

# McMinnville Telephone-Register.

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## HORTICULTURE.

The Law Creating the State Board.

The legislature that was in session a few weeks ago divided the state of Oregon into five parts, making five horticultural districts, and Governor Penoyer approved the division, and the bill is now a law. The bill provides for a state board of horticulture of six members, one at large and one for each of the five districts, and the governor appointed this commission the other day, as follows: Dr. J. R. Caldwell and Henry E. Dosch, of Portland; R. S. Wallace, of Salem; J. D. Whitman, of Medford; James A. Varney, of The Dalles; and James Hendershot, of Cove, Union county. The members of the board will meet in Portland on April 1st for organization, when a secretary will be elected. This is the only position in connection with the board with any money in it, and there are several candidates; among them a prominent journalist with agricultural proclivities. The following are the general provisions of the bill:

That there is hereby created a state board of horticulture to consist of six members, who shall be appointed by the governor, one from the state at large, and one from each of the five horticultural districts, which are hereby created to-wit: The first district, which shall comprise the counties of Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook. The second district, which shall comprise the counties of Marion, Polk, Benton, Linn and Lane. The third district, which shall comprise the counties of Douglas, Jackson, Curry and Lake. The fourth district, which shall comprise the counties of Wasco, Morrow, Gilliam and Crook. The fifth district, which shall comprise the counties of Umatilla, Union, Baker, Wallowa, Malheur and Grant.

The members shall reside in the districts for which they are appointed. They shall be selected with reference to their study of, and practical experience in horticulture and the industries dependent thereon. They shall hold office for the term of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Provided, however, that three of the board first appointed—to be determined by lot—shall retire at the expiration of two years.

The board is authorized to employ a secretary, prescribe his duties, and shall elect from their members a treasurer.

The board may receive, manage, use and hold donations and bequests of money and property for promoting the objects of its formation. It shall meet on the second Monday of April and October in each year, and as much oftener as it may deem expedient for consultation on and for the adoption of those measures that will best promote the horticultural industries of the state. It may, but without expense to the state, select and appoint competent and qualified persons to lecture in each of the districts named in Section 1 of this act, for the purpose of encouraging and improving practical horticulture, and of imparting instruction in the best methods of treating the diseases of fruits and fruit trees, cleansing orchards, and exterminating orchard pests.

The office of the board shall be located at such a place as a majority thereof may determine. It shall be kept open to the public, subject to the rules of the board, every day, excepting Sunday and legal holidays, and shall be in charge of the secretary during the absence of the board.

For the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious diseases among fruit and fruit trees, and for the prevention, treatment, cure and extirpation of fruit pests and the diseases of fruit and fruit trees, and for the disinfection of grafts, scions or orchard debris, empty fruit boxes or packages, and other suspected material or transportable articles dangerous to orchards, fruit and fruit trees, said board may suggest regulations for the inspection and disinfection thereof, which regulations shall be circulated in printed form, by the board, among the fruit growers and fruit dealers of the state, and shall be published at least ten days in two daily newspapers of general circulation in the state, and shall be posted in three conspicuous places in each county in the state, one of which shall be at the county court house thereof.

The said board shall elect from their own number, or appoint from without their number, to hold office at the pleasure of the board, a competent person especially qualified by practical experience in horticulture, who shall be known as "inspector of fruit pests." It shall be the duty of said inspector to visit the horticultural districts of the state; to see that all regulations of the board to prevent the spread of fruit pests and diseases of trees and plants injurious to the horticultural interests of the state, and

for disinfection of fruits, trees, plants, grafts, scions, orchard debris, empty fruit boxes and packages, and other material, are made known to the people of the state. He shall, whenever required, and under direction of the board, and may also upon his own motion and upon complaint of the interested parties, inspect orchards, nurseries and other places suspected or believed to be infested with fruit pests or infected with contagious diseases injurious to trees, plants or fruits, and he shall report the facts to said board. The inspector shall, from time to time, and whenever required by said board, report to it such information as he may secure from observation, experience and otherwise, as to the best methods of diminishing and eradicating fruit pests and diseases from orchards, and also suggestions in practical horticulture, the adaptation of products to soil, climate and markets, and such other facts of information as shall be calculated to improve the horticultural interests of the state.

It shall be the duty of the board, whenever they shall be informed by complaint of any person having a nursery or orchard of trees, or any fruit packing house, storehouse, salesroom, or any other place within the state that is infested with any noxious insect liable to spread contagion dangerous to the fruit interest of the state, to cause an inspection to be made of the said premises, and if found infested they shall notify the owner or owners or person or persons in charge or possession of said trees or places infested with insects or their eggs or larvae, and shall require such person or persons to make application within a certain time, to be specified, of such treatment for the purpose of destroying them as said board of horticulture shall prescribe. Said notice may be served upon the person or persons owning or having charge or possession of such infested trees or places or articles as aforesaid, or by any member of the board or by any person deputed by the said board for that purpose, or they may be served in the same manner as a summons in a civil action. If the owner or owners or the person or persons in charge or possession of any orchard or nursery or trees or places or any articles infested with said insects or any of them or their larvae or eggs, after having been notified as above to make application of treatment as directed; shall fail, neglect or refuse to do so, he or they shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a public nuisance, and any such orchards, nurseries, trees or places, or articles thus infested, shall be adjudged and the same is hereby declared a nuisance, and may be proceeded against as such. If found guilty, the court shall direct the aforesaid board of horticulture to abate the nuisance. The expenses thus incurred shall be a lien upon the real property of the defendant.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all these meetings of the board, and to procure records of the proceedings and correspondence, to collect books, pamphlets, periodicals and other documents, containing valuable information relating to horticulture, and to preserve the same, etc.; he shall also act as assistant to, and obey the directions of the inspector of fruit pests, under the direction of the board, in the exercise of the duties of his office, and shall be paid for his services as said secretary and assistant inspector a salary of not to exceed one hundred dollars per month.

The inspector of fruit pests shall receive as compensation for his services, when actually engaged in the duties of his office, a sum not to exceed five dollars per day, and his actual traveling expenses shall be allowed when so engaged.

The board shall biennially in the month of January report to the legislative assembly a statement of its doings, with a copy of the treasurer's accounts for the two years preceding the session thereof, and the abstracts of the reports of the inspector of fruit pests and of the secretary. The members of the board shall receive as compensation for their services their actual expenses when attending the meetings of the board, and shall be allowed five dollars a day for time actually employed.

There is hereby appropriated for the use of the state board of horticulture, as set forth in this act, out of the moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3500 for the year commencing April 1, 1889, \$3500 for the year commencing April 1, 1890.

The said board shall report to the legislative assembly, commencing in January 1891, what, if any, legislation is needed in aid of the horticultural and fruit growing interests of the state.

The act contains an emergency clause, and is now a law.

During the past twenty years there has been granted in the United States 328,716 divorces.

## THE LOST ARTS.

The Wonderful Things of the Long Long Ago.

Notwithstanding the great advance in invention and manufacture of the present century in most respects, there are many wonderful arts and sciences in which the ancients have never been equalled, and the secret of which has long since perished.

In the letters of the Catholic priests who first visited China, which were published in France 200 years ago, they relate that they were shown a glass, transparent and colorless, which was filled with a liquid made by the Chinese, which to the observers appeared to be as clear as water. This liquid was poured into the glass; then, looking through it, it seemed to be filled with fish.

This was not owing to any peculiarity of the fluid, but to the glass itself. The Chinese confessed that they did not make them, but said they were the plunder of some foreign conquest, many centuries before.

Wendell Phillips, in his lecture on the "Lost Arts," in speaking of malleable glass, tells of a Roman, who, in the age of Tiberius, had been banished and returned to Rome, bringing a wonderful cup. This cup he dashed upon the pavement and it was crushed, but not broken, by the fall. Although somewhat dented, with a hammer, he easily bent it into shape again. It was brilliant, transparent, but not brittle.

He further states that the Romans obtained their chemistry from the Arabians, eight centuries ago. In the books of that age there is a kind of a glass spoken of that if supported by one end, by its own weight, in a day's time would wind down to a fine line, so that it could be curved around one's wrist like a bracelet.

The art of luminous painting was known to the Japanese 900 years ago, and an extract from one of their old writers has been translated as follows:

"One Su Ngoh many years ago had a picture of an ox. Every day the ox left the picture frame to graze, and returned to sleep within it at night. This picture came into the possession of the Emperor Tai Tsung, of the Sung dynasty (A. D. 970-998), who showed it to his courtiers, and asked them for an explanation, which none of them, however, could give.

"At last, a certain Buddhist priest said that the Japanese found some narcotic substance within the flesh of a certain kind of oyster they picked up when the rocks were barred at low tide, and that they ground this into color material and then painted pictures with it which were invisible by day and luminous by night."

The secret simply was that during the day the figure of the ox was not visible, and it was, therefore, said that it left the frame to go grazing.

In the year 1578, the twentieth of Queen Elizabeth's reign, one Mark Scallot, a blacksmith, made a lock consisting of eleven pieces of iron, steel and brass, with a hollow key to it, all together weighed but one grain of gold. He also made a gold chain composed of forty-three links, which he fastened to the lock and key. In the presence of the queen he put the chain about the neck of the flea, which drew it with ease; after which he put the lock and key, flea and chain into a pair of scales and they all together weighed but one grain and a half.

Myrmecides, an ancient carver, was so proficient in microscopic mechanism that he made an ivory chariot with four wheels and as many harnessed horses in so small a compass that a fly might have hidden them all under its wings.

The same artisan made a ship with all her decks, masts, yards, rigging and sails, which took up scarcely more room than the chariot.

The silver sphere, "a most notable and ingenious performance," which was presented to Sultan Solomon, the Magnificent, by his imperial majesty, Ferdinand, is mentioned by Paulus Jovius, as showing and keeping time with the motion of the celestial bodies in their various configurations. It was carried to Constantinople by twelve men and there put together by the artist who made it.

An artificer named Cornelius Van Drebbel once made an instrument like an organ that being set in the open air under a warm sun would play airs of itself without the keys being touched, but would not play in the shade. For this reason it is supposed that it was inclosed air, rarified by the sun, that caused the harmony.

George Whitehead, an Englishman, made a ship, with all things pertaining to it, to move as if it sailed upon a table. "All hands were aloft, a woman made good music on a lute, and a little puppy cried in the midship, all of which variety," quaintly says an old au-

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## WONDERFUL MEMORY.

Oscar Moore, a Little Negro Boy, and His Strange Gift.

The colored race in the United States boasts no great philosopher or mathematician, but it has produced one talented sculptress—Edmonia Lewis—one marvelous musical genius and one prodigy of memory. And, strange to say, both the last are blind, and one, Blind Tom, is an idiot. Oscar Moore, the Texas colored prodigy, is not quite 4 years old, a native of Waco, and gifted with a memory that is a surprise and a mystery to men of science. He weighs but 32 pounds, but is a well formed, active and healthy boy.

His parents are merely average mulattoes, working on a cotton plantation, and have several other children in no wise remarkable. About a year ago the little fellow was listening to the older children repeat the multiplication table and corrected them whenever they made a mistake. This attracted the notice of Mr. H. P. N. Gammel, a Danish gentleman living in Waco. He investigated and found an "infant phenomenon" indeed. The child was taken to New York and examined by Dr. S. V. Clevenger, the neurologist, who reports that the phenomenal memory does not leave the possessor deficient in any other respects. His judgment is about that of an average 4-year-old child, and he is quick spoken and rather witty.

At the public exhibition in Chicago printed cards containing 1,000 questions, with the correct answers, were distributed among the audience; they read questions at random, and the boy promptly gave the correct answer. He told the population of China, Siberia and many other distant regions, recited many facts in history, repeated the alphabet backward and rendered a poem with all the tone and correctness of a rhetorician, but, of course, with no idea of its meaning. He counted up to twenty in Latin, Welsh, Chinese, Danish and Polish, and then, with all the comicalities of the burlesque stage, delivered this speech on the tariff:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—"I am a free trader among the cattle men. I vote for the protective tariff when I hear the sheep bah-h-h and feel of their wool. I tell the farmers who buy their cotton and woolen goods, their nails and coffee, sugar and salt, pepper and Swedish punch, to vote for Cleveland and free trade. But when they want to build cities at home, where they can sell their wheat and cotton, cabbage and sweet potatoes, I advise them to vote for Harrison. The protective tariff brought manufacturers here from all the world. They built New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn, Boston and all the other big towns. Free trade will bring us English goods, but no Englishmen; plenty of sauerkraut, but no Dutchmen; wines and silks, but no Frenchmen, Spaniards and Italians. I stamp with my free shoes. I feel warm and comfortable with my taxed coat, pantaloons, socks and cap. My butter, bread, potatoes and beef are free; my tea, beer, molasses and ginger snaps are taxed. I believe in a new party that will give us free trade in all things we buy and a protective tariff for all that we sell. I shall vote next time for Oscar Moore as president."

Some of the audience thought he had got a grip on the subject quite equal to the average politician.

His first language was the "plantation lingo;" then he learnt English with a Danish accent of Mr. Gammel, and is now picking up words from the recitations taught him, so his mixture is very amusing. One of the audience read, "How many square feet in an acre?" Oscar thought he said "in a nigger," laughed loudly and held up his own feet as an answer. He never forgets an acquaintance after hearing his voice. The physicians of Rush Medical college are making very careful tests of the child, which will be compared with tests made in subsequent years, if he lives, and when their examination is complete the boy's guardian, Mr. Gammel, will exhibit him in various cities.

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