



WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Garrison's Building, McMinnville, Oregon.

Talmage & Heath, Publishers and Proprietors.

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THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOT.

The Pellets Formed of an Alloy of Arsenic and Lead—Process in Detail. "Lead shot," said Mr. Tracy, "though sometimes made of lead alone, is almost always formed of an alloy of arsenic and lead."

The temper pots hold about a ton of metal each. After the shot has reached the bottom of the well it is at once lifted out by an elevator and thrown upon an inclined drying table, over which they slide, falling finally into a very gauze rotating cylinder.

The shot being started at the head of the highest plane will, if perfect, roll from one plane to another, jumping over the intermediate spaces. If imperfect, however, it tumbles and goes back to the melting kettle.

Lorne and His Luck. The Marquis of Lorne, the eldest of the lot, has totally failed to make a place for himself in public service or estimation. Accounts differ greatly among those who know him as to his talents and disposition, but there can be no opinions as to his failure from a popular point of view.

Deliciousness of the Langi Nut. Did you ever eat a Langi nut? I want to give a hint to the fancy grocery dealers, who, of all them, read the newspapers every day. Let them invest in Langi nuts. Probably there is not one person out of 5,000 in New York who knows what a Langi nut is.

Portrait of Wendell Phillips. His appearance physically was in all respects in his favor. There was hardly a point in his make up that one would desire to have other than it was. He had a most commanding presence in whatever situation he was placed.

Scarlatina Poison. Scarlatina poison can be carried hundreds of miles without the personal contact of individuals. It retains its vitality for months and even years, but can be destroyed by intense heat, especially boiling or steam, plenty of fresh air and by chlorine, sulphurous acid, etc.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.

THE UNION DEAD THAT WERE BURIED AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

An Explanation Concerning the Death Register—Beautiful Appearance of the Cemetery—Graves of the Unidentified. The Rows of Tombstones.

Let us turn to the cemetery. This is situated about half a mile northeast of the station at Andersonville, and comprises about twenty-four acres of beautifully undulating grounds, with many natural features not to be found in the spot from which we have just turned.

A word of explanation respecting the death register is perhaps necessary that the reader may see why only 921 out of 12,735 lack identification. When a prisoner died his comrades reported to the registrar of the dead, a prisoner appointed for that purpose, near the wicket at the south gate.

IDENTIFYING THE GRAVES. Thus, when James B. Moore, assistant quartermaster United States army, was appointed to care temporarily for the dead at Andersonville, he had no difficulty with the aid of the registry that had been kept in identifying most of the graves.

The work then begun so timely has since been untiringly kept up. The cemetery now presents a beautiful appearance. The grounds are nicely laid out and neatly kept. The whole is inclosed by a brick wall about five and a half feet high, the plinths of the wall being relieved by neatly constructed twenty foot panels, which are supported by square pilasters, the pilasters being carried above the top course of the wall.

From the center of a diamond shaped plot rises a flag staff on which the stars and stripes are to be seen flying from sunrise to sunset, except in inclement weather. Near by are stationed a couple of cannon, mounted on stone bases. From this point radiate four finely kept avenues, about twenty feet wide; parallel rows of large water oaks stand on them an abundance of shrub brick gutters on either side kept them well drained.

ROWS OF TOMBSTONES. The graves, of course, are as they were first formed. The pointed head boards that Mr. Moore erected have been taken away and burned, and substantial white marble slabs have been erected in their places. These stones are of two kinds, but those of each kind are uniform. Here and there, indeed, are stones that have been furnished by the family of the dead, but the majority are of the uniform make, furnished by the government.

For the graves of identified soldiers the tombstones are flat, polished slabs, three feet long, one-half being under ground, four inches thick and twelve inches wide. On the face side is a raised shield, and on this is recorded the number, name, rank and state of him who sleeps below. This is neat, and of course somewhat monotonous, but it is the aid of a generous minded public could do. For the unknown soldiers the stones are four inches square and project only five inches above ground. The rows of graves are about ten or twelve feet apart. Everything is so neatly cared for, the spot is so replete with memories, the symmetrical rows of tombstones are so symbolic of a similar cause and an equal fate, the pleasant grounds are so shady and quiet that one feels the scene an Eden of rest.

A move graceful figure on the public platform was not to be found, and as a public speaker he was entirely unsurpassed. His style of speaking was remarkably quiet and conversational. He was never noisy, boisterous and ranting. When speaking his voice was subdued in tone, but distinct and musical, charming to all listeners even when his subject was distasteful, as often the case in his anti-slavery utterances and temperance philippic or other reformatory addresses where ippies or other reformatory addresses where he spoke the truth without restraint.

Astronomy Among the Chaldeans. When Alexander the Great took possession of Babylon, in 331 B. C., he found a series of astronomical observations taken by the Chaldeans for an unbroken period of 1,923 years, which places the beginning of the observations as early as 3234 B. C.—Boston Budget.

THE REAL MARTHA WASHINGTON.

She Was Inclined to Stoutness—A Certain Lecture—A Good Wife.

The private letters of the time, and a description here and as action there, taken together, are the only materials for making up the real Martha Washington of the latter part of the last century. All accounts agree that she was under middle size, and that, though well formed in her early years, she was inclined to stoutness after her marriage.

A queen is always beautiful, no matter what be her face and figure, and no president's wife was ever anything else in the eyes of the throng that went to her receptions. The mild expressions of the time concerning Martha Washington's stoutness must be multiplied many times to approximate the reality, and short, stout women are seldom dignified.

Number five is rather a large shoe for a lady under middle height; still, one of Washington's orders to London for his wife's supplies, given shortly after he was married, includes a pair of black and a pair of white satin shoes of the smallest size, and her gloves were probably of the same generous proportions.

When she was in the habit of riding, she wore a Roman. Her hair was a chestnut brown, and her eyes were a dark hazel. A silhouette made of her shortly before her death by her granddaughter, Nellie Custis, represents her with a short, fat neck and an immense cap. It is said that she had a very sweet voice, which flowed gently in ordinary conversation, but which became quicker when she grew excited.

Martha Washington was, however, a good wife. There is ample evidence that her whole being was wrapped up in that of her husband, and it is equally certain that George Washington dearly loved her. Her grandson, Parke Custis, says that George Washington wore a miniature portrait of her upon his breast during the whole of his married life. He liked to have her with him whenever possible, and, outside of the certain lecture above spoken of, I find no evidence that their matrimonial relations were anything but the most loving.—Frank G. Carpenter in Cosmopolitan.

How to Live a Full Century.

Professor Humphry, of Cambridge, has prepared a series of tables which contain some interesting information about centenarians. Of fifty-two persons whom he mentions, at least eleven—two males and nine females—actually attained the age of 100. Others attained very nearly the hundred years. Only one of the persons reached 108 years, while one died at the alleged age of 106.

Twelve of the fifty-two centenarians were discovered to have been the eldest children of their parents. This fact, adds Mr. Humphry, does not agree with popular notions that first children inherit a feebleness of constitution, nor with the opinion of racing stables, which is decidedly against the idea that "firstlings" are to be depended on for good performance on the course.

Of the fifty-two aged people, twenty-four only had no teeth, the average number of teeth remaining being four or five. Long hours of sleep were notable among these old people, the period of repose averaging nine hours; while out of door exercise in plenty and early rising are to be noted among the factors of a prolonged life. One of the centenarians "drank to excess on festive occasions;" another was a "free beer drinker," and "drank like a fish during his whole life."

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AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

The Olive. We take the following from a California exchange:

The culture of the olive is a branch of the fruit-growing industry which is yet in its infancy on this coast, but we believe that in a few years it will become one of the most important as well as profitable fields of horticultural enterprises with us, as it is at present with many countries in the south of Europe, whose chief revenue is derived from the export of olive oil and pickled olives.

The olive tree is distinguished for its great longevity and vitality. A tree in the garden of the Vatican at Rome is said to be a thousand years old. During the Greek revolution the Turks cut down the olive trees and burned over the stumps, with the result that, three years thereafter, the shoots from the scarred stumps commenced to give a crop.

It has generally been supposed that the olive rather prefers a rocky and somewhat barren soil. In Europe it certainly flourishes in places where a cactus would hardly grow, but Major Utt says it is a great mistake to presume that the olive can be grown on a barren soil without fertilizers. Use manure liberally, and use it to an extreme degree, to supplement the lack of irrigation.

The olive is a voracious feeder, and will appropriate enough plant food during the months of winter moisture to carry the tree through the dry summer season, provided there is an abundant food supply ready for storage and assimilation. The Mission is generally recommended for oil and the European olive for pickling. The latter, also, is preferable for propagation, as the small limbs will serve for cuttings, and will root where a Mission cutting will fail.

European olives will ripen two months in advance of the Mission olives. Trees should be planted in a nursery. Plant not less than thirty-six feet apart, or you will regret it in after years; remember in planting that olive root is more sensitive to exposure than orange.

The olive is easily budded or grafted, so there is no trouble in obtaining varieties. Small, one-year-old trees can be bought for 25 cents or less each. The roots of trees should always be padded before shipping, and great care taken against exposure. The business of propagating the trees should be left to the nurserymen, except in a case where a party cannot afford to buy trees.

When it comes to profits, orange-growers can show figures which should satisfy the most exacting. Major Utt has an olive orchard of twenty-five bearing trees, planted in orchard seven years, to include 1886; the product from ten of them last year was 750 gallons of olives. He sold the surplus crop at 40 cents per gallon, casks furnished, of \$12 per tree. Fifty gallons of an average crop to the tree at twelve years from the planting of the orchard would be a low estimate, and this amount would make six and a quarter gallons of oil. Elwood Cooper gets \$10 a gallon for his oil. Increased production will lower the wholesale price to \$4 per gallon, or at the lowest \$25 per tree, equal to \$900 per acre. Allow one-half for expenses and interest on investment, and you have the great sum of \$450 per acre as net profit. Mr. Loop has been offered 80 cents a gallon for all the pickled olives he can prepare for market.

Of the great future which awaits the culture of olives on this coast there can be no doubt. We are still in the experimental stage. In fact, olive culture stands about where the raisin industry did ten years ago.

Gardening for Pleasure.

Gardening for pleasure, health and knowledge of the vegetable world are the highest inducements that can be set before one to lead to the study and practice of horticulture. The commercial gardener and fruit grower has all the difficulties common to other pursuits to contend with besides the many perplexing ones peculiar to his own.

The profits of this industry, in its various branches, have been persistently set forth in a false and alluring light by many journals, and especially by traveling salesmen interested in the sale of various horticultural products. We would not attribute any intentional dishonesty to those who have thus bolstered the commercial horticultural movement for years, but hard facts, as may become known, show the error of their position. For one without experience or training to take up any branch of commercial horticulture is almost sure to be a courting of failure. On the other hand, one will seldom or never be disappointed who turns to the garden for recreation, or who seeks there the building up of overstrained nerves, or who would follow out to discovery some of the innumerable secrets of the vegetable world that are to be found by the earnest and patient observer. It is the place for at least an hour or two every day for women, as a change from household duties; for

professional men, editors, merchants, clerks, and all who may be engaged in in-door, and especially sedentary, employments. More or less garden work should be engaged in every day and by every member of the family whenever it is possible.

Farm Notes. The theory that the sex of an egg can be told by its shape is erroneous.

Millions of weed seeds can be destroyed on almost every farm by fire.

Pickled eggs never pass for fresh eggs among intelligent people. They will buy them only when fresh ones can't be had.

Onion seeds that has no firmness, or that is perfectly dry, is not good. Test on a sheet of writing paper.

Malt, half a peck to a hill, is highly recommended for blackberry bushes. If that cannot be obtained use loam.

Tree-planting for profit or adornment requires care and discrimination, as much as raising crops or flocks and herds.

The Milton Eagle says a quart of sage tea given to a horse cured a severe case of bots. It is an easy remedy to give.

Goldsmith Maid trotted more miles below 2:20 than any other animal in the United States. She has 114 heats to her credit in 2:20 time.

Plant cuttings of grape vines, currants, etc., leaving but one bulb on the surface; crowd the soil hard against the lower end of the cuttings.

A well known farmer of Lancaster county, Pa., has just completed sales of his tobacco crop, showing a total yield of \$360 per acre for last year.

Branches that were broken during the winter should be cut near to the trunk, a smooth cut made and covered with grafting wax or thick paint.

The most efficient and economical mode for using ashes is to apply twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre at two or three different times during growing season.

The practice of washing sheep is becoming discarded. Nothing is gained by so doing, while it is injurious to the animal as well as to those who have the disagreeable work to perform.

Manure is the farmers' savings bank, and if more of them would have large heaps of it every spring to spread upon their lands, instead of money at interest, they would prosper better in the end.

To destroy aphides or plant lice, dip the ends of the twigs into a strong tea made by steeping tobacco stems (which may be procured at any cigar factory) in hot water, or syringe with whale-oil soap suds.

Trees for shelter, shade and ornament, if well chosen, are always worth the planting, and subsequent care required to get them fairly rooted so they will need nothing more than friendly protection.

As a rule, the size of the seed will indicate the depth to plant it, starting with the smallest at one-half an inch, such as celery, parsnip, etc., while peas and beans may be put one and a half inches deep.

Manure is a great stimulant for the garden, therefore put it on plentifully. Better put out only half the usual quantity, and do that well, than run over a large garden but half prepared. Never stir your land when very wet.

We know of no means of pickling eggs so as to pass them for fresh ones. The best means we know of keeping eggs for a few weeks is to pack them in boxes in perfectly dry and sweet oats or bran, so far apart that no shells can touch. Fasten on the cover and place in a cool cellar. Turn the box over every day.

The gooseberry bushes do best when they are well trimmed. They make very rank growth. It is a fruit that does best in partial shade, and if the mildew do not attack it a crop may always be looked for. They are not grown extensively for sale, but every farm or garden should have a space devoted to them.

To show what can be done with early-cut hay, a Mr. Terry, writing to the New York Tribune, states that he has a team of heavy work horses that for nearly five years have lived on a diet of early-cut clover and timothy hay. They have not had a single feed of grain during all this time, are as fat as seals, and at no time during the five years could one see a rib on either of them. To take a heavy load of wheat or potatoes to market (twelve miles) is but play for them.

A better plan to make the hens pay well is to have them lay most of their eggs in the cold weather, while eggs are high priced; then when eggs get down to 10 cents per dozen they will be ready to rest. In other words, let the hens strike for higher wages in summer rather than in winter. The average farmer does not take such care of his hens as will allow them to lay eggs in cold weather, then, when they do get started—say in May—the prices are comparatively low.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Los Angeles is to have a nail factory.

Thomas Fallon committed suicide at Spokane Falls, W. T.

There are 1441 patients in the California insane asylum, at Napa.

Louis H. Hofercamp, of Sehome, was drowned in Mirror Lake, W. T.

David Borland was almost instantly killed in the Cholar mine, Virginia City, Nevada.

The corner stone of the Leland Stanford, Jr. university has been laid at Pala Alto, Cal.

A foreigner, whose name is unknown, killed William Heritage, a mill hand, at Point Arena, Cal.

Eighty thousand dollars was the aggregate valuation of the cattle shipped from Topish station, W. T., during 1886.

Henry Brooks was sentenced to the State prison for twenty years for forging an order for \$20 on a San Francisco firm.

A stage went down an embankment near Pomeroy, W. T., and J. Q. Spaulding and the driver were seriously injured.

A boy named Sutherland was lynched a few days ago at Lake Tahoe, Nevada, by a Chinaman to whom he was indebted for opium.

At Tucson, A. T., a company has been formed to tap the Colorado River near Yuma by a ditch sixty miles long. It will cost nearly \$500,000.

Martin Welch, a boat-builder, took opium at Cathlamet, W. T., to help him over the effects of a spree, but he took too much and it killed him.

And Indian who murdered a white man at Spokane Falls three years ago, was shot recently while trying to escape and resist arrest at Horse Plains, Montana.

The communistic colony at Port Angeles, on Puget Sound, now numbers 150 persons. They own 2000 acres of land, and expect to build and operate a sawmill soon.

An employe at the Port Discovery, W. T. mill, was recently awarded \$12,000 damages by the courts for the loss of an arm while working the scantling machine.

Four hundred and fifty men are employed at the Roslyn, W. T., coal mines. Superintendent Bullett says this force will be more than doubled inside of six months.

The Northern Pacific is building a round house, depot, telegraph office, water tank, ash pit and sand house at Martin, the station at the east portal of the Cascade tunnel.

Andrew Flett was drowned at the mouth of Chambers creek, near Tacoma, W. T. He was on horseback, in search of cows, and attempted to ford the stream at an unfrequented spot. His horse plunged into a mire of quicksand, and while he was endeavoring to free himself and horse, the tide came in and he was drowned.

In the first range of mountains to the eastward of the sink of the Carson, in Nevada, is an outburst of water that is phenomenal and a great curiosity. Half way up the mountain that is 2000 or 3000 feet in height there bursts out a stream of thirty or forty inches of pure and sparkling water. It tumbles down over the rocks on the sides of the mountain in several falls from ten to twenty feet in height. The noise of the falling water can be heard a distance of half a mile or more.

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 1836. It acts gently on the Bowels and corrects the action of the Liver, and it, 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 an efficacious remedy for all diseases of the Liver, Headache and Dyspepsia, Simmons Liver Regulator."—L. M. HAYDEN, M. D., Washington, Ark.

No loss of time, no interruption 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, 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 remove 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.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE. PREPARED BY J. H. ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00.