



### WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

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**OF GENERAL INTEREST.**

—A house in Philadelphia, Pa., is noted for being the birthplace of tall men. Every person born under its roof has reached the height of six feet.

—On a train that arrived at San Bernardino, Cal., the other day, were seventeen babies. Four of these were born on the train.

—The business man who does not advertise always wants to get close to the business house that does. Every real estate man knows this to be true. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

—The following table shows the number of murders per 10,000,000 inhabitants in each of the principal countries:

United Kingdom.....	37
Austria.....	30
Belgium.....	30
France.....	30
Italy.....	34
Scandinavia.....	36
Spain.....	33
Germany.....	37
United States.....	33

—A Lynn caterer gives a mince pie to every purchaser of fifteen cents' worth of goods. Persons who have sampled his pies say that it is a mystery how he can afford to throw them in. The mystery is in the pie. —Boston Transcript.

—That was a happy point made at a civic feast by a naturalized German, responding to a toast he said: "I am the best Englishman, perhaps, of any of you, because you were all born English and could not help it, whereas I became an Englishman from choice." —N. Y. Telegram.

### ALONG THE COAST.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

The Whitman Mining Company have over sixty men employed.

Harry Wilkes trotted a mile in 2:13 1/4 at San Francisco.

The United States Land Office in Bodie has been removed to Independence, Cal.

The Washington Pioneer Society will meet in Port Townsend, W. T., June 1st.

Ten saloons in Red Bluff, Cal., closed their doors consequent upon high license.

The production of quicksilver in California in 1886 was reported at 300,000 flasks.

A Chinese joss, fifteen feet high, is held for duty at the San Francisco custom house.

From present indications about 20,000,000 feet of logs will be put into the Hoquiam river this season.

The Hotel del Monte at Monterey, Cal., burned; no lives lost; loss, \$1,500,000. The hotel will be rebuilt.

The Congregational church of Colfax, W. T., purposes improving its property to the amount of \$1,000 this spring.

Theodore Keilgass, freight agent at Riverside, Cal., committed suicide by blowing out his brain with a revolver.

On the construction work of the Cascade division there are 1,700 men employed, of which a thousand are Chinamen.

Work is now going forward on the bridge across the Yakima at Cle-elum, W. T., to replace the one carried away by the freshet.

Goldendale's pride, company "C," National Guards of Washington, are in receipt of new uniforms and a handsome heavy silk flag with gold trimmings.

"Dr." Hodges, the man who tried to throw a bomb at Patti in San Francisco, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

The top of the mountain above the big tunnel on the Montana Central line to Butte is 750 feet above the level of the tunnel.

There will be a steamboat put on the Columbia river to run from Rock Island rapids to the mouth of the Salmon river this season.

The West bound freight train on the Southern Pacific was thrown from the track near Colton, and nearly all of the cattle in three cars were killed.

The charred remains of John A. Jordan, an old resident of Lincoln county, W. T., were found in the cellar of his house, the latter having burned during the night.

The revenues of the Walla Walla postoffice for stamped and unstamped envelopes during the first quarter of 1887 were \$558 more than for the corresponding quarter last year.

The whole of the Big Bend (W. T.) country will be surveyed the coming summer, with the exception of some fractional townships. The contract to survey eighteen townships has been let.

The City of Pekin arrived at San Francisco from Hongkong with several cases of smallpox among the 1,100 Chinese on board. The ship will remain quarantined until the period of infection has passed.

At Hoquiam, W. T., while the tug Traveler was towing the schooner James A. Garfield from the entrance to the mill, Charles Ecklund, a sailor on the Garfield, fell from the jib-boom into the water. The vessel passed over him and he was drowned.

Nelson Martin's boat, the Spokane, struck on a drift about one and a half miles below Kingston, on the Cœur d'Alene river, and sank. Five lives were lost, as follows: J. C. Hanna of Spokane Falls, N. J. Higgins of Bangor, Maine, Mr. Pike, representing Hegele & Co., of Portland, Edward Jerome of Lewiston, and another man name unknown. There were nineteen passengers on board at the time, all of whom had a very narrow escape.

During a high wind the roof of the new courthouse at Spokane Falls was blown off, and the building so racked that the frame work will probably have to be reconstructed. The loss will delay the completion some time.

The representatives of the Farmers' Union, from Umatilla, Columbia, and Walla Walla counties held a convention at Walla Walla, and appointed as directors to organize a railroad company, J. F. Boyer, J. M. Cornwall, Frank Loudan, W. P. Reser, Orley Hull, of Walla Walla; John Bruce, W. Denny, of Waiilatpu; Nathan Pierce of Milton, and John Brining of Dayton. Said directors have filed articles of incorporation for the Walla Walla & Puget Sound Railroad Company, capital stock, \$2,000,000. The company is organized for the purpose of building a line from Walla Walla to connect with the Northern Pacific and lines elsewhere in Eastern Washington and Oregon where they are needed by the farmers.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

**Fertilizing Necessary.**  
 A correspondent of an agricultural paper gives the following timely suggestions: While engaged in pruning fruit trees for some time past, I have noticed the sickly, feeble, unthrifty appearance which most of them present, indicating plainly that they are in a decline and need prompt and vigorous treatment. The trunks of the trees present a rough, scaly appearance; no roots are seen near the surface of the ground, a condition essential to the healthy growth of any tree, and the tops present a mass of stunted, crooked, dead, gnarly, knotty, broken limbs, devoid of leaf buds, but overladen with fruit buds. It is very rare to see a fresh growth of healthy wood in the tops of any fruit trees which have been long in bearing, showing plainly that there is lack of humus or plant food in the soil. In short, it is evident that trees are starving for want of food, and especially for want of potash.

While pruning a small orchard I noticed one large, fine-looking, thrifty tree, which stood near a pile of manure which had been thrown from the stable, while not sixty feet distant stood other trees of the same variety, having a stunted, sickly aspect.

In another instance that came under my observation ashes had been thrown from a leach-tub near a pear tree. This tree presented a clean, healthy appearance, and had made a vigorous growth of fresh wood, while another pear tree, but thirty feet distant, presented just the opposite appearance.

No tree or plant will grow and thrive without an abundance of foliage which is to the tree what lungs are to an animal; and an abundance of trees will not grow unless the roots can come near the surface of the ground and find air, warmth and plant food. Roots which strike deep into the soil go down for moisture, mineral food and to anchor the tree to the ground.

No orchard can be expected to remain long in a healthy, prosperous condition which is being constantly cropped, either by its own growth, or what is too frequently the case, with some additional crop.

In order to maintain its vigor and usefulness there must be an application of fertilizers; and nothing is better for this purpose than barnyard manure, scattered liberally all over the ground, before the annual rains. Cleanings from the stables and droppings of stock contain all the essentials needed to insure a healthy growth of both tree and fruit.

It would be a good plan, where it can be done, to dig about a tree to the depth of from fifteen to eighteen inches, and at a distance from the trunk of two to three feet, according to the size of the tree, throwing into the excavation broken crockery, bones, broken glass, old shoes, grass and weeds, mingling therewith a liberal supply of ashes, leached or unleached, and surface soil. A vigorous pruning should be given to the tops, cutting off half to two-thirds of the long, slim limbs, thus encouraging a growth of foliage and of fruit near the body and large limbs of the tree. Most trees are carrying too many fruit buds and are not enough leaf buds; and to allow fruit to grow at the extremities of long, thin limbs is simply to insure their breaking down, to the very great injury of the whole tree.

In some orchards I have noticed a sort of gangrene in the ends of limbs, causing them to die, in some instances, one-quarter the length of the limbs. This dead part, together with all dead sticks and decayed branches, should be cut off down to the living part, or to the crown or collar, which is the only true place to cut off a limb. Where the trunks of the trees have become scaly, rough and mossy, they should be thoroughly scrubbed with a preparation of unleached ashes, salt and water, made into a thin wash and applied with an old broom.

Where the roots of trees have become deeply covered by repeated turning of furrows to the tree, as is too often the case, or by a deposit of soil about the tree where lands are overflowed, the soil should be removed, as no tree can long endure with its roots buried deep in the cold, damp soil. It will be found, if forest trees be examined, that their roots are near the surface, many of them being exposed above the surface. The practice of cropping the orchard with garden vegetables, as is sometimes done, cannot be too highly condemned, especially where Chinamen are permitted to grow them, for they utilize every foot of the ground, taking all the cream from the soil and returning little or nothing thereto. Garden vegetables are very exhausting to the soil.

**Preservation of Eggs.**  
 Australian eggs are preserved in the following simple manner: The vessels in which the eggs are to be placed are glass jars with patent stoppers, vulcanized India-rubber joints making them perfectly air-tight. As soon as the eggs have been collected, the jars are stood in hot water for some time, and

left until the air in them has become thoroughly warm and rarefied. The jars having been heated, the eggs are wrapped up in paper to prevent them knocking together, and placed in a warm receptacle, their pointed ends immediately closed up, and then, and not until then, are removed from the hot water. It is said that if this process is skillfully carried out, the eggs will be as fit for the breakfast table as the day they were laid, many months after they were put in the jar. The great secret of success in carrying out this method is, no doubt, to thoroughly heat the air in the jars. The eggs will stand a better chance of keeping, if the paper in which they are packed is previously baked and used warm. Patent stoppered jars are not absolutely necessary, any stopper answering which effectually excludes the air. At the late Birmingham, Eng., cattle show, prizes were offered for the best dozen of preserved eggs and they were given, as was the case the year previous, to those preserved in simple lime and water, or packed in dry salt. Samples were shown covered with melted suet, beeswax, oil, or lard, and all these were good. But strange to say, one exhibit which had been rubbed over with pure vaseline as laid was the worst of all. All the eggs were putrid.

Sulphide of potassium is an efficient remedy for mildew on the strawberry.

Do not use fertilizers too lavishly on potted plants. A small quantity applied frequently is better than a full allowance at one time.

Farms in some sections of Pennsylvania maintain the fertility of their soils by applying 100 bushels of slaked lime to the acre once in five years. It is said that fields which have been subjected to this treatment for the past 100 years are as productive now as when the experiment was first tried. This application depends for its value much upon the original character of the soil.

When fowls have to be confined to pens their supply of green food is cut off, and, although they can do without it, there is nothing they relish more and that will tend to keep them in better health. This can be supplied by planting in successions of two weeks mustard seed. The growth is quick and the fowls are fond of it, and all the trouble you will have after planting is to pull and throw it where the fowls can get it. Mustard greens are also considered very fine by some, and could be used on the table as well as fed to the chickens.

In vegetable-growing, deep, rich soil, now so generally condemned for fruit gardens, is of the first importance. Soil cannot be too rich or too deep, if we would have good vegetables. We go to work differently to get good fruits than to perfect vegetables. While, for instance, we have to get sunlight to give the best richness to our fruits, our vegetables are usually best when blanched or kept from the light. So, also, as we keep the roots as near the surface as we can, in order to favor the woody tissue in trees, we like to let them go deep in vegetables, because this favors succulence.

Very few people are aware of the fact that the Japanese persimmon, when dried, is one of the most delicious fruits imaginable. Those who are acquainted with this fruit know that it must be fully ripe when picked, otherwise the flavor will not be what it should. But the perfectly ripe persimmon is difficult of handling without damage, and therefore considerable loss is apt to result. Experiments made, however, show that the Japanese persimmon may be dried as readily as a fig, which indeed it resembles in appearance after being cured. The dried persimmon has a very mealy, pleasant taste, and will undoubtedly, as soon as its excellence becomes known, take a prominent place among table delicacies.

An important point in the raising of animals for food is that the bone and muscle be properly developed. This cannot be done by cramming them with corn. They require food richer in albumen, for this is what develops the muscular tissue. Nevertheless, a large amount of fatmaking material must be fed to all young animals, in order to enable them to assimilate the flesh-formers given. This practical men have long known. It has been lately demonstrated through some German experiments. A dog was fed three pounds of pure muscle daily. The animal steadily fell off in flesh until it became quite thin and feeble. The same dog was then fed one pound of muscle and one half-pound of fat daily. The dog immediately gained flesh and was soon in prime condition. It may be thought that the experiment is not conclusive in relation to grain-eating animals. Nevertheless it is conclusive since it is only what an animal digests and assimilates that makes flesh. A large amount of carbonaceous food must be burned up in the blood to enable the animal to properly thrive. In the case of the dog it was one of fat to two of lean. In the case of grainivorous animals the relative proportion should probably be still larger.

### RUSSIA'S DREAM.

The Present Status of the Eastern Question and General European Politics.

When Plevna fell, the object of Russia, as diplomatically stated, was attained. Bulgaria was in her possession. It was hers by conquest, and had she stopped there she could have expanded into European Turkey at her leisure and Europe would not have interfered. But, as often before, her military officers and counselors—General Ignatieff especially, who has always known how to ruin success, and who was at that time supreme—cast aside all prudence, rushed across the Balkans in winter, with the loss of twenty thousand men, and were almost at the gates of Constantinople before astonished Europe could act.

At Bruk Tehekmedje, the British iron-clads saved the city. The approaching army could not avoid them. Russia had broken the treaty of Paris, and was building a fleet, but had nothing in readiness to enable her to appear on the water. The army stopped, as stop it must. For there was a point where "the whale" could fight "the elephant," but not the elephant the whale.

Then followed the celebrated treaty of San Stefano, between Russia and Turkey, March 3, 1878. So soon as Europe had time to study the treaty, and to get at the geography of it, it saw that Turkey had ceased to exist. The fine phrases that showed the contrary had no substantial meaning. England demanded that the treaty be submitted to a convention of the great powers, signatories of the treaty of Paris, and received a courteous but haughty negative. General Ignatieff had boastfully said: "J'y suis; j'y reste!"

Lord Beaconsfield had, in the meantime, brought up seven thousand Sepoys from India into the Mediterranean, as an intimation of the vast number of Sepoys and Moslems at England's command. The war had already made unlooked-for demands upon the army and the treasury. The indignation of Europe was rising to a dangerous pitch, and Russia changed her tone. "The treaty was elastic, and would admit of any modifications that the great powers might deem necessary."

Hence the great Congress of Berlin, which required that Russia should withdraw all her troops from European Turkey within a specified time. Then the delimitations of the treaty were materially changed, and the principality of Bulgaria was organized. Unwisely, this enterprising, thrifty and united people was divided by the Balkan mountains, into two governments. The port on between the Balkans and the Danube was the principality; that south of the Balkans, under the name of Eastern Roumelia, remained nominally under the Sultan, but with great municipal freedom. The principality was made self-governing. Its young patriots, many of them educated at Robert College, intelligent students of American history and of the Constitution of the United States, took the lead in the formation of the government, and greatly disgusted the Russian agents. They chose Prince Alexander, and he gradually fell in with the policy of these eager young Bulgarians. Russia's firm purpose to upset this free government, and to expel the Prince, beloved by all the people, is the cause of the present Bulgarian complication.

Our object has been simply to delineate enough of Russia's achievements and of Ottoman resistance to present the two powers as they now stand: the one, mighty and aspiring; the other, impoverished, bankrupt, discouraged. The one, during the long conflict of four centuries, has increased her territory more than tenfold, and her population to a hundred millions. The other has lost in almost every war, until she has only a foothold in Europe; and her Asiatic possessions are growing beautifully less. As a combatant, she has ceased to be. As an auxiliary, she can still furnish splendid soldiers.

And yet the dream of Russia is not realized! United Europe stands in the way. The possession of Constantinople will, in time, if realized, make Russia great at sea. She would have the Black Sea, the Marmora, the Mediterranean. She would next grasp at Egypt and the Indian Empire; and England, France and Italy would be reduced to comparative insignificance. As she would then command the Danube, and would crush the hated Hungarians, Austria and Germany have reason to look upon the future with solicitude. Putting off the evil day will not save them. The real contest is no longer between Russia and Turkey, but between Russia and Europe. —Cyrus Hamlin, in Atlantic.

### THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

—Oliver Dalrymple states that he will put in 31,000 acres of crops next season in Dakota.

—A large whale fishery is being established on the west end of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

—Farmers of Kansas say that the acreage of fall wheat will be greater this year than ever before in the history of the State.

—There are 4,008,907 farms in the United States, Illinois having the largest number, 255,741, and Rhode Island the smallest, 6,216.

—Labor is in demand in shops and mills supplying railway appliances. The railroad companies are the heaviest buyers of products of iron and steel and lumber, and their orders at the present time are at least double the volume at any preceding date. —Pittsburgh Post.

—The invention of the valve motion for the steam engine is credited to a boy. The power loom was the invention of a farmer's boy who had never seen a factory and had no tools but a jack-knife, and whose father broke up the first model he made.

—Persons who are undertaking to raise carp in artificial ponds must be careful to keep other kinds of fish as well as aquatic animals and turtles out of them. During the past summer the young carp in many places have been destroyed by the above named creatures. —Chicago Times.

—Peanuts of good size and quality were raised this year in New York, Ohio and Southern Michigan. The yield was not as large as in the Southern States, and there is little promise that the crop will be a paying one for the market. Still, it is likely that in a few years the boys on most northern farms will raise their own peanuts. —N. Y. Times.

—A large building has just been completed near the Housatonic track, in Canaan, Conn., for the manufacture of granulated milk. This is a new process invented and patented by Robert Ellin, the milk being preserved in granules appearing not unlike white granulated sugar. This is the first manufactory of the kind in the country. —Hartford Post.

—Two of the largest castings in the world are said to be at Nara and Kamakura, Japan, the one at the latter place being forty-seven feet high, and the other at Nara being fifty-three and three-fourths feet from the base to the crown of its head. The statue at Nara is supposed to have been erected in the eighth century, but it was destroyed and recast 700 years ago. In endeavoring to recast it several mishaps occurred, and when at last success came, some thousand tons of charcoal had been used.

—A new metal, called by the inventor, Albert Assman, of Rahway, N. J., "Assayme," is produced by a special treatment of tin. It has all the good qualities of the latter, can be pressed into any shape, or cast into statuary, or used for plate ware of any description. A beautiful bronze color can be given to the metal, or any shade from bronze to a silver color; and as it does not in the least corrode, it is especially valuable as a silver solder. It melts at a temperature of 432 degrees, or eighteen degrees less than tin.

—The New York Baptist City Mission Society raised and expended in mission work \$40,000 during the year just passed. —N. Y. Tribune.

—When completed the spire of the Roman Catholic cathedral in New York will be 180 feet in height, and will cost \$190,000.

—It is said that Brooklyn, so long known as the "City of Churches," now stands only fifth in the number of churches relative to population.

—One thing is certain, the church and the Sunday school, all the country over, were never before so closely identified as at present. —Sunday School Times.

### TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

An Efficacious Remedy.—"I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for all diseases of the Liver, Headache and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator."—LEWIS G. WOODS, Assistant Postmaster, Philadelphia.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business, while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.  
 I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons' Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HAYDEN, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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