



## WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

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### EARLY EARTHQUAKES.

Extinct Volcanoes Buried Under Thousands of Feet of Sediment.

Two periods stand out with especial prominence for the magnitude of their convulsions, and for the profound influence which these have had upon the scenery of England. The first of these periods lies far back in the dim eras of geological history. In the earliest glimpse that is obtainable of primeval Britain we can faintly discern a few scattered islets, bare perhaps of vegetation, or at least clothed only with plants of a humble grade, such as club mosses and ferns. Round these rocky promontories a wide but shallow sea swept eastward across what is now Europe, with here and there a ridge or island marking where some one of the great mountain chains of the Continent have since been upheaved. To the north lay a mass of land that stretched across where Scandinavia and Finland now lie, and may also have extended westward into America—a wide arctic continent out of whose waste came the materials that have served as the foundations for the superstructure both of Europe and of North America. Spreading eastward and southward across the site of the European Continent, the sea, which was probably an eastward extension of the original Atlantic Ocean, received a continental supply of mud silt and sand, swept into it from the shores of its islands and from the northern land. Slowly its floors sank down and the sediments gathered there until the islands were one by one submerged and buried under an ever increasing load of detritus. But as the supply of sediment seems to have kept pace, on the whole, with the depression, the sea never became abysmal. Its depth may not have greatly varied, but over its floor there came eventually to be accumulated a depth of sediment amounting to many thousands of feet. While these events were transpiring over the area of the future Europe a long succession of submarine volcanic outbursts took place in the west, across the tract that now forms the basin of the Irish Sea. Thick sheets of lava and copious showers of ashes were poured forth, which spread out upon the floor of the sea, and probably in some cases built themselves up into volcanic islands. As one center of eruption died out another would break forth from where are now the hills of Waterford and the headlands of Pembroke northward to the borders of Scotland. But the volcanic energy at last expended itself. The volcanoes sank one by one into the sea, and over their submerged streams of lava and hardened sheets of ashes the sea-borne sand and mud once more gathered. As the downward movement went on not only were the volcanoes obliterated, but their very sites were buried under thousands of feet of sediment.—Geikie, in Good Words.

### SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The orange trade of Southern California this year will be larger than ever before. To make paper mache for fine, small work, boil clippings of brown or white paper in water, beat them into a paste, add glue or gum, and size and press in oiled molds. The amount of capital and capital stock put into new industrial enterprises in the South during 1886 is reported by the Chicago Journal at \$129,000,000 as against \$65,000,000 in 1885. Of three million cases of canned tomatoes, the reported product of the tomato canning business in the United States last year, more than seven hundred thousand cases were put up in New Jersey. The number of applications for patents in England during the past year was 17,162, which puts 1886 at the head of the list by a slight majority. In 1884, the next largest year, there were 17,110 applications. An electric railway has been put in operation in Los Angeles, Cal. It is said to be the first place west of the Rocky Mountains to use electricity as a motor for street car uses. The road is about three miles long.

### The Blessings of Home.

"And so you've joined a gymnasium?" he queried. "Yes." "Going to take lessons in the manly art, I suppose?" "O, no. I am simply going to learn how to dodge rolling-pins, press-boards, tea-pots and general household furniture."—Detroit Free Press.

### A BLIND INVENTOR.

The Work of an Austrian Ex-Lieutenant Who "Sees" With His Fingers.

I have had the opportunity of meeting the inventor of the new rifle, Herr Franz Fortelka, a former Lieutenant in the Austrian army, who, during the first campaign in Bosnia, received a shot in his right eye, which destroyed the optic nerve, and indirectly so affected the left eye that the poor officer, now only twenty-eight years old, has been for the last nine years totally blind. But without the use of his eyesight this ingenious man has invented during these years not only a new magazine rifle, but also two machines for the anti-oxidation of iron, steel and other metals, at a cost which must be called ridiculously small; further, an apparatus for automatic mapping, a new micrometer, a new sort of gunpowder, not to speak of smaller inventions which found their way into the lesser industrial establishments of Vienna, and saved the inventor from starvation, as his greater discoveries, far from bringing him money as yet, necessitate an outlay which he can only afford by extreme personal privations. "My rifle," complained the unfortunate inventor, "would have long been in the hands of the British Government had the advance money which I obtained from a private person in London been more than twenty pounds, which did not suffice for the wages of the one workman, who assists me, and the necessary material. Now, at last, it is finished, and though I may fall into the fault of all inventors, I consider it the best rifle existing, being without the disadvantages of other machine rifles, and with many advantages over them. I can prove by my Austrian and German patents of some five years ago that the straight pull system which distinguishes every modern rifle, and in itself, without the machine, secures the double effect, has been my invention. Upon this and upon other appropriations in the same line by different successful inventors I do not lay any stress. There is my new rifle, which, in short, has the following advantages: It can be used as a single-loader, even with an attached magazine; the cartridges are not thrown into the magazine in a loose form, but lie one above the other, without the possibility of placing them wrongly; the magazine can be attached or not at will; all parts are solid; no spiral spring exists in the rifle; the price of my weapon, with royalty and every thing else, will be under two pounds. Every old system, with the exception of Wernold's, can be used for transformation into my rifle, at a cost of eight or ten shillings—less in the case of Gras, Mauser, Berdan or Beaumont, and something more in the case of the Henry-Martini."

"And how can you make any invention, especially such a complicated one as a rifle, without, unfortunately, being able to see the separate parts, and how are your devices carried out by the workman?" "I see with my fingers, and not in one single case have they deceived me. It's really curious that when great or minute measurements are in question, those who see with their eyes are wrong, and I, with the use of my fingers, am right. The models for my machines against oxidation of metals were entirely made by myself from carved wood, with the help of string, wire and bread crumb. I am now devising a very complicated electric apparatus."—Vienna Cor. London Standard.

"A sage was asked why philosophers run after rich men, while rich men neglect philosophers. He answered: 'Because the latter know they want money, while the former haven't sense enough to know that they want wisdom.'—Incorrible.—Our Comic Artist—I'm very sorry you were too queer to come round and see me; but as the mountain couldn't come to Mohammed, Mohammed came to the mountain. Our Comic Author—But I'm not a mountain. I'm only a little 'hill'—Funny Folks. A desperate case.—'Yes,' he said, desperately, 'Clara has refused me, and I shall either hang or drown my miserable self at once.' 'Why not shoot yourself, Charley?' suggested his chum. 'Because I would be afraid to handle the blamed thing.'—Drake's Travellers' Magazine. One of the members moved that the meeting adjourn sine die. 'What does that mean?' whispered a new member to his neighbor. 'Without day.' 'Very well,' said the new member, rising and consulting his watch, 'if Mr. Day isn't here in ten minutes I second the motion to adjourn without him.'—Beat them all.—The conversation turned upon aged people. 'My grandfather,' said Coverot, 'died at the age of ninety-four.' 'My grandmother was one hundred and three when she died,' remarked Tupin. 'And in my family,' put in Ginbolland, 'not to be outdone in boasting, 'are several who ain't dead yet.'—French Fun, in Texas Siftings.

### THE HOHENZOLLERN.

Prerogatives and Traditional Policy of the Ruling Family of Germany.

The royal house of Hohenzollern are descended from Count Thasso, of Zollern, one of the Generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I, built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. In 1415, the head of the family obtained possession of the province of Brandenburg, and two years later was recognized as an Elector of the Empire. A century later, the province of Prussia came into the possession of the family, through the election of Albrecht, a younger son, to the post of Grand Master of the province. This, together with the additions to the family possessions made by Friedrich Wilhelm in the seventeenth century, encouraged the son of the "Great Elector" to crown himself King at Konigsberg, January 18, 1701, under the title of Friedrich I. From this time forward the dominions of the King of Prussia steadily increased, until, after the war of 1866, the kingdom covered 137,066 square miles, with a population of nearly 23,000,000. With this growth in power came the natural rivalry with Austria. As far back as 1833 Prussia had formed the Zollverein, or customs union, of the German powers, excluding Austria. This was small loss financially to the great empire of Austria-Hungary, but it constituted a tie between Prussia and the German States, and threatened Austria's position as head of the German Confederation. This led to numberless jealousies and bickerings, until finally, in 1866, Prussia determined to exclude Austria from the Confederation. The victory at Sadowa, July 3, settled this question in Germany; so that during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, King Wilhelm became Emperor Wilhelm I. of a newly organized German Empire.

The Hohenzollern have always been despotic rulers. The kingdom had no definite constitution until 1849. Before that the Kings had "entrusted" to a convocation of the provincial assemblies the right to be called upon to assist in raising money, by borrowing or by new taxes, but this practically amounted to little, as the King controlled the main sources of revenue, the crown lands and the custom duties. A Prussian diet was established in 1847, and the deputies assembled with great hopes of obtaining a share in the Government. Disappointed in this hope, the tone of the liberal members became disloyal to the King's prerogatives. Some of them compared the situation with that of the English after the revolution of 1688. In answer to this, Captain (now Prince) von Bismarck, who sat as alternate for the representative of the Knight's estate of Jerichow, rose and replied that "the English people were then in a different position from that of the Prussian people now. A century of revolution and civil war had invested it with the right to dispose of the crown and bind it up with conditions accepted by William of Orange. The Prussian sovereigns were in possession of a crown, not by grace of the people, but by grace of God; an actually unconditional crown, some of the rights of which they voluntarily conceded to the people—an example rare in history." This was the position taken by the crown and its supporters. Compare it with the pretension of James I. of England, that the rights of Parliament were derived from the tolerance of the throne.

But popular sentiment was strongly in favor of liberal government, and riots occurred in Berlin, which the King tried vainly to subdue by concessions, first of a new ministry, and second of increased powers to the Diet. The final crushing of this insurrection led to a conservative reaction, and the constitution of 1849 confirmed many of the disputed powers of royalty. Bismarck was looked upon as a rising man at this time, and the King soon recognized his merit by employing him as his representative in the German Diet at Frankfurt. King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. died in 1861, and was succeeded by his brother, the present sovereign. This confirmed Bismarck's power, and when in 1862 the Diet refused the appropriations necessary to carry out the Government policy the Ministry resigned, and the King sent for Bismarck, who was in Paris, and made him Chancellor. The policy of Bismarck has always been that of despotic rule, and the Emperor, though in no sense a tyrant, is so completely under the sway of the traditional policy of the Prussian Kings that he can not understand how a government can be stable without a strong element of despotism.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—Miss Augusta Klumpke, of California, who is a student of medicine at the Paris Medical School, has been appointed house surgeon in the hospitals of that city. This is the first instance of a woman receiving this honor, and it has not been won without great and bitter opposition. The post is very much sought after, and the male medical students of the Latin Quarter did all in their power to keep the prize for themselves.

### AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

#### Sheep Shearing.

Pass most any sheep ranch in the Heppner country at this season of the year, and you find a crew of shearers busy at their work. If they are not there they are gone before or are to soon come after. Their work is hard, wearing, and not overly clean, and they get six or seven cents ahead. They are busy, very busy, while at work, and have to keep busy, for they are doing this hard work for the big money there is in it. Some of them can shear 100 head or even over in a day, and the days of the season's shearing last not many months, so that the wool must be quickly clipped while yet the sun holds out to shine. These shearers are in earnest, but the scene is varied by an occasional jest, followed by a good healthy laugh. All are now engaged in good-natured rivalry for the credit of being the "boss shearer." The grim satisfaction depicted on the countenance of the successful competitor is suggestive of the exertions he has made to obtain the coveted distinction. It is evident from the appearance of the men that no time is lost in their task. They seem to be engrossed with their work, and their shears skim along the gasping sheep with a speed that almost baffles calculation. They do their work well, and in their apparent hurry treat their subject with gentleness, taking care that by no awkward movement any unnecessary pain should be inflicted. The wages of these men at the end of the season aggregate a handsome amount, and it is well-earned, hard-earned, and it represents blistered hands, tired-to-death wrists, and billions of backaches. In Southern California the shearing is done mostly by Mexicans, but they are not as deft in the manipulation of the shears as the white men who follow the business of shearing as a specialty, and are used to handling the instruments with marvelous dexterity. These men form themselves into gangs and travel from one ranch to another, finding constant employment. They are paid on an average, four cents a head for common sheep, and eight cents for superior or blooded sheep. An ordinary shearer will clean about fifty or sixty head in a day, and it often happens that some will shear 100. This figure is considered a maximum, but is by no means uncommon.—Heppner (Or.) Gazette.

#### Oregon State Grange.

At the recent annual meeting in Salem of the above Order, Governor Penoyer welcomed the Patrons, remarking that it was peculiarly appropriate for the Chief Executive officer of the State of Oregon to bid the State Grange welcome to its capital, inasmuch as agriculture was by far the chief industry of the State. He alluded to the fact that in the earlier days of the republic, agriculture was the most profitable industry of the nation, but now it was the least profitable. He attributed its present condition to vicious class legislation of Congress, which had always been adverse to the farmer. He quoted figures from the last census, showing with more than \$10,000,000,000 invested in agriculture, the yearly products only amounted to \$2,000,000,000, while with less than \$3,000,000,000 invested in manufactures, the yearly products amounted to \$5,000,000,000, and that the average profit of farming was only 12 per cent. of the capital invested, while the profit of manufacturing exceeded 36 per cent. He said that while the manufacturer was protected by law from the competition of cheap labor, the farmer had to sell his wheat in competition with such cheap labor. He alluded to the great wrong perpetrated by the Federal Government; a wrong unparalleled in all history, of collecting its taxes from the industry instead of from the wealth of the country, and declared that the farmers should unite with the laboring men in demanding a graduated income tax, by which the wealth of the country would be compelled to aid in bearing the burden of taxation.

Grand Master R. P. Boise's annual address showed the Order to be in a flourishing condition in the Northwestern jurisdiction.

#### Condition of Crops.

The way green things have grown the past week is a caution to unbelievers. We see that sprouts of fruit trees made six inches growth in a single week. Winter wheat has suffered badly from the cold storms of springtime. We went through a field of this grain that was badly "fired," or scalded, and old judges feel sure that the crop of Western Oregon will be inferior, and that the heads will not fill as well on the fall sown as on the sowings. Grass is a good crop on meadows, and our hay harvest should be a large one. Pastures are fine and stock are thriving everywhere. The oat crop should be heavy unless the rains give way to permanent drouth. It is hardly possible that such should be the case with so many mountain ranges lifting great bodies of snow to condense the air that comes from the ocean. The fruit crop is seriously

injured in some localities; cherries especially are a light crop. From all we learn the aggregate will be enough to show the world that Oregon can turn off enough fruit to meet all reasonable demands.

#### Agricultural Education.

Efforts for special education in agriculture are gaining ground in public esteem all over the world. A London newspaper states that the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have directed that the title of the office of Lecturer in Agriculture held by Prof. Wrightson in the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines should be altered to that of Professor of Agriculture. This happily raises agriculture in respect of status among the other branches of education conducted under the Committee on Education.

#### About Ducks.

Pekin ducks begin to lay in February and March, and earlier if well fed and warmly housed, and continue almost uninterruptedly until July. The number of eggs they lay is actually enormous. They should be mated in the proportion of from three to five ducks to one drake, which ought to be in good condition of flesh; but not fat. The special good points in duck culture are: 1. They never have cholera, roup nor gapes, they never get drowned and after the first week you won't lose two per cent. 2. They lay more eggs and hatch better than hen eggs. 3. They are the finest and most delicious flesh that was ever cooked. 4. They attain to three and a half or four pounds in weight in ten weeks time, and in the eastern market where they are known and appreciated, they command a ready sale at from 20 to 45 cents per pound in the spring. The expense of raising ducks is about the same as chickens; they require less housing and time, but more feed. It is safe to calculate on one-half profit. If, however, they are sold as fancy stock to amateurs, then there is immense money in the business, because there are few culls and no loss.

A special potato train of twelve cars left San Francisco for Chicago recently.

Of the 127,600,000 bushels of wheat imported into Great Britain last year three-fifths, or 72,000,000 bushels, came from the United States, 20,000,000 bushels from India, 7,200,000 from Russia, an equal quantity from Austria and Germany together, 7,488,000 bushels from Canada, 3,144,000 from Chili, and 2,960,000 bushels from all other countries.

The growing frequency with which the thrifty American wife or daughter demands that she shall have a silk dress is evidenced by the fact that in 1876 the importations of the product of the repulsive mulberry-eating worm amounted to \$5,400,000, but thenceforward grew in size to \$10,900,000 in 1881 and \$14,000,000 in 1883, but fell off to \$12,400,000 in 1885.

In the importations of wool some remarkable fluctuations are seen. For instance, in 1876 the foreign-bred sheep contributed their fleeces to the value of \$8,247,617 to the American woolen mills. By 1880 the total so sent here aggregated the enormous value of \$23,727,650, but the American sheep seems to have taken a fresh grip soon thereafter, and the importations fell off to \$3,800,000 in 1885.

Of hay this country of boundless pastures and productive meadows imported in 1876 to the value of about \$200,000, which had risen by 1886 to a gross total of \$1,517,840. In the same general line is the fact that in 1876 the people of this country were obliged to send abroad for butter and cheese valued at \$958,000. In 1881 they ate \$1,324,000 worth and in 1885 \$1,830,000 was paid to the foreign dairymen.

The curing and packing of French prunes is destined to become, in the near future, one of the most profitable branches of the fruit industry, and although it is yet in its infancy, with the United States and Canada for a market, there is little danger of the business being overdone. It is estimated that the consumption of dried prunes in the United States and Canada annually is about 40,000,000 pounds.

If you are about to plant roses, be careful to dig the soil deep and thoroughly soft before putting them in; then give them a thorough soaking, so that the ground is saturated for a foot deep. Then cover with dry earth to keep the ground from packing in the hot sun. It is best to do your planting at night, in order to give the plants the long, cool hours in which to revive. The same rule holds good in watering; always, if possible, water at night, as when done in the daytime the sun packs the earth around the plants, often so hard as to make the task of softening it no small one. Beside this, if the plant is small, in trying to break up the baked surface the roots are very often disturbed, retarding the growth, if not killing the plant. A great many hold, too, that the chill of the cold water on the plant, which is heated by the sun, has a damaging effect.

### COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

North Yakima, W. T., will build a \$10,000 school house.

County warrants in Lincoln county, W. T., are worth 98 cents.

Coinage at the U. S. mint, San Francisco, during May was \$1,600,000.

A man named Merrill had his nose bitten off, at Bennington, Idaho, by a horse.

N. P. Esteron was drowned in the Columbia, near Oak Point, W. T., by falling from a boat.

The fishing schooner Ononick has been lost off the Alaskan coast and seven persons drowned.

Three railroads into the Cour d'Alene are quite probable before the snows cover the ground again.

In Montana there are at least 500 head of horses quarantined, because they are affected with glanders.

Lewis Cox and wife have sold 740.97 acres of land on the Copper, W. T., to Milton Aldrich for \$20,310.

Walla Walla is to have a new city hall, jail, engine house, etc., all combined in a fine three-story building.

An accident recently occurred in the Roslyn (W. T.) coal mines which resulted in the death of M. P. Welch.

Pasco, W. T., it is claimed, will be the lay-over place for two train crews when the Cascade division is finished.

At Spokane Falls a suspicion grows that Thomas Fallon, the saloon keeper, did not commit suicide, but was murdered.

The cowboys of Yancey's ranch on the Yellowstone have caught two wild elk and are breaking them for saddle animals.

Ninety-three prisoners, now in the penitentiary at Walla Walla, are doing absolutely nothing to pay for their support.

Lon Leonard, son of Robert H. Leonard, of Silver City, Idaho, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

The attendance at the Sitka, Alaska, training school is very good just now, the number of pupils being 102, 100 of whom are Indians.

The winery of Henry Myers, with 18,000 gallons of wine, was destroyed by fire. The insurance agent attributes the cause to lightning.

The President has authorized the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the Muckleshot Reservation in Washington Territory.

The Northern Pacific is building a large wharf at Kelso, W. T., so as to land there with steamboats in case the water is too high to run the transfer at Kaiama.

The Chemical National Bank of New York has sued the notorious Wm. Kisanee alias Rogers, of California, to recover \$20,000 on forged notes which he passed on them thirty-two years ago.

Mrs. John Hopkins, wife of a San Francisco policeman, was shot in the head by her husband. Hopkins is now in jail and will remain there until the condition of his wife becomes either better or worse.

A man named Teller was shot by his wife on a ranch at Deep Creek Falls, W. T. There was a little dispute over a deed to the farm, and Teller confronted his wife with a shotgun, whereupon the wife drew a revolver and shot him, the injuries proving fatal almost immediately. Directly after the catastrophe the wife gave herself up to the sheriff.



### FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE

"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine 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 medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhoea, Biliousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten."

—OVID G. SPARKS, "Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

BE ONLY GENUINE Has our Z Stamp on front of Wrapper. J. H. Zellan & Co., Sole Proprietors, Price, \$1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA.