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# The Telephone-Register.

YAMHILL IS THE BANNER AGRICULTURAL COUNTY IN OREGON. McMinnville is the county seat and largest town, and the Telephone-Register is the leading newspaper and best advertising medium. Try it.

Circulation Guaranteed Greater Than That of Any Other Paper Published in Yamhill County.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

VOL. III. NO. 19.

REGISTER Established August, 1881. TELEPHONE Established June, 1886. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1889.

J. F. CALBREATH. E. K. GOUCHER. Calbreath & Goucher, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. McMinnville, Oregon. (Office over Braly's Bank.)

S. A. YOUNG, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. McMinnville, Oregon. Office and residence on D street. All calls promptly answered day or night.

DR. J. C. MICHAUX Practicing Physician and Surgeon. LAFAYETTE, OREGON. Jan. 21, '88.

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

JAMES BENNETT, ARCHITECT. Plans, Specifications, Elevations, Details. Personal Supervision of all work placed in my hands a Specialty. Office—Up stairs in Campbell's Brick, North of Court House. McMinnville, Oregon.

D. A. SMITH, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER. Shop With Hewitt Bros. Charges Reasonable. Give me a call. McMinnville, Oregon.

WM. HOLL, Watchmaker and Jeweler. Dealer in All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware Clocks and Spectacles. McMinnville, Or.

Eurisko Market, J. S. HIBBS, Proprietor. Fresh Meats of all kinds constantly on hand. Highest price paid for Butcher's stock. Third Street, McMinnville, Or.

The People's Market. Carries the Best Line of Choice Meats in the City. Game and Fish in Season. Foultry, hides, etc., bought for the highest market price and cash paid for same. Your attention is called to the fact that we always serve the best meats to be found. Your patronage is solicited. BOND & FLETCHER.

McMINNVILLE TRUCK AND DRAY CO., CARLIN & HIGH, Proprietors. Goods of all descriptions moved and careful handling guaranteed. Collections will be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds done cheap.

GEO. RAMAGE, The painter, paper hanger, kalsomineer and decorator can be found during the day hard at work, and will be 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. 15-87.

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.

COTTAGE SANITARIUM! At Mt. Tabor. Portland's Most Beautiful Suburb. For the treatment of Nervous Diseases, especially those suffering from nervous exhaustion and prostration, chronic diseases, and all those who need quiet and rest, good nursing, massage and constant medical care. At Mt. Tabor, four miles from the city, absolutely free from malaria, good water, beautiful surroundings and magnificent views. Ample references given if desired. For further particulars, address the physician in charge. OSBORN ROYAL, M. D., Ninth & Morrison Sts., Portland, Oregon.

Harness and Saddles. ELSA 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 Saddle Work. Whips and all the Necessaries are kept in Stock in Endless Variety. Call and See Stock. Store on Third Street, McMinnville, Oregon.

THE COMMERCIAL STABLE! Gates & Henry, Props. McMinnville, Oregon.

Livery, Feed and Sal! Everything New And Firstclass. Special Accommodations for Commercial Travelers. Corner Second and E Streets, one block from Cooks hotel.

HENDERSON & GAUNT —DEALERS IN— STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES. The Finest Line of Confectionery in the City. All kinds of Produce taken at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. Call and examine our Stock and get Prices. HENDERSON & GAUNT.

## D. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard. HEWITT BROS. ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND A COMPLETE LINE OF BOOKS, STATIONARY, MUSICAL GOODS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

## Vehicles and Wagons!

When buying anything in this line it is well to remember that the cheapest is not the best our vehicles are of

The Finest Material and Most Skilled Workmanship! And must necessarily cost more than those of inferior material.

Our Stock Consists of RICE COIL SPRING, BREWSTER SIDE BARS, DEXTER SPING FAIRY, ELLIPTIC SPRINGS, PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, BAROUCHES, ETC., ETC. Also the Celebrated Studebaker Wagon.

All these vehicles were bought direct from the factories, hence we are in a position to give you good bargains. JOHNSTON & NELSON, B Street, McMinnville, Oregon.

## OREGON, 5,709. (OREGON WILKES.)

REGISTERED IN WALLACE'S TROTTING REGISTER, VOL. 7.

This Highly Bred Trotting Stallion will Make the Season of 1891 at The Fair Grounds, McMinnville, Oregon.

DESCRIPTION.—A beautiful Bay, black points and a little white around hind hind coronet, 16 hands high and weighs 1200 pounds, very symmetrical in form, combining fine style and substance.

PEDIGREE: Foaled in 1880 by Lyle Wilkes, sire of Mattie Wilkes, 2:30; Konantz, 2:29; Chief, 2:26; Danville Wilkes, 2:27; sire of Sally Vejen, 2:28. First dam, Maggie Hamlet, by Hamlet, sire of Loretta F., 2:18; A.V. Pantlin, 2:20; and 5 others with records better than 2:30; and sire of the dams of 15 with records from 2:14 to 2:20.

Second dam, the great show mare Chum, (formerly Mattie Kenny,) dam of Leland Stanford, 2:29; sixth heat on half mile track; by Duke's Norman, by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lulu, 2:14; May Queen, 2:20; Swiger, sire of 18 in the 2:30 list, and of Blackwood, sire of 6 with records better than 2:30; also sire of the dam of Norval, 2:17; the sire of Norlane who holds the best yearling record, 2:31. (Duke's Norman is thoroughbred on dam's side; 1st dam by John Richards, 2d dam by Lance by American Eclipse, 3d dam by Heppeston.)

Third dam, Rose Kenny, the dam of Messenger Chief, sire of Mand Messenger, 2:16; Sam Jones, 2:18; Col. Bradshaw, 2:20; Abel 2:24, etc., and full sister of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, sire of Scott's Thomas, 2:21 Katherine T., 2:20, and four others in the 2:30 list. By Mambrino Messenger, by Mambrino Paymaster, sire of Mambrino Chief.

Fourth Dam Lady Messenger by Mambrino Chief. TERMS.—\$40 for the season, with the privilege of return in case of failure to get foal. Money due on July 1, 1891, either cash or by note at 10 per cent. No responsibility for accidents or escapes, but great care will be taken to prevent either. For further particulars apply to CHAS. WOODS.

## YOUNG HAMBLETONIAN!

Will make the Season of 1891 At the McMinnville Fair Grounds. TERMS: Single Service, (Due at the time of Service) \$10. Season, (Due July 1, 1891.) 15. Insurance, (Due when mare is known to be with foal,) 20.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE: Young Hambletonian, dapple bay; stands 16 1/2 hands high and weighs 1350 pounds; sired by Hambletonian Manbrino (5241) now standing at \$200; sire of Jane L. 2:19; Fred Hambletonian, 2:26; Kitty Ham, 2:26; Susie S. 2:26; Laddie, double team record 2:38; Hamlin, double team record at 3 years old 2:38 and the dam of Lady Beach, 2:26; dam by Milton son of Royal George, half brother to Old Kate, mother of Fantasia; 2d dam by Oregon Pathfinder (10981).

Young Hambletonian is very stylish, and notwithstanding he has never been trained, shows much speed. J. W. GILE, Proprietor. CHAS. WOODS, Manager, McMinnville.

FIRE BACK WARRANTED Twenty Years The Only Stove that Gives a WRITTEN GUARANTEE Signed by the Officers of the Company. The only Stove that is Trimmed With White Enamelled Pot, Kettle and Skillet, At the Same Price others sell you the COMMON BLACK CASTING

—IN FACT THE— PENINSULAR STOVES & RANGES LEAD THE WORLD. I have just received a carload of Stoves and Ranges of all shapes, sizes and styles and as I NEVER PAY FOR MY GOODS, will sell them cheap. This beats the old Gag "Spot Cash and no Rent to Pay." A full line of Hardware on the same terms.

O. O. HODSON, 114 A. MILLER.

## SUGAR BEET CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of sugar beets in this country is making some progress, the work of the department of agriculture having assisted materially in promoting the new industry. Sugar beets require methods of cultivation which are in many respects unlike those employed in the raising of other crops. The failures which have attended their culture have been due more to ignorance of these methods, or non-compliance with them, than to lack of proper climatic conditions or inadaptability of soil.

The department last year secured from Germany over three tons of beet seeds selected from the best varieties grown there. These were distributed in one-pound packages to the United States. The larger portion was sent to Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota, states which are next to California, the best adapted to the cultivation of sugar beets. An inspection of the methods employed by the farmers in different sections was made, and the cases in which the instructions of the department were carried out were found to be the exception rather than the rule. In most instances the farmers had pursued methods of their own invention, and their products varied accordingly. The difference between the beets cultivated according to the instructions of the department and those produced by other methods was very great. This was seen not so much in the size of the beets as in the percentage of sugar contained in them. The experiments demonstrated conclusively the absolute necessity of employing prescribed methods of cultivating beets.

The results attained last year were far from satisfactory in most sections of the country. The weather in both Kansas and Nebraska was unfavorable for the growth of beets, as it was for other crops. It is estimated that the average yield per acre in Nebraska was between two and three tons, while in Kansas it was probably somewhat higher. The experiments were more favorable. A report by Henry W. Wiley contains the following on the cultivation of beet in Wisconsin: "But very few of the farmers who sent in beets to the stations for analysis had previously had any experience in growing beets. Besides this, some of the beets were grown for stock food, with no intention of testing their sugar-producing qualities for sugar, and when good care was bestowed, the beets contained a high percentage of sugar. While the results reached so far would indicate that Wisconsin may prove well adapted for the culture of sugar beets, the work must be repeated for several seasons before the question can be fully settled."

The attempt made at Medicine Lodge, Kan., to produce beet-sugar with steam-machinery was a failure, and apparently demonstrates the impossibility of making beet-sugar with any machinery that is not peculiarly adapted to its manufacture. The greatest success of many of the foreign factories which have been run by capitalists than those of our operated by the farmers has frequently been the result of the better machinery used in the former than in the latter. This necessity of using special machinery is confined to the production of sugar, but also applies to the cultivation of the beets. The tendency which is now seen in both France and Germany, but particularly in France, to enlarge the beet farms, is due to the necessity which producers feel of using better agricultural machinery. It is said that in the northern department of France, where the culture is on the large system, with machinery expanding and gaining the most ground.

The condition of the German beet grower is described by Prof. Maercker as follows: "Our farmers are in good circumstances, which have been improved with their general system of agriculture by the introduction of the sugar-beet industry. The German has most decided features of advantage over the French system, in France the farmers contract with the large growers and owners of factories to grow a given acreage of beets and deliver the same to the factories. In Germany the growers of the beets are the manufacturers, and they reap a gain in the growth of the beet and the production of the sugar."

The owners of the factories now in operation in this country have found it necessary to cultivate a large part of their beet crop on their own land, by them or rented from neighboring farmers. The whole tendency in this country in other agricultural departments is to separate the farmer from the manufacturer. The unwillingness of the farmer to comply with the instructions furnished by the agricultural department shows the necessity of inducing the growers to take a personal interest in the success of the factories. In this way, it is thought, better beets will be secured, and at the same time larger crops. Until these two things are obtained, the permanent establishment of the beet-sugar industry in this country will be in doubt. Capitalists are willing to invest in factories if they can receive assurance of sufficient crops to run them. The following from the report of the department of agriculture shows what progress is being made in this line: "The proprietors of the factory at Grand Island were so encouraged by last season's work that they have decided to erect another large factory at Norfolk, Neb., and at the China Farm in southern California, and work on these factories is now going on. The success in California and Nebraska factors in fact indication of what may be gained from an extension of this industry. With a soil and climate perfectly adapted to the cultivation of the beet, the education of the producers to proper methods of cultivation seems likely to follow ultimately. Broadhead.

## GENESIS OF TORNADES.

If we Can't Turn Them Aside, Let us Watch Them.

The fatal energy with which the season for Western tornadoes has opened this week emphasizes the need of further researches to ascertain the causes of these gigantic storms and how to forestall them. Theories of their genesis are plentiful, but none of these have enabled meteorologists to make a timely and practical prediction as to when and where approximately the whirling monster of the air will fall. If prediction could do more than specify the day and section in which the tornado would strike, much would be accomplished. But before this becomes possible the true cause of the deadly tempest must be learned. The favorite hypothesis that a tornado is formed by an ascent or bursting up of air from the lower through the upper strata of the atmosphere when unstable equilibrium exist and the air acquires at least a slight initial whirling motion has apparently had its day. It is at best a very incomplete explanation of the remarkable geographical and seasonal phenomena, as well as the mechanical phenomena, of tornadoes. The atmosphere is often observed to acquire initial whirling motion under conditions of unstable equilibrium when no tornado is bred. Whenever the warm, vapor trade wind is drawn northward over the Mississippi Valley the equilibrium of the air is disturbed, and whenever it comes in contact with a northwest wind a whirl necessarily ensues. Were these conditions adequate to produce tornadoes we should have to chronicle them at all seasons, and much effort would be expended in their study, but they are never known to occur. Moreover, if ascending currents can originate a cyclone of any kind, it would follow that the equatorial ocean, where there are all the year the greatest ascending currents, would be prolific of storms, while, in fact, it is of all regions of the globe the calmest. Some striking facts go to show that the fatal tornado never forms except at periods when there is a strong, steady, westerly wind, moving from southwest to northeast, with an observed velocity exceeding one hundred miles an hour and descending on our western plains and valleys. This was evidently the case on Wednesday, May 20th, just before the Missouri tornado appeared, at 3 p. m. A strong, steady, westerly wind, moving from southwest to northeast, was blowing from Texas and the Gulf coast northward to Missouri and Illinois, and the increase of pressure continued into Thursday with southerly winds. This was the first time such a pronounced and universal rise of the barometer over the southwest has been observed for a considerable period. It is natural, therefore, to conclude that the descent of the upper tropical current from the southwest is then taking place in the Mississippi Valley. Simultaneously, in the rear of the Dakota cyclone, quite a strong surface current from the northwest was pressing down the valley of the Missouri river toward the region where the more powerful tropical current was apparently descending, within which Wednesday's tornado did its terrible work. All the essential phenomena of cyclonic storms can be satisfactorily explained by just such a mechanical conflict as is thus indicated, the ascending current being merely a consequence, not the cause, of the storm. Many of the ablest meteorologists, as Redfield and Dove, reached this conclusion more than a quarter of a century ago. But the recent observation of cyclone and anti-cyclone by Dr. Hann at different altitudes on the Austrian Alps seem to have conclusively established it. It appears evident, therefore, that no decided progress will ever be made in predicting tornadoes or any other class of revolving storms until meteorology can discover some method of observing instrumentally the movements of the gigantic upper currents, which, descending into the lower atmosphere, are resolved into terrific whirls, within whose vortexes the air is suddenly rarified so intensely that ascending currents are set up and an explosive vapor, instantaneously cooled by expansion, is condensed into destructive torrents or "cloud bursts."

## MAXIM'S FLYING MACHINE.

The Inventor of the Rapid Firing Cannon Tackles the Air.

Maxim, the famous gunmaker, thinks that if he lives long enough he will be able to revolutionize the world, and he proposes to do it with flying machines. There is this difference between Mr. Maxim and the majority of those who have broached schemes for traversing the air with the same ease and safety with air accompanies travel by land or water. Mr. Maxim has been a thoroughly practical person to the extent of acquiring many shakels, and if he has suddenly gone wrong in the upper story, he probably has the money to humor his vagaries, and need not make periodical raids upon the pockets of other people. But Mr. Maxim discusses his views of aerial navigation with an apparently approach to common sense than have many who have preceded him. He has discarded the bird as a model. "It is not necessary to imitate the flapping of wings in making a flying machine," he says. "Suppose Stephenson had said that as a horse was the most perfect form of locomotion over roads and fields, he would make his steam engine walk; what speed would he have secured?" This, though a simple illustration, indicates real progress. The cardinal error of most pioneers in aerial navigation has consisted in following nature. They have imagined that success depended upon wings, unmindful of the fact that man has improved upon nature in almost every branch of existence. The inclined plane plays an important part in Mr. Maxim's scheme. It has performed the same office in the plans of others; but, unfortunately, when the machines have been reached, the tendency to tip over and spill their trustful occupants on the ground, thus summarily ending the aeronauts and their aspirations at the same moment. But Mr. Maxim claims that he will provide against this. "It will be impossible for the machine to fall forward, to sink backward or fall over." He does not say how he will prevent it, while he gives an outline of the other features of his invention, and many who refuse to believe in anything unless they have ocular demonstration will infer that this is the weak spot in the heel of Achilles. Mr. Maxim's highest ambition appears to be to revolutionize war by dropping large quantities of nitro-glycerine upon helpless cities. We presume he intends this as a preventative, for, in any other sense, his project would not meet with general favor. The dreams of Malthus have not yet been realized to such an extent as to justify this wholesale destruction of mankind. Mr. Maxim is probably not bloodthirsty, but his occupation has made him somewhat callous with regard to human life, and his imagination has been electrified by the possibilities of aerial navigation. It is probable that balloons and dynamite will play a more important part than formerly in the battles of the world; but anything like systematized navigation of the air, is we fear, still remote. Maxim may have stumbled upon it, and if so, the world will be a heavy debtor to him—not so much for any revolution that he may effect in warfare, as for the change that will be brought in the peaceful pursuits of humanity.—Baltimore American.

## THE POWER OF INFLUENCE.

Ben Hogan, who used to be the proprietor of a gambling-house in New York fifteen years ago, delivered an address yesterday afternoon at the Twentieth-street branch of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hogan took for his subject "The Power of Influence," and in the course of an interesting lecture told many anecdotes of his own conversion from the sporting characters of his day. "I was a pugilist, a gambler, a saloon keeper," said he, "yet so complete, is the change wrought in me by the power of Christianity that it seems as though I were a new man. I am now a man anxious to use his influence for good. Let no one underrate the power of his influence over those around him. We are not capable of estimating it. I had one king of influence as a prize-fighter, and when I look at the wrecks of humanity, whose ruin is attributed to myself, I cannot sufficiently loathe the use I made of it. Now I have another kind of influence, and thank God it is the right kind. John L. Sullivan has an influence. He possessed it as a fighter, he possessed it as an actor, and were he to become a follower of God who can tell the extent to which his influence might be felt?" Mr. Hogan then told the story of John Goss, a London pugilist, whom he had persuaded—so great was his influence over him—to kneel and pray in the streets of New York even in the midst of his sporting companions. "But the influence of his evil companions," concluded the speaker, "was even greater than mine, for he now fills a drunkard's grave. Young men, use your influence aright."

## AN ATTORNEY'S SUCCESSFUL SUIT.

In a trial in the United States court where your man had been indicted for passing a counterfeit \$10 bill, the counsel of the latter, C. A. Baldwin, esq., objected to Gen. Strickland's course in endeavoring to prove by business men the fact that the bill in question was a counterfeit, but to no purpose. Finally, improving a favorable chance, Mr. Baldwin substituted a good bill for the counterfeit, which genuine money Gen. Strickland then proved by three business men to be the rank kind of a counterfeit. Thereupon Mr. Baldwin vehemently demanded that attention be given to his objections and Judge Dundy insisted that the District-Attorney send out for a bank cashier and an expert. With great confidence Gen. Strickland handed to the expert the bill—after establishing his business and his experience in handling money—and said: "State to the jury whether, in your opinion that bill is good or bad?" "This is a good bill, sir," returned the witness. "What?" shouted the attorney, "do

## JOHN BROWN'S SON, JASON.

He Stood, With Head Uncovered, Before the Tomb of Gen. Grant.

Jason Brown, son of the famous abolitionist, John Brown, the hero of the Harper's Ferry raid, was in New York during the past week. A day or two ago he was a passenger on an elevated train, and John S. Wise, son of the late ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, occupied a seat in the same car. Mr. Wise's father signed the warrant for the execution of John Brown. The son of Henry A. Wise and the son of John Brown sat within a few feet of each other—they, however, are not acquainted.

## A LIVE POSTAGE STAMP.

How the Russian Heir Writes to His Royal Sire.

The heir to the throne of Russia is undoubtedly blooded. When he wants to write to his royal sire in St. Petersburg he does not rely on the sufficiency of stamps required by the postal regulations, but he sends the envelope and trusts to the mail bags. He covers the communication all over with red sealing-wax and sends a man to deliver it in person. Consul Niebaum returned from up the road yesterday morning with an account of how this thing is done, such a courier having just passed through here. His name is L. Rotendorff, and his rank is that of captain in the Russian army. He has been traveling as one of the escorts to the czarowitz. His royal highness had communicated his escape from assassination to the czar by cable, but concluded that Alexander III. would be pleased to receive a detailed account of the attempt on his life written by his own hand. With royalty to resolve is to act sometimes. The czarowitz devoted three or four hours to penning a rehearsal of his perils and Prince George's coming to the rescue with a stick. Then he called Captain Rotendorff. "Take this to his imperial majesty, my father!" The captain bowed low, went out and took passage on the Oceanic, and arrived here on Friday night, in company with a case of smallpox in the steerage. Captain Rotendorff was much vexed at the delay occasioned the letter by quarantine regulations. He appealed to Russia's representative. Consul Niebaum did his best for the royal courier, and on Saturday night he and his baggage were permitted to land. This baggage comprised a number of trunks filled with curios, which the young man sent to his father and mother. The custom house officials chafed it without examination, and on Sunday afternoon Captain Rotendorff was speeded on his journey. Postage on that letter will cost nearly \$1,000.

## A FROZEN WELL.

The Ground Frozen to a Depth of 6,000 Feet.

Even scientists are not free from perplexities, and nature is constantly revealing something to cause them study and doubt. Perhaps one of the most marked examples of this is found in the phenomena presented by a well at Yakutsk, Siberia. As long ago as 1828 a Russian merchant began to sink this noted well, and, after working on it for three years, gave it up as a bad job. In 1841 he returned to it, and in a depth of thirty feet without getting through the frozen ground. He communicated these facts to the Russian academy of science, which sent men to take charge of the digging operations at the wonderful well. These scientific gentlemen toiled away at their work for several years, but abandoned it when a depth of 882 feet had been reached, with the earth still frozen as hard as a rock. In 1841 the academy had the temperature of the soil at the side of the well taken at various depths. From the data thus obtained they came to the startling conclusion that the ground was frozen to a depth exceeding 6,000 feet. Although it is known to meteorologists that the lowest known temperature is in that region of Siberia, it is conceded that not even that rigorous climate could force frost to such a great depth below the surface. After figuring on the subject for over a quarter of a century, geologists have at last come to the conclusion that the great frozen valley of the Lena River was deposited, frozen just as it is found today, during the great grinding-up era of the glacial epoch. Eight hundred and eighty-two feet of frozen soil might stagger the scientific investigator, for it violates all the preconceived ideas of the condition and temperature of the interior of the earth. The conclusion reached is probably the correct one, although the length of time it required to reach it leads to the impression that there may be some uncertainty about it yet.—Manchester Union.

## THE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS ARE AT WORK AT PLATES, IN GREECE.

Work on the remains of an ancient temple, parts of which apparently go back to the sixth century B. C., or within 100 years of the authentic beginning of Greek history. Developments of great interest are expected. Professor Bell has demonstrated that speech can be transmitted between two distant points without making use of wires, the connection being established by means of a beam of light. The sound conveying quality of the ether is a striking discovery of modern science. Fourth of July Celebration goes.

## HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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## A FROZEN WELL.

The Ground Frozen to a Depth of 6,000 Feet.

Even scientists are not free from perplexities, and nature is constantly revealing something to cause them study and doubt. Perhaps one of the most marked examples of this is found in the phenomena presented by a well at Yakutsk, Siberia. As long ago as 1828 a Russian merchant began to sink this noted well, and, after working on it for three years, gave it up as a bad job. In 1841 he returned to it, and in a depth of thirty feet without getting through the frozen ground. He communicated these facts to the Russian academy of science, which sent men to take charge of the digging operations at the wonderful well. These scientific gentlemen toiled away at their work for several years, but abandoned it when a depth of 882 feet had been reached, with the earth still frozen as hard as a rock. In 1841 the academy had the temperature of the soil at the side of the well taken at various depths. From the data thus obtained they came to the startling conclusion that the ground was frozen to a depth exceeding 6,000 feet. Although it is known to meteorologists that the lowest known temperature is in that region of Siberia, it is conceded that not even that rigorous climate could force frost to such a great depth below the surface. After figuring on the subject for over a quarter of a century, geologists have at last come to the conclusion that the great frozen valley of the Lena River was deposited, frozen just as it is found today, during the great grinding-up era of the glacial epoch. Eight hundred and eighty-two feet of frozen soil might stagger the scientific investigator, for it violates all the preconceived ideas of the condition and temperature of the interior of the earth. The conclusion reached is probably the correct one, although the length of time it required to reach it leads to the impression that there may be some uncertainty about it yet.—Manchester Union.

## THE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS ARE AT WORK AT PLATES, IN GREECE.

Work on the remains of an ancient temple, parts of which apparently go back to the sixth century B. C., or within 100 years of the authentic beginning of Greek history. Developments of great interest are expected. Professor Bell has demonstrated that speech can be transmitted between two distant points without making use of wires, the connection being established by means of a beam of light. The sound conveying quality of the ether is a striking discovery of modern science. Fourth of July Celebration goes.

## HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE