

1890!

FIFTH ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE!

1890!

Commencing on

Monday, January 13th, and will continue until close of business on Saturday, March 1st.

During this Sale we shall offer our Entire Stock—\$25,000 worth of General Merchandise at greatly Reduced Prices. The only reserve will be some articles in Groceries and General Merchandise—when manufacturers fix prices that will not admit of cutting. Come early for best selections before stock is badly broken. During this sale it will be our purpose to sell goods low enough to convince the most skeptical that McMinnville can sell as low as Portland or elsewhere, quality of goods considered.

All I Want is Same Terms Extended to Portland Houses—Cash on Delivery of Goods.

This Sale Will be conducted as nearly on the CASH PLAN as is possible—No time to keep up book accounts.

IT IS TO BE A SLAUGHTER SALE!

As we have made arrangements with new Eastern houses and manufacturers, by which we have Exclusive Sale in this place. We must make room for new Stock and want Cash.

It shall be our purpose to close out certain lines entirely. These will be slaughtered at prices that cannot be duplicated when this sale is over. We do not intend to be undersold for same grade of goods here or elsewhere—qualities must be considered, as good goods cannot be bought and sold as low as the trash of auction houses. Darwin says its the survival of the fittest. Your money must talk.

A. J. APPERSON.

THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

HARDING & HEATH, Publishers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Copy, per year, in advance..... \$2.00
One Copy, six months in advance..... 1.00

Entered at the postoffice at McMinnville, Oregon, as second-class matter.

THE ADVERTISING RATES OF THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER are liberal, taking into consideration the circulation. Single inch, \$1.00; each subsequent inch, \$.75. Special inducements for yearly or semi-yearly contracts.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE SIGNED BY the person who sends them, not for publication, unless accompanied by a "non de plume," but for a guarantee of good faith. No publications will be published unless so signed.

JOB WORK NEATLY AND QUICKLY EXECUTED at reasonable rates. Our facilities are the best in Yamhill county and as good as any in the state. A complete steam plant insures quick work.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, EITHER FOR the editorial or business departments, to THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER, McMinnville, Oregon.

SAMPLE COPIES OF THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER will be mailed to any person in the United States or Europe, who desires one, free of charge.

We invite you to compare THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER with any other paper published in Yamhill county.

All subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by immediately reporting the same to this office.

Thursday, January 30, 1890.

ONLY A YEARLING.

This issue of the TELEPHONE-REGISTER marks an era in its history, as it is the last number of the first volume. The paper is just one year old, and is a very slick and fat infant. Praise has been received on all sides, but it does not tend toward giving the infant the big head. No newspaper in the history of Yamhill county has added as many improvements during a year as has the TELEPHONE-REGISTER. A gentleman inquired the other day whether the paper would increase and improve as much in the coming year as in the year past. To this question we will answer that the paper will continue to be up to the times and always a little in advance, as heretofore. The proprietors take pride in saying that the TELEPHONE-REGISTER is the best equipped paper in the valley, outside of the Oregonian. The mechanical department is a model now and further improvements will soon be added. During the coming year new features are in contemplation which will make this paper one of the most agreeable freest companies imaginable. Our subscribers will soon be rewarded with premiums which will equal any ever offered by the great metropolitan dailies. The aim as heretofore will be to furnish a readable newspaper. When the advertising patronage encroaches upon the reading matter, and thus upon the rights of our subscribers, the paper will be enlarged. As the town and patronage improves, so will the paper, only in a faster degree.

We are sorry to say that the large paper announced for next week will not appear, owing to the blockade which retarded the overland mail. The cuts with which the paper is to be illustrated are missing. We have received some of them and are waiting for the remainder to arrive. As soon as they arrive the paper will be rushed to the press and the largest and best illustrated paper ever issued in this city will be mailed to our subscribers.

An army of 40,000 partisans will be let loose on the country in June next by Secretary Noble and Census Commissioner Porter. These are the enumerators. They will visit every house in the country. Their term is not a long one, but the G. O. P., politicians are working the mine of appointments for all it is worth. By it they can pay off a part of the obligations incurred in the campaign of 1888. It is a God send.

Old Allen G. Thurman boasted to a New York World reporter that his two elections to the United States senate did not cost him a cent—not even a drink of whiskey. But Allen was elected before "Senatorial courtesy" was invented for the protection of bootleggers. In those days charges of bribery were investigated, and if proved the bootleggers were kicked out. Things have changed since then. Senatorial courtesy, like charity, covers a multitude of sins.

BY NO MEANS.

The question of subsidizing ships has been raised by congress and it is now discussed by the press. We cannot see the advisability of it.

Trade would hardly follow the flag, we imagine, if the flag floated over a ship sailing between two barren islands lying ten thousand miles apart. Yet such a vessel, with a mail contract, would be able to earn \$60,000 a voyage under the provisions of Senator Frye's bill, even though it never carried a letter. No doubt this is an extreme case. Nevertheless it illustrates a principle. When we had a subsidized line to Australia the ships carried very little except the mail bags, according to the statement of an officer in one of them. When wooden sailing vessels held the commerce of the seas we could build ships and sail them in competition with the world. Then we carried three-fourths of all our own imports and exports and a large share of those of foreign countries, too. We built our own ships and sold many abroad. But a change came in the conditions of the carrying trade. Iron and steel vessels, driven by steam, began to take the place of wooden vessels propelled by the winds. Our shipyards could not build these vessels so cheaply as they are built abroad. Other countries saved their merchant marine by granting their citizens the privilege of buying modern vessels wherever they could buy them cheapest. Our country, alone among the maritime nations, chose to pursue the policy which was discredited by the dog in the manger more than two thousand years ago. It has not been successful in forcing our people to buy American-built vessels foreign trade at a loss but it has been an eminent success in making the American flag a rare sight in foreign waters. Coercion having failed, it is now proposed to try coaxing and bribes. Senator Frye proposes to say to American merchants and sailors, in the name of the government: "We know that you cannot build American steamers except at a loss. If you will incur this loss we will make it up to you twice over at the expense of the tolling millions of this great country, who have no interest in the carrying trade except to get their merchandise carried as cheaply as possible. Their backs are against the wall, and the additional weight ought not to make any particular difference. Whether it does or not, we have the power now, and we will fasten it upon them by contract for five or ten years." This statesmanship as it is now understood and practiced by the men in power at Washington.

THE TARIFF IN THE WAY.

Why is it that the great bulk of the trade of the South American countries goes to Europe? It is a simple question to answer. Because of the tax imposed upon South American products by this country. A statement of the amount of trade the countries south of us carry on would not be inappropriate in this article.

While the latest published reports from Colombia show that the exports to England amounted in value to \$2,743,366; to France, \$1,356,422; to Germany, \$643,859, there were sent to the United States in the same period, values amounting to \$57,386 only.

In 1887 the Argentine Republic imported from Germany goods to the value of \$12,108,456; from Belgium, \$10,047,955; from France, \$22,743,550; from Italy, \$7,037,741; from England, \$34,779,219; and it exported to Germany to the amount of \$9,835,754; to Belgium, \$12,111,537; to France, \$24,871,554; to Italy, \$3,107,113; to England, \$17,095,009, all for \$67,010,753; while from the United States the imports amounted to \$11,004,555, and the exports to \$5,938,893.

In Chile the total value of imports in 1887 was \$48,530,862, of which \$20,463,584 from England; Germany, \$11,631,891; France, \$5,500,949; the United States, \$34,272,314. In like manner in Paraguay 48 per cent. of the imports came from England.

South American traders are not fools by any means. It is easy to see that the value of their goods is increased by the tax imposed by this country and that they must exchange \$1.50 worth of goods for \$1.00 worth in return. In Europe where the tariff does not exist the purchasing price of their goods is the same; they can get an even return for the goods delivered.

This trade could be stimulated to some extent certainly by having American lines of freight ships between the two continents, but through the excessive tariff, ship building has become a thing of the past almost in the United States and other nations own the carriers of the world.

We have been the recipient of numerous acts of kindness, such as reports, etc., forwarded to us by John H. Mitchell, senator. We appreciate them, and hope they will continue to come.

ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

That broad belt of African country lying to the west of Mozambique and So-falla, and between Lakes Nyassa and Bangweulu on the north, and the Transvaal and the Kalahari Desert on the south, has been proved by the researches of successive explorers, particularly Livingstone, to be one of unusual fertility and resources. The commerce in live animals *fero nature*, in skins, in ivory, in nuts and other commodities, has for centuries been a source of large emolument to the Portuguese; and since the attention of the civilized world has been more pointedly fixed of late on the Dark Continent, its products and its possibilities, that commerce has expanded rapidly, and given promise of boundless gain. England, having a keen nose for anything with commercial promise in it, has for years been edging her way into the interior of that region, and the couriers of her trade have been pushing their stations further and further inland, without any very scrupulous regard to the prior rights of native or previous invaders.

England's intention now is, without a doubt, to secure to herself possession of the basin of the Zambesi—a two-fold reason that she may monopolize, or at least have the lion's share, of the valuable internal traffic, and above all, that she may be able to lay claim as her own the only navigable waterway of any consequence that remains unappropriated on the eastern coast of the continent. The possession of a few stations in Makoloboland may be convenient to put forward as the groundwork of a premeditated dispute, but it is not the possession of a portion, or the whole, of Makoloboland that is at the bottom of England's hectoring and impracticable attitude toward Portugal at present. England means to have an outlet on the east coast for her growing internal African commerce; the Zambesi river is the only outlet, and possession of that river England appears to be bent on acquiring and holding, either by hook or by crook. It is hardly astonishing that her Lord of Salisbury should, under the circumstances, entertain insurmountable scruples against the reference of the conflicting claims to an unbiased arbiter. Referred to impartial umpireship the claim of England to possession would crumble at a touch; and Salisbury is wise to stand on the equities of his country's brute strength, the merits of the question left out of consideration. The fable of the wolf standing upstream from the lamb and blaming the innocent little beast for polluting the water that his wolfish drinks, affords a parallel to Salisbury's present attitude toward Portugal's government.

MAGNETISM OR ADHESION.

At frequently recurring intervals the daily press make announcements of the alleged wonderful "magnetic" qualities exhibited by certain individuals, who are able to make various substances adhere to their hands without exerting any muscular pressure upon them. The miscellaneous nature of the bodies which are embraced in the list of such adherents, embracing wood, glass, etc., would at once dispel the theory that magnetism, either "personal" or otherwise, had anything to do with the phenomena, but they are so rarely investigated with the object of reaching their true cause that an instance of the latter deserves attention. Such an investigation has, we note, been recently made by Dr. W. Simon, of Baltimore, which proves pretty conclusively that causes other than magnetism must be assigned to the observed facts. The subject examined was able to maintain, by mere contact with the fingers, a weight of 2,500 grams; but it was shown that this power was exercised only on every smooth or highly polished substance, glass being the most successful in this respect. The cause assigned by Dr. Simon to account for the observed facts, and which is probably the correct one, is the well-known adhesion between two bodies brought into such close contact as to exclude the air between them, the pressure of the atmosphere acting to maintain the bodies in contact. It is, therefore, only a question of the smoothness of the skin which would appear to be the qualification necessary to enable any one to manifest "magnetic" properties.

The Czar of the Russians leads a peculiar existence. Plots against his life are frequently discovered and several nearly successful ones have been attempted. He is reported as being nearly demoralized from the constant strain on his nerves. But, he will not allow the people of his empire to have anything like freedom, in the key to his unhappiness. A revolt like the one in Brazil will undoubtedly be the next thing we hear from Russia. Absolute monarchs are better dead than alive at any time.

Send in your orders for the illustrated issue of this paper devoted to the enterprising city of McMinnville.

GLOBE-TROTTERS.

The first circumnavigator of the globe was Magellan, after whom the straits of Magellan were named. He was a Portuguese and set out on his journey in 1519 with the idea that the world was a flat surface and that in time he would reach the edge and find out what was in the abyss into which a straggler might tumble if he ventured too near it. The compass was then uninvited and the ship was steered by the stars.

Captain Francis Drake, a bold, bad buccaneer, out for what he could find, sailed from England in 1577, passed around Cape Horn and across the Pacific and back to his native land.

Captain Cook did it at about the same time, and his chronicle shows that he was three years on the cruise. He touched at Tierra del Fuego (the "Land of Fire"), Tahiti, New Zealand Van Dieman's Land, Australia, the friendly islands, where they didn't eat you; but just robbed you and turned you loose; New Hebrides, New Caledonia, which has been for many years the French penal colony; the Sandwich islands, which had not then a king who had learned the seductive game of draw poker, and western North America.

Since Cook's day the globe-trotters have become an army. The most famous of the American circumnavigators was the late secretary of state, William H. Seward, who wrote his adventures in an 800-page tome. General Grant did it en suite, and Jay Gould and the Vanderbilts did it now and then, but Nellie Bly and Miss Bisland are probably the first women who have undertaken the tour of the globe alone and unprotected. They are certainly the first to attempt it solely for the purpose of seeing how quickly it can be done.

The supply of black walnut is rapidly becoming exhausted, and there is no satisfactory substitute for it in this country. No other tree could approach it in value. It is a rapid grower, and will thrive in almost any soil on this continent. It is a handsome, sturdy, vigorous tree, easily grown, because no animal and only one insect feed upon it. The black walnut has a transcendent value but little known, which is that the fine European walnut grows firmly on it, either stock or top-grafted. The hardier varieties of this finest of nuts from grafted on this hardy stock in the Northwest. It can be made to yield a fortune by those who cultivate it on a large scale. In twenty years a grove will more than have paid all expense and interest on the investment. In fifty years, at present prices, the trees would be worth at least \$20,000 per acre.

The limit of extravagance in appeals for "protection" before the ways and means committee seemed to have been reached when Colonel Shepard, of Texas, in behalf of the National Wool Growers' Association, asked that the duty on coarse carpet wool should be made high enough to compel the people to pay for clothing wool of the finest kind. But the Colonel is hard pushed by Mr. Gere, of Syracuse, who asked the committee a few days ago to impose the "moderate duty" of \$1,000 per ton on mica. The domestic industry has suffered fearfully, he says, from competition. But if he will look at the treasury reports, he will discover that the value of all the mica and mica waste imported in the year ending June 30, 1888, was only \$21,013.—N. Y. Times.

Mr. Collis P. Huntington, who is somewhat sensitive on the subject of jobbery and corruption, advises Mr. Calvin S. Brice to begin his senatorial career by calling into court the editors of newspapers who have charged him with spending vast sums of money to secure a seat in the senate. Mr. Brice will not be likely to take his friend Huntington's advice. His sole claim to the Ohio senatorship, and about the only one that his bosom friends urged in his behalf, was that he had spent more money for the party than any man in Ohio, and was therefore entitled to something. Mr. Brice will not bring his check-book in range of a court of justice, you may depend upon it.

The friends of Senator Edmunds do not seem to recover from their astonishment at his extraordinary action in condoning and defending the federal officials who are protecting Dudley in Indiana from the punishment which he so richly deserves for his "blocks-of-five letter." The course of the senator in this action shows that after all he is no better than his party. Even his enemy, Blaine, could not have stooped any lower.



SEE THIS! Ayer's Sarsaparilla—dollar a bottle—worth five dollars of any man's money. Either as a Tonic or Blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal. Dr. James H. Stone, Tappan, Ohio, says: "I know of no alternative that gives so much satisfaction as Ayer's Sarsaparilla." Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
(Formerly Cook House.)
McCALL & HOLMAN, Proprietors.
\$1.00 to \$2.00 PER DAY.
This Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is setting the best table in the valley. Meals, 25 and 30 cents. Board and lodging, \$5.00 per week.



F. DIELSCHNEIDER,

Reliable Opposition

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No Goods Misrepresented as to

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The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted "APHRODITE" or money

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Is sold on a

GUARANTEE

to cure any

form of venereal

disease, or any

disorder of the

generative or

sex whether arising

from the

excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium,

or through youthful indiscretion, over indulging

in such as Loss of Brain Power, Wasting

Strength, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Seminal

Weakness, Etc., Nervous Prostration, Neuritis,

Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Discharges, Weak Memory,

Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected

often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by

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A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every \$5.00

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Etc. It is a safe, reliable, and pleasant medicine. Without injurious medication.

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