Look at the Map.

State of Oregon, Yamhill County. Here you will find the most productive section in the World. Land is cheap, offering special inducements to fruit raisers and dairymen.

Look at the Map.

The Telephone-Register.

Look at the Map.

McMinnville, Yamhill County. Here is the County seat. Here is published THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER, Monarch of home newspapers, accorded first place in all the Directories.

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

REGISTER—Established August, 1881. TELEPHONE—Established June, 1886. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1889. McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1892. VOL. IV. NO. 29

HOTEL YAMHILL.

E. SANDERS, PROPRIETOR.

First Class in Every Particular. Free Sample Room for Commercial Travelers. Farmers can get a good dinner here for 25 cents; give us a call. Formerly the Cook House.

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Goods of all descriptions moved and careful handling guaranteed. Collections will be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds done cheap.

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The Ohio Improved Chester boar, Duke of Yamhill, No. 8456 property of Wm. B. Turner, will be permitted a limited number of sows this season. Can be seen at owner's farm 6 miles southwest of McMinnville.

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The Finest Line of Confectionery in the City.

All kinds of Produce taken at the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Call and examine my Stock and get Prices.

A. H. GAUNT.

Royal Ashantee 24,214.

This registered Jersey bull was recently purchased by the undersigned and will stand for service at my farm.

Sire Royal Beauty's Duke, (17,315); average of dam and sire's dam, 30 pounds, 15½ ounces, in seven days.

Dam Princess of Ashantee 6th, (43,514), a most promising young cow. Average of dam and sires dam 35 pounds, 19¼ ounces in seven days.

ROYAL ASHANTEE is a solid fawn, with soft mellow skin and silky hair, long body, straight back, large barrell, short legs, clean cut throat, dished face, beautiful head and throughout of fine form.

Royal Ashantee traces three times to the great Coomassie, the greatest of Island prize-takers and the greatest progenitor of the band.

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WE WANT YOUR EYE

Points to Remember for 1892, in the purchase of Groceries.

Fully one-half of the People do not stop to consider the money they can save during the year in purchasing goods of a firm that pays strict attention to the selling of First Class Goods at a Small Profit.

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We are in it---The Grocery Business; and we will always give you the best goods in the city for the money. We give cash or trade for all produce, suit yourself in the matter.

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Combination? Yes

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HAS MADE A BIG COMBINATION!

I have enlarged my store and have combined a full and complete stock of

Sash, Doors, Mouldings. Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes,

And everything belonging to this class of goods

Have also Combined a Line of Fishing Tackle & Guns

This with my Immense Stock of

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE

ALTOGETHER MAKES A COMPLETE COMBINATION

As to stocks, but not with any other firm or men.

I STILL RUN MY BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND, WHERE PRICES AND GOODS CAN'T BE BEAT.

Call and see me before buying.

O. O. HODSON.

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A YEAR

FOR THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER,

Best Local Paper in Yamhill.

Will be Especially Interesting during the Fall Campaign. Subscribe Now.

THE NEW COLUMBIA.

THE FLEETEST WAR VESSEL IN THE WORLD.

Popularly Called the Pirate as She is Especially Designed to prey on the Enemy's Merchantmen During War. Average Speed of 21 Knots.

Cruiser No. 12, popularly known heretofore as the Pirate, was launched from the Cramps' shipyard at Philadelphia, July 26, and was christened Columbia. The launch was in every way a perfect success, and was witnessed by many thousand people, including Secretary Tracy, Vice President Morton, and others prominent in the navy and in public life.

This new vessel is designed to be swifter than any other large war vessel now afloat, and she will have a capacity possessed by no other war vessel yet built, in that of being able to steam at a 10 knot speed 26,240 miles, or for 109 days without recoaling. She also possesses many novel features, the principal of which is the application of triple screws. She is one of two of the most important ships designed for the United States navy, her sister ship, No. 13, now being built at the same yards.

The dimensions of the Columbia are: Length on mean load line, 412 feet; beam, 58 feet. Her normal draught will be 23 feet; displacement, 7,550 tons; maximum speed, 22 knots an hour; and she will have the ennormous indicated horse power of 23,000. As to speed, the contractor guarantees an average speed, in the open sea, under conditions prescribed by the navy department, of 21 knots an hour, maintained for four consecutive hours, during which period the air pressure in the fire room must be kept within a prescribed limit. For every quarter of a knot developed above the required guaranteed speed the contractor is to receive a premium of $50,000 over and above the contract price; and for each quarter of a knot that the vessel may fail of reaching the guaranteed speed there is to be deducted from the contract price the sum of $25,000. There seems to be no doubt among the naval experts that she will meet the conditions as to speed, and this is a great desideratum, since her chief function is to be to sweep the seas of an enemy's commerce. To do her work she must be able to overhaul in an ocean race the swiftest transatlantic passenger steamships afloat.

The triple-screw system is a most decided novelty. One of these screws is to be placed amidships, or on the line of the keel, as in an ordinary single-screw vessel, and the two others will be placed about fifteen feet further forward and above, one on each side as is usual in twin screw vessels. The twin screws will diverge as they leave the hull, giving additional room for the uninterrupted motion upon solid water of all three simultaneously. There is one set of triple-expansion engines for each screw independently, thus allowing numerous combinations of movements. For ordinary cruising the central screw alone will be used, giving a speed of about fourteen knots; with the two side screwe alone a speed of seventeen knots can be maintained, and with all three screws at work at full power a high speed of from twenty to twenty-two knots can be got out of the vessel. This arrangment will allow the machinery to be worked at its most economical number of revolutions at all rates of the vessel's speed, and each engine can be used independently of the others in propelling the vessel. The full steam pressure will be 160 pounds. The shafting is made of forged steel, 16½ inches in diameter. In fact, steel has been used wherever possible, so as to secure the lightest, in weight, of machinery. There are ten boilers, six of which are double-ended—that is, with furnaces in each end—21½ feet long and 15½ feet in diameter. Two others are 18½ feet long and 11⅔ feet in diameter, and the two others, single-ended, are 8 feet long and ten feet in diameter. Eight of the largest boilers are set in water-tight compartments.

In appearance the Columbia will closely resemble, when ready for sea, an ordinary merchantman, the sides being nearly free from projections or sponsons, which ordinarily appear on vessels of war. She will have two single masts, but neither of them will have a military top, such as is now provided upon ordinary war vessels. This plan of her merchantman appearance is to enable her to get within range of any vessel she may wish to encounter before her character or purpose is discovered. The vitals of the ship will be well protected with armor plating and the gun stations will be shielded against the firing of machine guns. Her machinery, boilers, magazines, etc. are protected by an armored deck four inches thick on the slope and two and a half inches on the flat. The space between this deck and the gun deck is minutely subdivided with coal bunkers and storerooms, and in addition to these a coffer dam, five feet in width, is worked next to the ship's side for the whole length of the vessel. In the bunkers the space between the inner and outer skins of the vessel will be filled with woodite, thus forming a wall five feet thick against machine gun fire. This filling can also be utilized as fuel in an emergency. Forward and abaft of the coal bunkers the coffer dam will be filled with some water-excluding substance similar to woodite. In the wake of the four inch and the machine guns and the ship's side will be armored with 4 inch and 2 inch nickle steel plates.

The vessel will carry no big guns, for the reason that the uses for which she is intended will not require them. Not a gun will be in sight, and the battery will be abnormally light. There will be four 6-inch breech loading rifles, mounted in the open and protected with heavy shields attached to the gun carriages, eight 4-inch breech loading rifles, twelve 6 pounder, and four 1 pounder rapid-firing guns, four machine or Gatling guns, and six torpedo-launching tubes. Besides these she has a ram bow. The Columbia is to be completed, ready for service, by May 19, 1893.

Republican Elephant. "No use Ben; I can't carry it. Too much of a load now."

AMERICAN HEROISM.

Unassuming Men Who, in Emergencies, Develop the Qualities of Martyrs.

It is not infrequently charged that Americans are so sordid in sentiment, so eager and absorbed in the pursuit of material gain, that they are in incapable of heroism or self-sacrifice.

The noblest daring recorded in verse or drama, in battle or mythology, does not surpass that shown in incidents recorded in the dispatches from the flood districts of Iowa. Men did not hesitate to take the chances of losing their own lives for the saving of others, and a number have gone down in the deadly flood from whose peril they vainly sought to rescue women and children.

It is not so hard for the human spirit, full of emotion and stirred to extraordinary effort by sudden impulse on battlefield or in other scene of brilliant spectacle or maddening excitement, to risk the loss of that which to every man is dearer than all else. It requires a sterner courage, a heart more deliberate in self-sacrifice to risk life for others in a dismal river overflow, in a rickety boat, with no skill against rushing waters and little endurance in the chill of furious blizzards.

Compared with the glowing peans that handed down useless feats of fantastic chivalry, such tales may be called only delapidated epics. Poets rarely celebrate such men. The conditions of their lives, the circumstances of the death do not appeal to grandiose diction. Often their very names are unknown. Monuments do not commemorate their voluntary martyrdom.

It is such men, obscure, uncelebrated, that prove when the unexpected moment comes there is in them the mettle of heroes. It is such sacrifices that vindicate the political and social experiment of democracy. It is homely, natural, simple deeds like these that prove manhood higher than caste, American greater than any other name left in the world. The merit in these men's daring is that it was rational and not expectant of reward, ideal or material. It is the noblest tribute man can pay to humanity.—*Chicago Herald.*

The Hope of France.

French science has to deal with a peculiar problem, how to prevent the depopulation of the country, which is now going on so rapidly that the deaths exceed the births by nearly 40,000 in a single year. Increasing the birth rate having proved impracticable, the present hope is to diminish the death rate. At a recent meeting of the new society for the protection of children, Dr. Rochard referred to the fact that only eight years ago he was laughed at for predicting that the population would become stationary before the end of the century, and stated that 250,000 infants die yearly, of whom at least 100,000 could be saved by intelligent care. Stringent laws have already been passed to aid in preventing this great waste of life. It is now illegal for any person to give children under one year of age any solid food except on medical advice, and nurses are forbidden to use nursing bottles having rubber tubes. Efforts are being made also to induce Parisian mothers to nurse their infants. —*Medit. Naturalist.*

The Circulating Medium.

During the month of July there was a net decrease of $1,124,013 in the total volume of money in circulation, the total on August 1st being $1,601,949,325, as compared with $1,603,078,338 on July 1. As compared with the corresponding period last year, however, there has been an increase of over $101,000,000. The principal item of decrease for the month was a little less than $4,400,000 in gold certificates. There was an increase of nearly $1,700,000 in the amount of gold coin in circulation. The estimated circulation per capita on August 1st was $24.41, which presents a slight decrease for the month, but an increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Alphonse Daudet says that at forty-five a "man no longer lives physically upon his income, but begins to draw upon his capital of days and health."

Dr. Miles' Nervine for Nervous Prostration.

A NEW THING IN SPIRITUALISM.

Prescriptions of a Dead Physician Received by a Medium.

Three years ago a brilliant young physician of this city committed suicide while temporarily deranged, a condition brought about by overstudy and overwork. His death was a great shock to his friends, of whom he had many, and a painful surprise to his associates, who looked upon him as having a specially bright future.

The other day the recollection of this young physician was brought to the reporter in a singular way. "Look at that," said a gentleman, showing a prescription signed with the name of the dead doctor. "I'm on my way to the drugstore to get that filled for my wife, and shouldn't wonder if you would like to have the story of how she came by it, for this isn't an old prescription—pou can see the ink is hardly dry on the paper?"

"How can that be, for he has been dead three or four years?"

"Did you ever hear of Miss—— (mentioning the name of a well known professional medium?) Of course you have. She has lately taken up the practice of medicine and is doing a great business, though I do not suppose she ever read a medical book in her life. She claims that the spirit of this young doctor is her control, and that he makes the diagnosis of each case and writes the prescription, her hand merely holding the pen."

It is said that other spiritualistic healers are somewhat jealous of the new fad, which is drawing away some of their best customers. If this style of practising medicine is a go, and any educated person with a good control "over there" can practice there is a likelihood that doctor's fees may be greatly reduced to meet this competition. The consulting physician on the other side is at no expense for board or clothes, and as time is no longer an object the partner here gets all there is in it.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Our Foe the Mosquito.

A new charge of criminal conduct is brought against the mosquito. He—or rather she, for it is only the female mosquito that bites—is accused of having given anthrax to a patient by biting him after having feasted upon another patient in a hospital.

We know next to nothing of the mosquito and the little we do know is bad. Why she sucks blood is a mystery. That she has no need to is certain. Her natural food is vegetable juice. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of the mosquitos in the world never taste blood or see a human being, yet the moment a person appears in the center of a dense forest every mosquito there recognizes him as legitimate prey and proceeds with a deadly precision to pick out the most available spots on his body to operate upon.

It has been suggested that mosquitos carry in their beaks a prophylactic against malaria and that in biting they inoculate men against disease. But two facts are conclusive against this theory: First, the presence of the mosquito is not all coincident with malarial conditions; and second, no ague-smitten pariah ever yet escaped a single chill by having his cuticle decorated in Grecian patterns by mosquito punctures.

Now that the mosquito has taken to conveying deadly disease from one patient to another, we must vote her a noxious adjunct of civilization.

The Soils of Orchards.

According to Prof. Roberts, plants generally require for their successful growth, a fine, well aerated soil, free from surplus water, with a layer, finely pulverized at the surface. Some knowledge of the nature or composition of the soil is necessary to know what fertilizer to apply. The roots run all through except at the surface. Young orchards are sometimes injured by too much manure, but far oftener from too little. Frequently, all that is wanted is already in the soil, but skill is needed to get it out. Nitrogenous manures should be fed only enough in connection with mineral fertilizers to give a strong, well ripened growth to the young wood, but not to cause a late succulent growth. When the trees bear, there are five reasons why they should not be allowed to bear heavy crops—the fruit is small and often scabby; it is poorer in quality; it exhausts the tree; it requires more labor to thin it after full grown than early in the season; it sells for less; and it is often followed by barren trees the next year, the result of exhaustion.

Before Starting on a Journey

A person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take, and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickest and best service. Before starting on a trip to Chicago or any point east, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's latest Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day Coaches and dining cars of latest design, built expressly for this service, and are exquisite in furnishings and convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance. The Dining car service is pronounced by all the most elegant ever inaugurated, and is operated in the interest of its patrons.

Fast trains via the Wisconsin Central Lines leave Minneapolis daily at 12.45 p. m. and 6.25 p. m., and St. Paul at 1.30 and 7.15 p. m., making favorable connection with all trains from the west and southwest.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to G. F. McNeill, C. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn., or Jas. C. Pond, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Capital in Politics.

Capital takes good care of itself. Monopoly is shrewd and smart in securing protection to itself and absolute control of prices in the home market, while it gives labor an affectionate "lick and a promise." Capital says, "Vote for your interests, no matter about the question of justice, equality, right and wrong. Vote for me and my accumulations or I will reduce your wages and squeeze you to the level of want," and in some instances labor, forgetting its wonderful power of self defense, has in times past yielded its judgment to the merciless extortioner, but in the coming contest the tricks and frauds of the wiley schemers have been seen through and thus their overtures will be defeated.

The opinion of Daniel Webster on the question of taking congressional cold tea in a cup would be most interesting if it could be secured. The flowing bowl of Webster's time was a differedt article from the china cup subterfuge of the latter-day statesmen. The Titans of former days had no need of screening their toddy from public view, for their constituents regarded drinking as one of the qualifications of statesmanship, and Mr. Webster in particular fully appreciated that fact.

Sir Edmund du Cane, a student of crime, says there were 85,250 "habitual criminals," known to the London police in 1884, and in 1890 the number had fallen to 52,000. He scouts the idea that crime would cease if drunkenness were swept away. "If any social habit more than another leads to crime it is that of betting and gambling, which derive their attraction from the hope of getting rich without work."

Hop-growers in Lane county have been experimenting this summer by turning sheep into their yards. It is claimed that in a couple of weeks they eat off all the little shoots and suckers growing about the base of the vines. In this way the vines get all the nourishments the roots have to give. It is also claimed that it deprives the hop lice of a favorite resort.

Wonderful Record of a Jersey Cow.

On July 21, Gen. Samuel H. Moore, of Huntsville, Ala., gave an entertainment in honor of the completion of a remarkable year's record of his Jersey cow, Signal's Lily Flag. The record shows a product of butter, 1,047 pounds ¾ ounce, and milk 11,339 pounds, constituting the Lily Flag winner of the Derby of Jerseys against the great Bison's Bells, whose record was: butter, 1,028 pounds 15 ounces; milk, 8,412 pounds 7 ounces.

Fell Dead.

These words are very familiar to our readers, as not a day passes without the report of the sudden death of some prominent citizen. The explanation is "Heart disease." Therefore beware if you have any of the following symptoms. Short breath, pain in side, tenderness in shoulder or arm, smothering spells, swollen ankles, asthmatic breathing, weak and hungry spells, fluttering of heart or irregular pulse. These symptoms mean heart disease. The most reliable remedy is Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which has saved thousands of lives. Book of testimonials free at Rogers Bros. who also sells the New Heart Cure.

Get New and Startling Facts at Druggists.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Not Much of Importance to the Country in the Session.

The work before congress continues to grow year by year. At the session just expiring 13,439 bills were introduced—3,604 in the senate and 9,835 in the house of representatives. Of course but a small portion of these bills succeeded in reaching the stage of enactment. The house had on Saturday passed ssmewhat less than 500 bills, of which 284 were passed by the house and sent to the president. Of the bills passed by the house less than half, 220, were public bills, including measures relating to the District of Columbia, 151 were private pension bills, 48 were bills to remove charges of desertion, and 41 were private bills of a miscellaneous character. The senate passed 691, but only 113 of these passed the house and reached the president. In the house 2 106 reports were made on bills, and in the senate 1,097 written reports were made. The total number of bills passed when congress finally adjourns will probably not much exceed 400.

Congress has not passed as large an amount of legislation of importance in the session just closing as it has done at some preceding sessions. It is not, of course, to be expected that a congress in which the two houses are of opposite political complexions can push through as great an amount of legislation as one in which the two houses are in political accord. The list of important measures passed by the two houses is not long. It includes among others the laws prohibiting the coming of Chinese into the United Stotes, granting an American registry to two ocean steamers of the Inman line on condition that two others be built for the company in the United States, making an appropriation for the expenses of the Behring sea arbitration, authorizing the president to enforce reciprocal canal rights between the United States and Canada, providing for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers working overtime since the passage of the eight hour law, requesting the loan from foreign governments of certain articles for the World's Fair, completing the allotment of lands to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, adding the secretary of agriculture to the list of officers entitled to succession to the presidency, authorizing the establishment of a branch national bank on the World's Fair grounds, authorizing the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America to be proclaimed a general holiday, and to protect foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair from prosecution for exhibiting wares protected by American patents and trade marks. Among the measures of importance which failed to be considered in either house, the most important is the Torrey bankruptcy bill, a measure which deserved to pass.

Both houses deserve some credit for failure of certain measures which have come before them. Of these measures the most important are the free coinage bill and the anti-options bill. It will be remembered that early in the session a free coinage bill failed to pass the house, though by a narrow margin. A similar measure was subsequently passed by the senate, but was defeated by the house to the great gratification of the friends of honest money throughout the country. In the case of the anti-options bill the case was somewhat different. An anti-options bill passed the house by a considerable majority, but in spite of the prestige thus gained it has thus far failed of passage in the senate, where the campaign of education which has been energetically waged against it seems to have produced some effect.—*Bradstreets.*

The poets sing, in dainty rhymes,
Of summer days and sunny climes,
Of beateous maidens, passing fair,
With witching eyes and waving hair,
Till, near the end, you're apt to see—
'Tis but an "ad" for P. F. P.;
that is, Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the infallible and guaranteed remedy for all kinds of female weakness, which cures the ailments of feeble, "rundown" and debilitated women and restores them to youthfulness and beauty once more. The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but $1 a bottle, and money refunded in every case if it doesn't give satisfaction. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

What an awful fate is that of Senor Don Talca, of Valparaiso, who kissed a young lady on the Plaza in January and was still in jail for it in July! The senorita whose lips he had sought by surprise prosecuted him and he was condemned to sixty day's imprisonment. He appealed, and there being no pettifogging lawyers leagued to cheat justice down there, the laws sentence was in effect enforced pending appeal, and the decision of the supreme tribunal finally added thirty days more to his sentence.

Last spring Dr. W. F. Morrison, of Yakima, planted 15 acres to hops, and not wishing to go to the heavy expense of poling them the first season, he sowed the field to Russian sunflowers, for the support of the young hop vines, and now the doctor finds that he has not only a pretty fair crop of hops, but he is preparing to harvest the sunflowers, which he estimates will yield over 100 bushels of seed. The stalks are like young trees, and it would be difficult to crowd some of the heads into a flour barrel.

Thackeray had a free pass over the Peninsulsr and Oriental steamship company's lines. Carlyle genially observed that 'penny ferry boats in Scotland always allowed a blind fiddler to cross for nothing to amuse the passengers. Thackeray never liked Carlyle much after that, and Carlyle said for his part he couldn't understand why.