



WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Garrison's Building, McMinville, Oregon.

Talmage & Heath, Publishers and Proprietors.

Subscription rates: One year \$2.00, Six months \$1.25, Three months .75

Entered in the Postoffice at McMinville, Or., as second-class matter.

PITH AND POINT.

The hat makers had a banquet the other night, and the next morning not one of them could find a hat in his shop big enough for him.—Boston Post.

It appears to us that the woman's heart kept in alcohol in Philadelphia isn't much of a curiosity. We have no doubt several women have hearts.—The Judge.

A good many fables begin "Once on a time." Oddly enough, too, when married men have been once on a time they are apt to invent fables.—Somerville Journal.

Definition of a bore.—Do you ask me what a bore is? I will tell you who is such: "The one who knows too little, 'Tis the one who knows too much."

The Ball family fall heirs to twelve millions in Scotland. There are three balls in New York that represent the portable property of many good families.—Albany Journal.

The Parenchological Journal says: "In choosing a wife, be governed by her chin." A man is apt to be governed by the same thing after he gets a wife.—Kansas City Squib.

Tender-hearted young lady—O! you cruel, heartless little wretch! to rob those poor birds of their eggs! Wicked little boy—Ho! Ho! That's the old one 'at you've got on yer bonnet. Guess she won't care.—Forest and Stream.

Faith is sometimes represented by the figure of a drenched female clinging to a sea-washed rock; but a better personification would be a bald-headed man buying a bottle of patent hair-restorer.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Photographer (to sister)—That gentleman who preceded you is the most remarkable man I ever saw. Sister—In what way? Photographer—He didn't tell me that he would rather have a tooth pulled than have his picture taken.—N. Y. Sun.

Flowers of sulphur sprinkled on a hot shovel and the fumes inhaled while they are fresh is recommended for a cold in the head; but Fogg affirms that he will die before he will snuff up burning brimstone. It is not unlikely.—Boston Transcript.

Clerk (in fashionable up-town bakery to proprietor)—That tray of American soda biscuits in the window, sir, has been there for three weeks, and they are getting sour. What shall I do about it? Proprietor—Label them English tea muffins.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Men are strange creatures. They will waste an hour hunting a collar-button instead of having an extra supply and letting their wife find the missing one. You never see a woman look for a pin she drops. Her husband finds it when he walks around in his bare feet.—Philadelphia Call.

Profits from Lecturing.

Greeley paid for Chappaqua by his lectures. Bayard Taylor cleared in the same manner \$5,500 in one season. Tilton used to deliver fifty lectures in a season at \$75 to \$100. Josh Billings had all the engagements he wanted at \$100, and he left an estate of \$75,000, all made after he had passed forty. Chapin made \$30,000 by his lectures, and Emerson got rich in the same manner. Anna Dickinson was at one time worth \$15,000 made in this manner, but it was lost through mismanagement. Mark Twain has made between \$25,000 and \$30,000 by his lectures and twice as much by his books, and he knows how to take care of it. Beecher has received more money for lectures than any other man on the platform record. He has been lecturing for forty years, his fee having increased from \$50 to \$300, and the aggregate amount being estimated at a quarter million. Most of this money, however, has been sunk, and now in his old age he is writing about fashions in a Sunday paper.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Friendship's Truest Gain.

The truest gain of friend ship is in being a friend, rather than in having a friend. Only he who knows how to be a friend unselfishly and unswervingly, knows what true friendship is, or knows what a true friendship is worth. He whose chiefest cry is, I must have a friend! is not likely to obtain his wish. In this direction, nor is he probably worthy of being loved as a friend. But he who says, with all his heart, I will be a friend, whatever it costs! is likely to compass his heart's desire so far; and he may also gain a friend far worthier and dearer than any he ever dreamed of.—S. S. Times.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

If the weather does not go back to first principles it will not be long before Florida advertises an ice palace.—Richmond Dispatch.

A herder drove two thousand six hundred sheep into a corral at Tie Siding, W. T., and, after banking the fire in an adjacent cabin, went to sleep. A spark flew into the straw of the sheds, and while the herder slept the corral and all the sheep were destroyed by fire.

The Prescott (A. T.) Miner has the following: "Is this reservoir water healthy?" asked a newcomer of an old Hassayamper. "Do you see that mule, stranger?" "Yes, sir." "Well, ten months ago that mule was a jack rabbit, and drinking this water made him what he is to-day."

The use of nickel-plated cooking vessels has been forbidden by Government order in Lower Austria. It is stated, as the reason for this action, that vinegar and other acid substances dissolve nickel; and that this, in portions of one-seventh of a grain, causes vomiting, and is even more poisonous than copper.

In a recent lecture before a London institution Dr. B. W. Richardson stated that the work of the heart in a healthy man is equivalent to the feat of raising five and one-half tons one foot per hour, or one hundred and twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours. The use of eight ounces of alcohol causes the heart's work to show an excess of twenty-four foot-tons.

For biliousness the editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says a plain diet of bread, milk, oatmeal, vegetables and fruit, with lean meat and fresh fish, is best. Exercise in the open air. The victim of an acute attack will be relieved by (1) abstinence, (2) porridge and milk, (3) toast, a little meat and fish and ripe fruit, thus coming to solid food gradually.

The Gazette of Heppner, Ore., was not behind its esteemed contemporaries in getting a special Christmas number, and has this allusion to it: "The Christmas edition of the Gazette is this year printed in two colors, black and white, and the occasional lamplack spots are skillfully secured by the devil getting on too much ink and failing to sufficiently agitate his roller."

A substance resembling celluloid may be made from potatoes by peeling them, and, after soaking in water, impregnating with eight parts of sulphuric acid, then drying and pressing between sheets of blotting paper. In France pipes are made of this substance scarcely distinguishable from meerschaum. By subjecting the mass to great pressure a substance can be made of it rivaling ivory in hardness.—Boston Budget.

Erastus Wiman, who is a base-ball manager as well as a man of extensive business interests, says that at least \$2,500,000 is spent yearly in base-ball in this country. This is further evidence of the fact that Americans never do anything by halves. But is not this thing overdone? It would seem so when salaries for good players range as high as \$5,000. It is becoming a business rather than a sport.—N. Y. Tribune.

"It will be a surprise to some to learn that there are within the United States as many as sixty-six tribes of Indians, embracing over sixty-eight thousand persons, who are still without a Christian missionary," says an exchange.—Chicago Times.

Mr. Lowell is to have a five-page poem in the Atlantic.—Boston Traveler. Let 'er go, Gallagher. We stopped our subscription at the close of '86.—Boston Transcript.

A visitor in Dublin was asked by a cardriver if he wanted a car. "No," said he; "I am able to walk." "May your honor long be able, but seldom willing," was the witty rejoinder.

"Can you use this?" timidly inquired the poet, as he laid a bundle on the desk. "I think I can," said the editor affably. "I am just about to start a fire in the office stove."—N. Y. Examiner.

First Ward dude (at a recent social affair)—"Miss M., I have started a mutual admiration society." Miss M.—"Ah! When do you initiate the other member?" Then a deep, solemn stillness brooded o'er the gathering.—Elnira Gazette.

Johnnie Hardnut gets about as many whippings every day as there are school hours, and yesterday the teacher caught him at his tricks as usual. "You naughty boy," she said, "if you do that again I'll whip you." "Cheer up," he replied impudently. "Hickory is better, I think," she remarked quietly, and gave him about half a cord across the back.—N. Y. Sun.

A HISTORIC SWORD.

The Weapon Wielded by Captain Reid at the "Thermopylae of the Ocean."

The presentation to Congress, through the President, by Colonel Samuel C. Reid, of the battle saber of his father, the late Captain Samuel Chester Reid, who commanded the United States private-armed brig-of-war General Armstrong at the battle of Fayal in September, 1814, is excuse enough for reviving some incidents which have passed out of mind. The Armstrong was a little brig of but 240 tons, carrying but 7 guns and 90 men. She was attacked in the neutral waters of the Azore Islands by a British squadron, consisting of the ship-of-the-line Plantagenet, the frigate Reta, and the sloop-of-war Carnation, with a total amount of 136 guns and 2,000 men. The British lost over 300 of their picked men and officers in killed and wounded, while the Armstrong lost but 2 killed and 7 wounded. The action has well been called the "Thermopylae of the Ocean," for no naval battle in ancient or modern history is comparable with that of the Armstrong at Fayal, either as to the unequal forces engaged, the unyielding and inflexible bravery of her officers and crew, nor as to the grand results which followed in the defeat of the British expedition against Louisiana.

The height of heroism and romantic chivalry were displayed by Captain Reid and his crew in the last act of this extraordinary naval drama. After scuttling his vessel to save her from capture he went ashore with his men and arms, when the commander of the squadron, Admiral Lloyd, demanded their surrender and threatened to send five hundred men to take them. Reid retired with his men to an old Gothic convent, which he fortified, knocked away the draw-bridge, ran up the American flag, and bade the enemy defiance. Lloyd quailed under the last exhibition of heroic courage, saying they were demons and not men.

The squadron under Lloyd was on its way to the Island of Jamaica to join the great fleet assembling there under Admiral Lord Cochrane, afterward Earl of Dundonald, who was confidentially intrusted with the secret expedition for the conquest of Louisiana. The last hope of England to wrest the control of the Mississippi river and the province of Louisiana from France had been foiled by Napoleon, who, seeing that he had no means of protecting it from the conquest of England, ceded it to the United States in 1803. On the declaration of war by the United States, in 1812, England's eyes were once more turned to the coveted possession, and, after making a demonstration against Washington and Baltimore, she assembled her combined fleets, no longer needed for the blockade of the French coasts at Negril Bay, Jamaica, to carry out this great design. The crippled condition of Lloyd's squadron had created a delay of over ten days in repairing damages, as they were occupied over three days alone in burying their dead. On the arrival of Lloyd at Jamaica a further delay of a week took place, Admiral Lord Cochrane being furious at Lloyd's disaster, which finally proved fatal to the expedition. The fleet did not arrive off Lake Boevue until four days after the arrival of General Jackson with his forces, which barely gave him time to make a defense, that had the fleet arrived ten days sooner, when New Orleans and the coast was utterly defenseless, an easy conquest would have been made, and once in possession it is doubtful if the treaty of peace would have been ratified by England. Thus it is clearly demonstrated that if Captain Reid had surrendered his vessel against such an overwhelming force, which he might have done without the imputation of cowardice, Louisiana might to-day be under the flag of St. George.

To Captain Reid is not only due the credit of this victory, but its general results in saving a domain now more than three times larger than the territory of France, and it is worthy to be remembered that this gallant sailor became afterward the designer of the present form of the United States flag, as adopted by Congress in 1818. His name and fame deserve to be commemorated, and Congress should show the gratitude of the people by making an appropriation for a substantial and enduring testimonial to his bravery and usefulness.—Cor. N. Y. Times.

The sum of \$13,584,985 was expended last year in this State for the public education of 1,000,000 children. Large as the amount appears, it is money well spent; and more is needed, which should not be given grudgingly, for there are still 700,000 children throughout the State who do not enjoy the benefits of the public school system.

—Bearing, if rightly applied, makes a young man thinking, attentive, industrious, confident and wary; and an old man cheerful and useful. It is an ornament in prosperity, a refuge in adversity, an entertainment at all times; it cheers in solitude, and gives moderation and wisdom in all circumstances.—Palmer.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Red Clover.

A correspondent of the Oregonian, writing from Oswego, Oregon, says: Red clover is the great renovating plant. It is universally esteemed the best plant with which to restore worn-out or overcropped soils. In fact there is no other way in which this can be done so easily and cheaply as by green manuring with clover. Farmers who have exhausted their lands by successive cropping with grain or timothy are resorting to clover and stock as their only hope. Commercial fertilizers are out of the question, and barnyard manures cannot be procured in sufficient quantity. Here clover comes in as a beneficent gift, enabling the intelligent farmer to maintain or restore the fertility of his land, and at the same time replenish his purse.

For pasture, no grass that I have ever tried begins to be equal to clover, either in quantity or richness of crop. All grazing animals are fond of it and do well on it. I have seen hogs made ready for the butcher on clover alone. Clover is the only grass that ought ever to be sown in an orchard. All others are positively injurious, as they extract the moisture when it is most needed by the trees, and impoverish the soil. But clover either pastured by hogs or left to rot on the ground is a benefit. Now, one would naturally expect that a plant which, in its green state is so rich in all the elements of nutrition, would be good in proportion when dried, for the drying and curing process only eliminates the water. And so we find that for hay no other one grass is quite equal to clover. For milk cows nothing is so good, as all intelligent dairymen know, and beef cattle can be kept fat all winter on clover hay alone. I know there is among many horsemen a prejudice against clover hay as a fodder for horses, but there is no foundation for this prejudice, either in the analysis of the plant itself or in the experience of those who have used it. It is said that clover hay will give horses the heaves. Probably it will if it is spoiled in curing, so will timothy or any other hay, and timothy, though not musty, is apt to be very dusty if not cut at just the right time. I have fed my horses on clover for the last twenty years, and have never had a case of heaves, neither have any of my neighbors, and they all feed clover almost exclusively, with one or two exceptions. Timothy is constipating, and horses fed on it alone are apt to have staggers. Clover is somewhat loosening, and mixed with timothy counteracts the binding effect of the latter, thus making a perfect ration. I am fully satisfied that the use of clover as a food for horses will rapidly increase as the years go by, and experience proves its value.

Our practice has been and still is to sow clover in the spring with oats, plowing the ground if possible in the fall or winter. The seeding should be done as early as the ground will permit. First we sow the grain and thoroughly harrow it, which pulverizes the soil to the depth of two or three inches. Now we sow the clover seed, using eight pounds to the acre if clover alone is sown, but if timothy is mixed, six of clover and four of timothy. This will make the crop thick enough if it is put in right. We finish the operation by running a clod crusher or roller over the field, preferring the crusher if the ground is as dry as it ought to be. This "firms" or presses the earth around the seed, and does not cover too deep. The result is the seed all comes up and grows more rapidly than if closely brushed in.

Clover likes a firm subsoil, and only requires an inch or so of fine soil on the surface in which to start. Its long tap root finds no difficulty in penetrating the hardest soil. Land plaster sown at the rate of a barrel to four or five acres, if sown early in the spring, will always insure a good crop, even in the driest season.

Clover is a biennial plant with perennial qualities. Sometimes it gives us four or more crops, and sometimes it dies out in three years. So it has to be renewed often, but this is no objection, as every time we break up a field of clover we have a mass of roots equal to a fair coating of manure. Clover makes its growth early in the season, and should be cut soon after it is in full bloom, usually early in June. Herein lies the only real difficulty with clover, as at this time we are apt to have rains, and as clover is somewhat slow in curing it is frequently damaged and sometimes entirely spoiled. To avoid this it should be got into the barn as soon after it is cut as possible. To facilitate and hasten this curing and housing the various labor-saving implements and appliances must be resorted to. Besides the mower, every farmer who raises much hay should possess a good hay tedder, sulky rake and horse fork, and the neighbors who are individually unable to buy their implements should cooperate in their purchase and use. All these things are expensive, but their use often makes the difference between saving a crop and losing it.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Great excitement prevails in Arizona over the discovery of rich placer mines near Phoenix.

The Treadwell mine in Alaska, produced \$75,000 in gold during the present month.

The steamer Olympian made the trip from Port Townsend to Alaska and back in eleven days.

A mine was sold on Douglas Island, Alaska, recently for \$100,000, and another one for \$30,000.

William Ryan, a boiler-maker of San Francisco, was run over and killed by the cars in Oakland, Cal.

The total coal product of Washington Territory during the first quarter of the present year was 125,376 tons.

M. O. Broad, of Minnesota, was the man killed in the Northern Pacific Railroad accident near Steele, Dakota.

Michael Kellher, residing near Evergreen, Cal., while hunting wild geese was fatally injured by the discharge of his gun.

The man killed by the detectives at Paso, Cal., supposed to have been Olsen, proved to be W. H. Seibert, an innocent man.

The smokhouse of J. B. Rego, of Kittitas county, W. T., was destroyed by fire. It contained bacon to the value of \$1250.

James Smith, a recent arrival from New York, was killed while attempting to jump aboard a freight train at Sacramento, Cal.

At Selma, Cal., over 100 masked farmers guard the switch-gates of the irrigating canals, thwarting all efforts to shut off the water.

Barney Finegan, a teamster, while engaged in hauling a load of wood in West Olympia, W. T., was thrown from the wagon and his neck broken.

J. Halberstadt was trying to steal a ride at Colfax, Cal., and in climbing between the cars fell. Both legs were cut off and he was otherwise mangled.

The Ellensburg, W. T., schools are closed in consequence of the prevalence of scarlet fever, and the mayor has issued a proclamation forbidding public gatherings.

Two schoolboys at Tacoma, W. T., were buried alive by the caving of an embankment of sand. One was dead when taken out and the other survived his injuries but an hour.

Frank Ferrera was thrown from his horse at Salinas, Cal. His foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged for some distance and kicked by the horse on the head until he was dead.

Work will shortly be commenced on the Government improvements at Yaquina Bay, Coquille river, Coos Bay and Columbia river. Jetties will be built at Yaquina and Coos Bay.

The soldiers at the Boise, Idaho, barracks have been notified that they must wear the uniform at all times and would not be allowed to keep any other clothing in their possession.

The largest locomotive in the world has been put to work on Tehachapi mountain on the Southern Pacific. It weighs 110 tons, has fourteen drive wheels and will do twice the work of an ordinary ten-wheel locomotive.

Charles Pierce, a teamster, fell off a hay wagon he was driving at San Francisco. Before he could stop the team the wheels passed over his body inflicting fatal internal wounds, of which he died soon. An unruly horse was the cause.

Notes.

In an area embracing less than one-half of the Horse Heaven region, W. T., 2000 acres have been planted with Indian corn this season. The lower Yakima country is proving well adapted to that crop.

A dry piece of ground should be selected in which to build the poultry house. The ground, if well underdrained and prepared by putting on a thick layer of sand and fine gravel, will be much better than a board floor for the fowls.

It is said that a train load 330 cattle, from Cotulla, Texas, which had been fattened on prickly pear and cottonseed meal, was lately marketed in Chicago. They attracted considerable attention, being the first large lot of cattle ever fed that for market.

According to the San Francisco Merchant there are now in California at least 4000 wine-growers, and the area planted in vines is not less than 160,000 acres. The value of this land, with the improvements, is not less than \$60,000,000. Employment is found for at least 40,000, who, with their families, represent a producing population of 150,000 persons.

The Glenn ranch, in Colusa county, Cal., comprises 52,000 acres, of which 23,000 are in grain this season. Of the 23,000 acres, 14,000 were summer fallowed and 9,000 winter-sown. F. C. Lusk, who has charge is confident that the product this year will be 25 bushels to the acre. There are at present engaged in summer-fallowing 10,000 acres, 80 eight-mule teams, making 640 head of mules at work.

To Make Fowls Lay Well. Fowls to lay well should have access to raw bones ground or pounded up fine; ground bone being preferable, as there is less waste and is more easily digested and assimilated. If freshly ground, raw bones are more nutritious than when burned. If they can be obtained conveniently, ground or pounded oyster shells are good and economical to feed to laying hens, which, of course, should be fed regularly on good wholesome grains and birds, placed in such a way that the birds will have to take plenty of exercise in getting it.

Notes. In an area embracing less than one-half of the Horse Heaven region, W. T., 2000 acres have been planted with Indian corn this season. The lower Yakima country is proving well adapted to that crop.

A dry piece of ground should be selected in which to build the poultry house. The ground, if well underdrained and prepared by putting on a thick layer of sand and fine gravel, will be much better than a board floor for the fowls.

It is said that a train load 330 cattle, from Cotulla, Texas, which had been fattened on prickly pear and cottonseed meal, was lately marketed in Chicago. They attracted considerable attention, being the first large lot of cattle ever fed that for market.

According to the San Francisco Merchant there are now in California at least 4000 wine-growers, and the area planted in vines is not less than 160,000 acres. The value of this land, with the improvements, is not less than \$60,000,000. Employment is found for at least 40,000, who, with their families, represent a producing population of 150,000 persons.

The Glenn ranch, in Colusa county, Cal., comprises 52,000 acres, of which 23,000 are in grain this season. Of the 23,000 acres, 14,000 were summer fallowed and 9,000 winter-sown. F. C. Lusk, who has charge is confident that the product this year will be 25 bushels to the acre. There are at present engaged in summer-fallowing 10,000 acres, 80 eight-mule teams, making 640 head of mules at work.

To Make Fowls Lay Well. Fowls to lay well should have access to raw bones ground or pounded up fine; ground bone being preferable, as there is less waste and is more easily digested and assimilated. If freshly ground, raw bones are more nutritious than when burned. If they can be obtained conveniently, ground or pounded oyster shells are good and economical to feed to laying hens, which, of course, should be fed regularly on good wholesome grains and birds, placed in such a way that the birds will have to take plenty of exercise in getting it.

Notes. In an area embracing less than one-half of the Horse Heaven region, W. T., 2000 acres have been planted with Indian corn this season. The lower Yakima country is proving well adapted to that crop.

To Regulate THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY... LIVER REGULATOR... TAKE Simmons Liver Regulator... J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00.