

Looking Backward
Many a firm that never gave such an expenditure a second thought a few years ago, now counts its Newspaper Advertising appropriation as one of its most necessary and most profitable outlays. Is there a hint here for you?

The Telephone-Register.

Looking Forward
Many a firm that now says "there is nothing in Newspaper Advertising for me," will find within the next few years that there has been much in it for others in the same line. Is not now your opportunity?

REGISTER—Established August, 1881.
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TELEPHONE—Established June, 1888.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1891.

VOL. II, NO. 51

J. F. CALBREATH, E. E. GOCHER,
Calbreath & Goucher,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.
(Office over Braly's Bank.)

J. B. ROHR,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter
The Only Sign Writer in the County.
Homes fitted up in the Neatest and Most Artistic Style.
Designs furnished for Decorations.
Remember Paper Hanging and Inside Furnishing a Specialty.
Work taken by Contract or by the Day. Experienced men employed.
Third Street, McMinnville, Oregon.

EXECUTIVE HOSPITALITY.
HOW THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ENTERTAINS.
The White House Turned into a Bower of Flowers on State Occasions—How Presidents Have Entertained.
It is impossible to describe the flowers which take to decorate the White House on state occasions. The conservatory of the executive mansion must cover nearly an acre, and both this and the botanical gardens aid in making the parlor beautiful. The broad windows of the mansion contain alcoves, and these are hidden by rare tropical plants the bases of which are sometimes hidden by blooming azaleas, making a bright streak of color against the mass of green. Some of the mantels are dazzling mosaics of crimson and white flowers and blossoming plants, and great palms line the long promenade corridor of the White House, standing against the wall under the portraits of the presidents, and making an avenue of green which leads on into the conservatory, and climbs the stairway to the second story. The flowers of the state dining room are arranged by the hands of artists. At some of the state dinners of the past few years the mantels were covered with immense double tulips, rising from mossy banks of green. The windows are beautifully decorated, and the table had flowers arranged in all forms and shapes. At one time the decoration in the center of the table was a miniature representation of the Hanging Garden of Semiramis, and it took eight thousand flowers by actual count to make it. At a dinner given to the supreme court there was a temple of justice on the table which contained two thousand flowers; and at one given to the cabinet there was a bridge and ships which consumed twenty-two hundred cut flowers in their making. As costly as roses are now, it takes about a thousand for every state dinner and about the same number of carnations. During one winter six thousand sprays of the lily-of-the-valley, four hundred strings of smilax and three thousand other flowers, including heliotropes, carnations and azaleas, calla lilies, violets, marguerites and other flowers were used. The mantels of the dining room are often decorated with hyacinths, carnations and potted plants, and flowers are often brought to be added to those taken from the conservatory and the public gardens.

THE MORTGAGE LIFTER.
THE COW IS THE FARMER'S BEST FRIEND.
A Paper Full of Practical Suggestions and Truth Read by M. Collins Before the Recent Farmers' Institute in This City.
The cow is one of the most useful articles we have, and as a rule the most abused. How often do we see the cow that is giving milk for the family have to stand out doors in the storms, and with very little to eat. And then if she gets in the way the dog is called and she is dogged and chased. Now this is the way a great many cows are treated. And the owner often wonders why that old cow don't give more milk. There is just as much sense in thinking that a horse will do his work and have nothing to eat as to expect a cow to give milk and not have what she wants to eat. A cow is just what her owner makes her. If, when she first becomes a cow, she is treated gently and fed and milked regularly, she will in most cases be a good cow, and she will always give you value received for what you feed her. But if her calf is allowed to run with her, and she is milked just as it happens, why, she will be just that kind of a cow. If she thinks her calf ought to have her milk the calf will get it and you can help yourself. I found that the more attention I paid to my cows the more I made out of them. It is a business that must be learned. A man must watch his cows and see what kind of food they require in order to give the best results. Great care should be taken not to overfeed as well as not to feed enough. In order to have good milk a cow must have a first class article of butter and cheese. Now the question that has been asked a great many times is will or can dairymen be made to pay in Oregon? I think that question can be answered by yes or no. It depends altogether on how we go at it. If we start in the spring with all kinds of cows and depend altogether on our pasture we will not do much at it, because we will not be able to get a very big figure for our product. When we commence to feed the fall cow covers are about dry and it don't pay to feed them through the winter for what milk they give. But if we have our cows fresh in October and November and we have prepared feed and lots of it, have a good dry and warm stable for them, and make it a business to attend to them we will have lots of milk and butter, and if we make a number one article we will get a fancy price for it. And then we will have our customers and we will have no trouble in getting a fair price for it. Our cows, if well cared for, when the green feed comes in the spring will keep up their flow of milk as long as the green feed lasts. When it is gone in July our cows will begin to fall in their milk and then it is about time for them to have a rest, and that will be in August and September, the two hardest months that we have on cows, for it is dry and the flies are generally bad at that time. So that then our cows will be in very good order when they give milk again. While I have laid some stress on giving so much time and attention to the cows, some one will say that if so much time is required to take care of cows as you say, why don't you go and do it with it. All I have to say is this: In this progressive age if we make a success of any thing we have to be up and doing. There is no business now days but what has got to be studied and all of the points watched closely in order to be successful. So it is with dairymen. A man must watch his cows and find out the poor ones and dispose of them and replace them with good ones, for it takes just as much to feed a poor cow as it does a good one.

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A WOMAN IN OLD PERU.
RESULT OF A RECENT VISIT TO THE LAND OF THE INCAS.
A City of Fogs and Malaria—Its Death Rate Often Rapidly Increases—What a Woman Once Did for the Country.
Since William R. Grace, ex-mayor of New York, and his great syndicate of English capitalists have virtually gotten possession of Peru, its franchises, concessions, banks, mines, much interest in the country is being awakened among Americans. Fanny B. Ward, who has recently visited that country, writes of the capital city and country as follows:
Modern Lima is about ten miles in circumference, but as a large part of its area is laid out in gardens and public squares, the whole is by no means densely populated. The old walls of the city which that energetic vice king La Palaeta, caused to be built in 1683, described an irregular oval, on the left bank of the Rimac about three miles long by a mile and a half wide. They were from eighteen to twenty-four feet in height and twenty feet thick, and were entered by twelve gates. But they were never of much use, except to facilitate the collection of taxes or to afford an elevated passage or bridge path for equestrians and was demolished long ago.
The city's present population is variously estimated between 100,000 and 125,000. Much of the beautiful region round about was laid waste by the Chilean army during the recent war, and has not been rebuilt. The invaders were as merciless and as needlessly cruel as they were completely victorious. In the battle that decided fate of Lima hundreds of country villas and all the suburban villages were burned to the ground. Thus Chorrillos, the Long Branch of the coast, was entirely destroyed. A railway leads from Chorrillos to Lima, passing through the once lovely village of Miraflores, whose name, literally translated means "See the flowers!" The Chileans landed at Chorrillos, and having reduced that town to ashes, they marched along the line of the railroad to Lima, ruthlessly destroying everything on the route. For one whole night Lima was in the hands of a mob of armed soldiers, who had broken loose from all restraint and was as bloodthirsty and unfeeling as so many Peepoys; and they were only prevented from entirely burning and sackling the city by the energy of the British minister and other members of the diplomatic corps backed by the English and French admirals, whose warships were in the harbor of Callao.

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J. D. Baker M.D.,
SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office at B. F. Fuller's drug store. Residence, first home south of Baptist church, McMinnville, Or.

GEO. RAMAGE,
The painter, paper hanger, kalsomine and decorator can be found during the day hard at work, and will be very willing indeed to give estimates and furnish designs for all classes of work. On June 1, a shop will be opened opposite the Cook house. List.

Harness and Saddles.
ELSIA WRIGHT.
Carries the Largest Assortment of Harness and saddles and also the LARGEST STOCK IN YAMHILL COUNTY. Harness of all kinds Made to Order. Repairing Strictly Done.
Robes, Whips and all the Necessaries are kept in stock in endless variety.
Call and See Stock. Store on Third Street, McMinnville, Oregon.

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The St. Charles Hotel.
Sample rooms in connection.
Is now fitted up in first class order.
Accommodations as good as can be found in the city.
S. E. MESSINGER, Manager.

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The cow is one of the most useful articles we have, and as a rule the most abused. How often do we see the cow that is giving milk for the family have to stand out doors in the storms, and with very little to eat. And then if she gets in the way the dog is called and she is dogged and chased. Now this is the way a great many cows are treated. And the owner often wonders why that old cow don't give more milk. There is just as much sense in thinking that a horse will do his work and have nothing to eat as to expect a cow to give milk and not have what she wants to eat. A cow is just what her owner makes her. If, when she first becomes a cow, she is treated gently and fed and milked regularly, she will in most cases be a good cow, and she will always give you value received for what you feed her. But if her calf is allowed to run with her, and she is milked just as it happens, why, she will be just that kind of a cow. If she thinks her calf ought to have her milk the calf will get it and you can help yourself. I found that the more attention I paid to my cows the more I made out of them. It is a business that must be learned. A man must watch his cows and see what kind of food they require in order to give the best results. Great care should be taken not to overfeed as well as not to feed enough. In order to have good milk a cow must have a first class article of butter and cheese. Now the question that has been asked a great many times is will or can dairymen be made to pay in Oregon? I think that question can be answered by yes or no. It depends altogether on how we go at it. If we start in the spring with all kinds of cows and depend altogether on our pasture we will not do much at it, because we will not be able to get a very big figure for our product. When we commence to feed the fall cow covers are about dry and it don't pay to feed them through the winter for what milk they give. But if we have our cows fresh in October and November and we have prepared feed and lots of it, have a good dry and warm stable for them, and make it a business to attend to them we will have lots of milk and butter, and if we make a number one article we will get a fancy price for it. And then we will have our customers and we will have no trouble in getting a fair price for it. Our cows, if well cared for, when the green feed comes in the spring will keep up their flow of milk as long as the green feed lasts. When it is gone in July our cows will begin to fall in their milk and then it is about time for them to have a rest, and that will be in August and September, the two hardest months that we have on cows, for it is dry and the flies are generally bad at that time. So that then our cows will be in very good order when they give milk again. While I have laid some stress on giving so much time and attention to the cows, some one will say that if so much time is required to take care of cows as you say, why don't you go and do it with it. All I have to say is this: In this progressive age if we make a success of any thing we have to be up and doing. There is no business now days but what has got to be studied and all of the points watched closely in order to be successful. So it is with dairymen. A man must watch his cows and find out the poor ones and dispose of them and replace them with good ones, for it takes just as much to feed a poor cow as it does a good one.

THE MORTGAGE LIFTER.
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A WOMAN IN OLD PERU.
RESULT OF A RECENT VISIT TO THE LAND OF THE INCAS.
A City of Fogs and Malaria—Its Death Rate Often Rapidly Increases—What a Woman Once Did for the Country.
Since William R. Grace, ex-mayor of New York, and his great syndicate of English capitalists have virtually gotten possession of Peru, its franchises, concessions, banks, mines, much interest in the country is being awakened among Americans. Fanny B. Ward, who has recently visited that country, writes of the capital city and country as follows:
Modern Lima is about ten miles in circumference, but as a large part of its area is laid out in gardens and public squares, the whole is by no means densely populated. The old walls of the city which that energetic vice king La Palaeta, caused to be built in 1683, described an irregular oval, on the left bank of the Rimac about three miles long by a mile and a half wide. They were from eighteen to twenty-four feet in height and twenty feet thick, and were entered by twelve gates. But they were never of much use, except to facilitate the collection of taxes or to afford an elevated passage or bridge path for equestrians and was demolished long ago.
The city's present population is variously estimated between 100,000 and 125,000. Much of the beautiful region round about was laid waste by the Chilean army during the recent war, and has not been rebuilt. The invaders were as merciless and as needlessly cruel as they were completely victorious. In the battle that decided fate of Lima hundreds of country villas and all the suburban villages were burned to the ground. Thus Chorrillos, the Long Branch of the coast, was entirely destroyed. A railway leads from Chorrillos to Lima, passing through the once lovely village of Miraflores, whose name, literally translated means "See the flowers!" The Chileans landed at Chorrillos, and having reduced that town to ashes, they marched along the line of the railroad to Lima, ruthlessly destroying everything on the route. For one whole night Lima was in the hands of a mob of armed soldiers, who had broken loose from all restraint and was as bloodthirsty and unfeeling as so many Peepoys; and they were only prevented from entirely burning and sackling the city by the energy of the British minister and other members of the diplomatic corps backed by the English and French admirals, whose warships were in the harbor of Callao.

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