindled out of \$1,700 recently by the threadbare "gold brick" game.

A. F. Connor, employed in a bakery, on Market street, San Francisco, dropped dead while at his work. A. C. Joy, a freight brakeman on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, was killed at Barstow, Cal., while switching.

El Paso, N. M., has a youthful murderer aged 17 years, who has the blood of two men on his hands already. A panther eleven feet long and weighing 300 pounds was killed recently near Siletown, Shasta county, Cal.

A Chinese laundryman in San Diego, Cal., has an advertisement in a local paper which has been running for fifteen years. Mrs. Jane Earnest, 48 years of age, fell down stairs at her residence in San Francisco and broke her neck, killing her instantly.

Proposals are invited in Helena, Montana, for the construction of a 6,000 foot tunnel on the Butte branch of the Montana Central. The body of Steve Gill was found in Clover creek near Anderson, with a deep cut over the right eye. It is suspected that he was murdered.

In boring a well near Pine Grove, Esmeralda county, Nev., steam of a temperature hot enough to cook potatoes was struck at a depth of 60 feet below the surface. An effort is being made to merge the Indian schools at Skokomish, Chehalis and the Payallup reservations, W. T., into one large school on the Payallup reservation.

The foundation of the custom house building at Port Townsend, W. T., is finished, and the superintendent is now awaiting the plans of the building from Washington. Bucoda, now the name of the Seaco station, W. T., is a coined word. It is made of the first two letters of the names of the owners of the coal mines, Buckley, Coulter and Davis.

While Capt. William Ford of Glendale, Cal., was going home from Avon, his team took fright, and the captain falling under the wheels, the wagon passed over him and he was fatally injured.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

Reliable Information for Farmers Engaged in Market-Gardening.

There is a general misapprehension as to the length of time during which seeds retain their vitality. There is also a general feeling, equally ungrounded, that seedmen send out old seeds that will not grow. Some "box seedmen" firms, who put up seeds to be peddled out in the country, may do so; but those in the regular trade send out no seed that will not grow if given the proper conditions for germination. A case in point will illustrate:

A lady of our acquaintance complained that seeds of celery were bad. She knew it, for she did not plant them as deep as the width of her hand—a pretty broad one—to get them in moist earth? Is it any wonder that they did not grow? Minute seeds, like celery, must be sown no more than an eight of an inch deep to insure germination. As a rule the fault is more often that of the planter than the seedmen.

The practical rule is that seeds should not be planted more than four times their diameter in depth. It is a safe rule to follow. Another safe rule is to press fine earth closely about the seed.

As to the vitality of seeds, the following table may be taken as correct, if the seed has been well ripened and saved in the condition usual with seedmen:

Table with 2 columns: SEEDS OF and YEARS. Lists various seeds and their corresponding years of vitality.

—Farm, Field and Stockman.

—DR. EIGHTON, of SUPERVISOR, visited a negro woman who had a congestive chill. He thought she would die very soon, but prepared some brandy and ammonia to inject hypodermically for temporary relief. When he returned to the patient she was pulseless, her heart had ceased beating, she was dead. As an experiment, he says, with no expectation of the results that followed, he inserted the syringe directly over the heart, and pressed it slowly until he thought it touched that organ, and injected the brandy and ammonia. Very soon the heart began beating feebly, before long the pulse was perceptible, and at last accounts the woman was getting well.

TO REGULATE

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY

is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious substance, but is purely vegetable.

It will Cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

If your Liver is out of order, then your whole system is deranged. The blood impure, the breath offensive, you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once Simmons

LIVER REGULATOR. If you lead a sedentary life, or suffer with Liver and Kidney Affections, avoid stimulants and take Simmons Liver Regulator. Sure to relieve.

If you have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will feel relieved and sleep pleasantly.

If you are a miserable sufferer with Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, seek relief at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you.

At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating without violent purging, or stimulating without intoxicating, take

Simmons Liver Regulator.

PREPARED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00.