

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

SEMI-WEEKLY

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WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

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H. H. WELCH.

—Our homes are what we make them.
We can't quell a domestic riot or put a
quibbles to family jars by simply hang-
ing up a green worsted motto of "God
bless our home." Neither can we sup-
port our families by suspending the
other popular motto, "The Lord will
provide." It is honest toil that makes
the kettle boil.—Boston Transcript.

"Say, Bob, you're 'out' with Miss
Parsons, ain't you?" "Yes, Joe."
"What happened?" "She's experi-
menting too lavishly." "Experiment-
ing? What?" "Trying to cure
freebies by eating ice-cream." "Well,
what ought you to care?" "Oh, I don't,
providing it's at some other fellow's ex-
pense. It was costing me a dollar and
half a freckle."—Philadelphia Call.

—A Misunderstanding.—"I wonder
what the reason we have to import
society from the North?" asked Colonel
Spilkins of Gus de Smith. "I suppose
it is because we don't have any cellars
down here," replied Gus de Smith, who
doesn't know any better. "If there are
cellars, there will be plenty of sellers,"
observed Colonel Spilkins, whose mind
was on business, and who does not
know yet that he has made a good joke.

—A fat woman entered a crowded
street-car and seizing a strap, stood on
a gentleman's toes. As soon as he could
articulate himself he arose and offered
her his seat. "You are very kind, sir,"
she said. "Not at all, madam," he re-
plied. "It's not a kindness, it's self-
defense."—N. Y. Sun.

PRECIOUS STONES.

MANY OF THEM THAT ARE LITTLE
KNOWN BUT VERY VALUABLE.

How Diamonds are Classified.—The
Agate, the Amethyst and the Emerald,
Garnet and Bloodstone—A Long List
of Valuable Gems.

"Our people have to be educated in the
matter of appreciating certain valuable
stones. The people of London and New
York are thoroughly posted on the sub-
ject of stones, and therefore they know
the value of them. Out here the diamond
is looked upon as the most valuable—in
fact, the only really precious stone that
there is. As a consequence we labor un-
der a disadvantage, as compared with
dealers in the east. Of course, I know
that there are some here who are informed
on the subject of precious stones, but I
mean that as a class our people have
much to learn. For instance, if I were to
ask almost anybody that came in here if
he would like to buy an Alexandrite he
would not know what I meant."
"Tell me something about gems. What
is an Alexandrite?"
"It is a dark green in color by daylight
and dark red at night. It is named after
the czar of Russia, and owes its celebrity
to its prominent hues of red and green,
the chosen emblematic colors of that
empire's flag."
"Is it true that you can't break a dia-
mond?"
"A diamond will crack or break as any
other stone, but the cracking will reduce
\$1,000 to nothing, while the vulgar
tradition that you "can't break a dia-
mond." Only about one in ten is royal,
the others being black or colored (useful
in the arts)."
"Can you give me a chapter on the
amethyst?"
"It is transparent, purple or violet in
color. A cluster as mined generally con-
tains other crystals of blue, green, yellow,
red, gray and white. The red crystals are
properly rose quartz, the clouded ones
smoky quartz; the green are prase, the
yellow 'false topaz' and the perfectly clear
are rock crystals. The finest rock crys-
tals are found in great numbers near Hot
Springs, Ark., in 'Diamond mountain.'"
"What is a hard stone aside from the
diamond?"
"The aquamarine—a transparent beryl
of greenish blue. It is a lovely stone—sister
of the emerald, and very hard. It will
cut all the amethysts, but not the topaz,
and is not affected by acids. The chryso-
beryl (cat's eye) is very hard, but ranks
below sapphires, rubies, etc. It is trans-
parent to translucent green in many
shades. The chrysochryse is apple green,
and some stones are very beautiful and
highly valued."
"How does the emerald rank?"
"The transparent or subtransparent and
green variety of the beryl, just as the
aquamarine is the transparent and blue
variety, but it is very much more highly
prized. Emeralds rank next to the dia-
mond, ruby and finer sapphire. Oriental
emerald is the green sapphire—very rare,
very beautiful and very valuable."
"Are there stones that can be passed for
another?"
"The garnet, which is transparent and
red, depends upon its value altogether on
its looks, for it can often pass as a ruby."
"What is a bloodstone?"
"A variety of chalcidony of a deep green
color, variegated with blood-red or yel-
lowish spots. It is properly called hel-
iotrope."
"Name some other stones. I've run
out."
A LONG LIST OF GEMS.
"There is the hyacinth cinnamon stone,
transparent, yellow, red and brown.
There are garnet hyacinths and zircon
hyacinths. Although its intrinsic qualities
ought to rank the zircon hyacinth first,
the market rates it second. Then there is
the lamelle (blue spar), transparent and
valued for jewelers' purposes. Next the
malachite, translucent green used for
clocks, vases and parlor ornaments, slabs,
etc. Mexican onyx, translucent greenish
white, with veins of all colors, makes
lovely paper weights, inlaid pipes, pen-
cils, etc. The onyx is constructed in
films or layers of different colors like the
agate, except that in the onyx the films
are laid flat, while in the agate they are
like the peeling of an onion. The onyx
is chiefly valued for cutting cameos. The
choice colors in true onyx are white, black
and brown. Sardonyx has also a film of
carnelian red. The opal is transparent and
white, pale yellow, gray, green and red.
It owes its value to its peculiar power of
showing a wonderful play of colors as if
exhibiting a wonderful play of colors as if
viewed from various angles. The most re-
markable is the fire opal. Precious opal
is the very finest and most delicately
shaded and tinted of fire opals. Of the
opal there is the spinel, transparent light,
medium or dark red. The oriental sap-
phire ruby is of the same description, and
differs only in the most essential and
very difficult to distinguish from the spher-
ule. It is a degree harder. As a general
rule the orientals are the most valuable,
and spinels of equal beauty are handi-
capped by reputation. Oriental rubies of
the very finest qualities are more valuable
than diamonds of the same weight."
"Let me see—there is the sapphire,
transparent, azure, celestial, etc., and
transparent, azure, celestial, etc., and
sapphires of the most celestial hue
and all other good qualities are worth
much less than oriental rubies of the same
size. Yellow sapphires are called oriental
topaz, green ones oriental emerald and
violet ones transparent and yellow.
There are other varieties—greenish, bluish,
reddish and some are perfectly color-
less. When these are entirely transpa-
rent and otherwise perfect they have a high
value also, for they often pass as rubies,
sapphires and diamonds. Another highly
valued stone is the tourmaline. It is
transparent, yellow, red, green, blue. The
clear, rich stones are greatly prized. The
red is called rubellite, and is often sported
as a ruby, as is the yellow for a topaz.
Some amber and honey colored yellow
tourmalines are among the most beau-
tiful gems in existence."
"The turquoise opaque is blue green.
Turquoise mines in Persia have been
worked for thousands of years. We get
ours mostly from New Mexico. The ultra-
marine is transparent, bright blue and
green. It is a much valued gem for
brooches and other jewelry, in which slab
shaped blocks can be utilized. Also for
expensive inlaid work in mosaics. It
ranks higher with the artists as a color
than aquamarine, but as a gem it is not
so valuable."—Cincinnati Enquirer Inter-
view.

TALES FROM SAVAGES' LANDS.

Some Remarkable Stories That White
Travelers Have Set Going.

Travelers have told many strange
tales about new countries they have vis-
ited. A great many wonderful yarns have
been sprung by sailors and traders, who
are often too ignorant to tell the truth
about what they see, even if they can
resist the temptation to tell a good story
at the expense of accuracy. Here is a
striking instance of the differences that
may occur in the accounts given by an
ignorant and an intelligent man of the
same thing:
Capt. Lancaster, many years ago, told
of a wonderful plant he found on the
sea sands of an island in the East Indies.
He said he found the shore covered
with small twigs growing up like young
trees. When he tried to pull them they
he was astonished to find that they
shrank down to the ground, and even
sank out of sight unless he held on very
hard. In the course of time Darwin ex-
amined the wonderful products of na-
ture which Capt. Lancaster had discov-
ered. He found that the supposed plant
did not belong to the vegetable king-
dom, but was a species of the animals
known as zoophytes or seapens. "At
low water," he wrote, "hundreds of zoo-
phytes might be seen ejecting like stub-
bly. When touched or pulled they sud-
denly drew themselves in with force, so
as to nearly or quite disappear."
Besides the travelers who willfully or
ignorantly distort facts there are not a
few who could journey around the world
without being able to tell much worth
hearing of their travels. A while ago a
man who had traveled a good deal in the
western Pacific was asked to describe the
Solomon islands. All he could say was
that the water there was very blue; that
the bathing was excellent, and that he
saw many lovely sites for villa resi-
dences. It was learned that he had long
been a real estate agent in Melbourne.
Mr. Romilly says that a few years ago
a traveler who was addressing an audi-
ence in England, including many scienti-
fic men, solemnly assured them that the
natives of New Britain menled broken
legs by inserting a piece of tortoise shell
into the bone. The shell was neatly fit-
ted into a groove that was cut in the
bone, and the ends of the broken bone
in this manner were kept together. His
hearers never thought of questioning his
veracity when he surprised them further
by asserting that the science of dentistry
was far advanced in New Britain. He
said the natives made beautiful
teeth of mother of pearl, which they
attached to the jaw by fine threads of
sinnet. Later visitors to New Britain
have failed to find any evidence of these
accomplishments.
One of the funniest stories that ever
gained wide circulation was that about
the bone eating trees of the Louisiana archi-
pelago. The story ran that during the
night the branches of these trees bent to
the ground, and that the leaves, like
those of the fly-catching plants, closed
about all bits of bone or flesh that they
happened to touch. Before morning all
traces of the bones and meat had disap-
peared, the trees having completely as-
similated them. The natives worshipped
them as deities, and placed offerings of
bones and flesh near them to appease
their appetites. This story was doubt-
less derived from the fact that many of
the Pacific islanders place thousands of
bones in the crotches of trees, and in the
progress of growth many of these be-
come imbedded in the wood, like the
horseshoe which has long been on ex-
hibition in a Nassau street window.
The imaginative element is largely
developed in most savages, and they are
always happy to entertain their white
visitors with wonderful stories, some of
which are afterward repeated in civil-
ized lands as solemn facts. There are
many sailors who believe to this day
that there is a tribe in central New Gu-
inea which is adorned with tails. Some
of the natives of the southeast coast are
willing to swear by all their gods that
they have seen men from the interior
of whose anatomy tails are a natural
and highly ornamental feature. The
sailors think they ought to know. Jack
Tar has also circulated that other inter-
esting yarn from New Guinea to the ef-
fect that some of the natives bore holes
through their left hands to fire arrows
through them.—Atlanta Constitution.

FORMS OF NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Results of Overwork and Worry—Various
Symptoms of Danger.

The very worst form of nervous ex-
haustion is brought on slowly. The brain
becomes unconscious, deadened, to the
sense of tiredness that is first experienced
from over exertion, and does not notice
that its powers are gradually being used
up. Work that is done without emotional
excitement is much less liable to bring
about this condition than that which is
accomplished by an exaltation of the feel-
ings. Hence the stock gambler, the dealer
in futures, etc., are the ones who
furnish some of the worst cases of
this sort. Speculation, no matter with
what it deals, may not call for much
mental or physical work, but the emo-
tional excitement is tremendous, and it is
this that causes nervous exhaustion. Al-
ternations of strong emotions are espe-
cially injurious.
Calm intellectual work does little harm,
even if prolonged, provided sufficient food
is taken into the blood and enough sleep is
had. But all intellectual workers do more
or less of their labor under some excite-
ment. This latter is what does most of the
damage. Some can work only by fits and
starts, and still manage to accomplish a
great deal within a given time. Others are,
by nature, plodding workers, who are cap-
able of a continuous output of intellectual
energy. Whether "steady goers" or par-
oxysmal workers, the notes of warning
that are being done are about the same.
A few of the more important of these
indications will be given; a full discus-
sion of all of them would require more
space than can be devoted to them at this
time.
One of the first to be noticed is ex-
cessive irritability or nervousness. The least
discussible unnecessary effort is painful to
the over-wrought nerves. This indicates
a very dangerous state of affairs, for the
more profound disturbances benumb the
brain, and such trivial matters pass with-
out notice. Headache is another symp-
tom of the same sort. Both of these drive
the patient to seek the rest he needs and
thus act as preventives of the more seri-
ous troubles. Unpleasant sensations in
the head, not headache, are of far more
serious moment. These are a feeling of
weight on the top of the head; sensation as
of a band compressing the forehead; or an
indescribable sense of distress that is al-
most unendurable, although not de-
scribed as an "ache." These, following long
continued effort of the mind, with or with-
out excitement, should always receive at-
tention. They show that the danger-line
has been reached. Obstinate wakefulness
is something that urgently demands medi-
cal advice. It is the most common pre-
cursor of insanity.
Slight loss of control over some group
of muscles; numbness in one or
more of the limbs; momentary loss of con-
sciousness; failure of the memory; inability
to fix the attention, and sudden momen-
tary loss of power in an arm or lower limb,
each of them, denotes that the time for
temporizing is over. They are forwarn-
ings of serious disease and must not be
neglected.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

BEAUTIFUL CORFU.

A "charming Island Known as the Garden
of the Mediterranean."

And thus, between these islands and
"Albania," the good ship proceeds to
Corfu, that garden of the Mediter-
ranean, and anchors in its beautiful
land-locked bay, exactly twelve hours
after leaving Brindisi. One gasps in
the effort to describe these lovely spots
of earth. Dante is far more impres-
sive when his genius puts forth its
strength in the "Inferno" than when
he writes his "Paradiso;" and similarly
one does not feel the limitations of one's
powers in the attempted depiction
of the commonplace. But it is with
Corfu as with sweet Helen of Troy,
who paralyzed the pen, and was best
to be seen portrayed in the wonder and
admiration of those who were privi-
leged to come face to face with her.
One leans over the side of the ship, and
as it were, absorbs in silence into one's
system the soft contour of its many-
sided hills; the stately grace of its cy-
presses growing in the town and crest-
ing the dark rock which, even as a
fortress, impresses with its solemnity
rather than its strength; the mellow
color of its old Venetian houses, green
and white, soaring high against the
blue heavens; the clamor of its boat-
men, discordant enough when one has
a personal interest in the hubbub, but
otherwise merely strange sounds in a
strange place; the orange sails of its
fishing-boats at anchor in the bay, their
big bows carved with uncouth saints
and figures; the ruined islands hard by,
and the distant rocks of the Lazzaretto
against a background of deep foliage
where gardens and orange-groves run
to the water's edge; the Venetian cam-
paniles of its churches; the villas and
villages nestling in the nooks of the
hills and the mountains, two thousand
feet and more above the sea level; and
the majestic gray hills with their snow-
capped attendants on the Albanian
shore, which, at a distance of five or six
miles, form a firm bar on the eastern
side of the harbor. There can be no
more beautiful port in the world than
this of Corfu. To appreciate the dis-
interestedness of the British Govern-
ment, one ought to see Corfu. No in-
dividual would have given away such a
property so freely, even though it
seemed ever so reasonably demanded
of him.—All the Year Round.

STONEWELL JACKSON AND BARBARA FRIEDEL.

Col. Henry Kyd Douglas, in an article
on Jackson in Maryland in The Century,
has this to say of the alleged incident
which gave rise to Whittier's poem: "The
troops being on the march, the general
and staff rode rapidly out of town and
took the head of the column. Just a few
words here in regard to 'Barbara Frie-
del,' a touching poem which sprang full-
armed from the loyal brain of Mr. Whit-
tier. An old woman, by that name
immortal name, did live in Frederick
in those days, but she was 84 years old
and bed-ridden; she never saw Gen.
Jackson, and Gen. Jackson never saw her.
I was with him every minute of the time
he was in that city—he was there only
twice—and nothing like the scene so
graphically described by the poet ever
happened. The story will perhaps live, as
Mr. Whittier has boasted, until it gets
beyond the reach of correction."
"On the march that day the captain of
the cavalry advanced, just ahead, had in-
structions to let no civilian go to the
front, and we entered each village we
passed before the inhabitants knew of our
coming. In addition two very pretty
girls with ribbons of red, white and blue
floating from their hair and small Union
flags in their hands, rushed out of their
house as we passed, came to the curb-
stone, and with much laughter waved
their colors defiantly in the face of the
general. He bowed and raised his hat, and
turning with his quiet smile to his staff,
said: 'We evidently have no friends in
this town.' And this is about the way he
would have treated Barbara Frielede."—
Chicago Herald.

The Musings of a Poet.

"Ah!" breathed the poet, as he stood on
the top of California street hill and gazed
upon the moonlit bay and the deep blue
Pacific. "Ah! what is all that money can buy
to this gorgeous scene. Nature speaks in
its multitudinous ways, and its beauty
puts to shame the art and dazzle that con-
ceals. Look at that millionaire's palace,
marble walls."
I break in here to say that I don't know
what peace he was alluding to. There
are no marble walls around California
streets unless it be in the hearts of some of
its moneyed people. But poets are al-
lowed to imagine things for effect.
"Those marble walls hide all that art of
man can furnish. What is it all to this
gorgeous view, the broad expanse of land-
scape with its tint of silver moonlight?
What is money to him whose soul—"
There was a sudden pause. His glance
had fallen to the pavement. His gaze
was rooted there. It came down and
pecked something from the ground.
"It is a dime," he said, "let us go and
have two beers.—San Francisco Chroni-
cle."

The Press Assists the Pauper.

A Butte City, M. T., paper advises its
readers to attend church. The editor says
that he has tried the scheme, and while he
is not prepared to say that it is all it is
cracked up to be in some localities, still the
paper appears to be perfectly harmless,
and therefore, as one of the limitations of
the city should be encouraged.—E. L. Bell.

Salt Formations in Nevada.

The abundance of the salt formations in
Nevada is illustrated by the fact that in
Lincoln county there is a deposit of pure
rock salt which is exposed for a length of
two miles, a width of half a mile, and is
of unknown depth; in places canons
are cut through it to a depth of sixty
feet, and not only has the deposit been
traced on the surface for a distance of
nine miles, but it is so solid in places as
to require blasting like rock, and so pure
and transparent that print can be read
through blocks of it some inches thick.
In Churchill county there is said to be
a deposit of rock salt some fourteen
feet in depth, free from any particle of
foreign substance, and which can be
quarried at the rate of five tons a day
to the man. What is known as the
great Humboldt salt field is estimated to
be some fifteen miles long by a
wide. According to the description,
when the summer heats have evaporated
the surface water, salt to the
depth of several inches may be scraped
up, and underneath there is a stratum
of rock salt of the purest description,
and of a depth unknown.—New York
Sun.

Panama's Option Privilege.

A Chinaman has purchased for \$10,000
the exclusive privilege of selling opium
in Panama. The money is devoted partly
to hospitals and partly to reducing the
government debt.—New York Sun.



FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE

"I have used Simmons' Liver
Regulator for many years, hav-
ing made it my only Family
Medicine. My mother before
me was very partial to it. It is
a safe, good and reliable medi-
cine 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."
—Rev. James M. Rollins,
Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va.
TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED BY
Always Keeping Simmons' Liver
Regulator in the house.
"I have found Simmons' Liver
Regulator the best family medi-
cine I ever used for anything
that may happen. I have used it
in Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhea,
Biliousness, and found it to re-
lieve immediately. After eat-
ing a hearty supper, if on going
to bed, I take about a teaspoon-
ful, I never feel the effects of
the supper eaten."
—OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."
"ONLY GENUINE"
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