

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.

# The Telephone-Register.

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.

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

REGISTER - Established August, 1881. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1889.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892.

VOL. IV. NO. 30

**HOTEL YAMHILL.**  
E. SANDEES, 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.

**W. F. DIELSCHNEIDER,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler.  
Dealer in All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware Clocks and Spectacles. McMinnville, Or.

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Specialty of surgery and diseases of women.  
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**J. C. MICHAUX,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.  
Jan. 21, '88.

**CALBREATH & GOUCHER,**  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.  
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(Office over Braly's Bank.)

**J. D. BAKER,**  
SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.  
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**H. MULLEN,**  
VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.  
Office at McMinnville Pharmacy.  
All diseases and ailments of the domestic animals treated day or night.

**RAMSEY & FENTON,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.  
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Office, Rooms 1 and 2 Union Block.

**McMINNVILLE TRUCK AND DRAY CO.,**  
CARLIN & COULTER, Proprietors.  
Goods of all descriptions moved and carefully handled guaranteed. Collections will be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds done cheap.

**The Duke of Yamhill.**  
The Ohio Improved Chester bear, Duke of Yamhill, No. 5426 property of Wm. H. Turner, will be permitted a limited number of sows this season. Can be seen at owner's farm 6 miles southwest of McMinnville, Ore. \$2.50 FEE.

**I. W. COWLES, LEE LAUGHLIN, E. C. APPERSON**  
McMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK.  
McMinnville, Oregon.  
Paid up Capital, \$50,000.  
Transacts a General Banking Business. Deposits Received Subject to Check. Interest allowed on time deposits. Sell sight exchange and telegraphic transfers on New York, San Francisco and Portland. Collections made on all accessible points. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.


**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 Finishing a Specialty.  
Work taken by Contract or by the Day. Experienced men employed.  
Third Street, McMinnville, Oregon.

**DERBY & BOYER,**  
Proprietors of The McMinnville  
**TILE FACTORY**  
Sited at the Southwest corner of the Fair Grounds. All sizes of  
First-Class Drain Tile  
Kept constantly on hand at lowest prices.  
DERBY & BOYER,  
McMinnville, Oregon.

**A. H. GAUNT**  
—DEALER 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 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, 15 1/2 ounces, in seven days.  
Dam Princess of Ashantee Old, (43,214), a most promising young cow. Average of dam and sire's dam 25 pounds, 10 1/2 ounces in seven days.  
ROYAL ASHANTEE is a solid fawn, with soft mellow skin and silky hair, long body, straight back, large barrel, short legs, clean cut throat, dished face, beautiful head and throughout of fine form.  
Royal Ashantee traces three times to the great Commahee, the greatest of Island prize-takers and the greatest progenitor of the breed.  
C. W. HOLMAN.

**OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL**  
MONMOUTH, OREGON.  
The Leading Normal School in the Northwest.



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THE STATE NORMAL is a live school, rapidly growing and rapidly adding to its facilities for the special training of teachers. Its graduates are in demand in all good positions. A gain of eighty per cent in attendance was made last year. An enrollment of 300 is anticipated for the next year. New members have been added to the Faculty, and additional apparatus supplied. A diploma from the school entitles one to teach in any county in the state without further examination. Normal, Normal Advanced, Business, Music and Art Departments. Special advantages in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

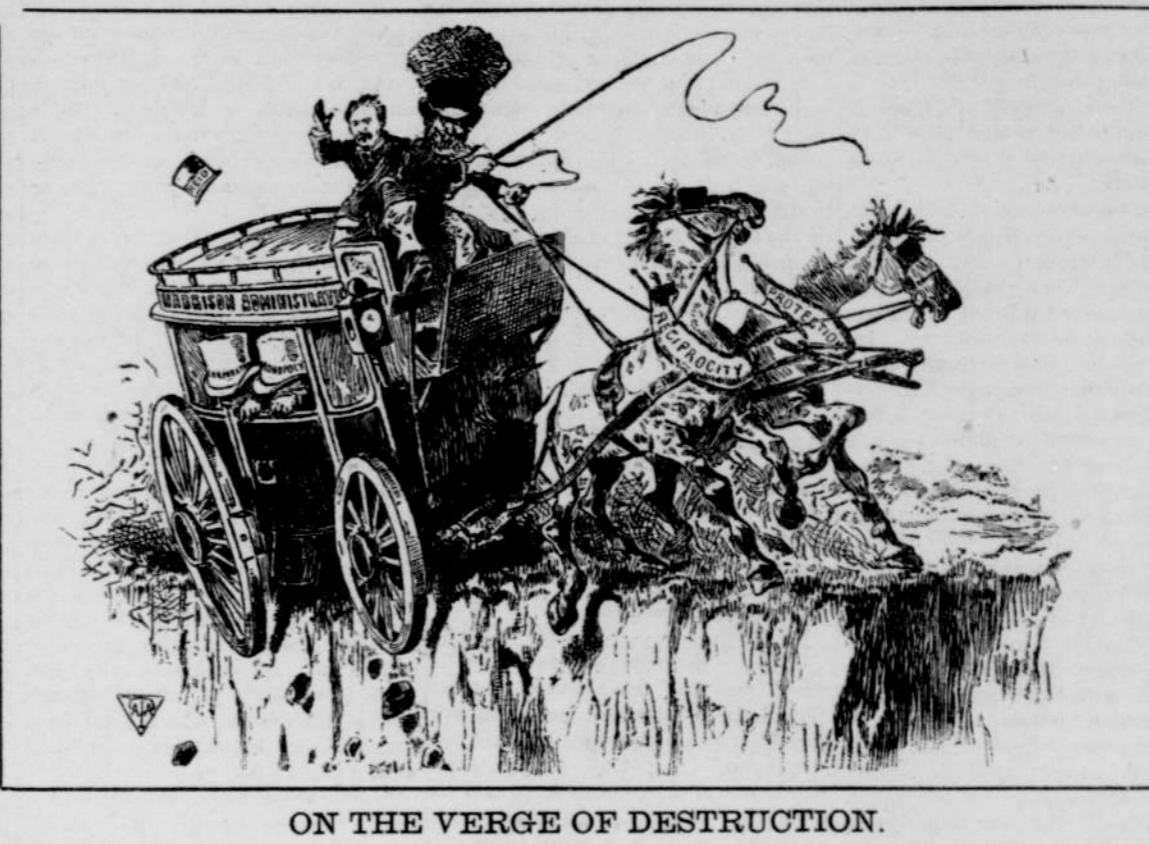
A year at school for \$150; Tuition reduced to \$6.25 Normal, and \$5.00 sub-Normal per term of Ten Weeks. Board at Normal Dining Hall \$1.50 per week; Furnished rooms \$1.00 per week. Board and lodging, private families, \$3.50 per week. Beautiful and healthful location; no saloons. First term opens Sept. 20th. For catalogue address

**P. L. CAMPBELL, A. B.,**  
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President. Vice President.

**THE PATENT EXPIRES.**  
THE TELEPHONE MONOPOLY WILL BE BROKEN.  
After the 7th of March, 1893, the Telephone Users Will be Able to Own the Instruments. One of the Greatest of Modern Inventions Opened for Public Use.

The original patent for the electrical telephony was granted to Alexander Graham Bell, of Salem, Mass., on March 7, 1876, the term of seventeen years. The patent expires March 7, 1893. On that day it will become free to the public, and thereafter all persons will be at liberty to set up shops, manufacture the instruments described in the patent, and make use of the invention. The following are the claims of the original Bell patent of March 7, 1876:

1. A system of telephony in which the receiver is set in vibration by the employment of undulatory currents of electricity, substantially as set forth.
2. The combination, substantially as set forth, of a permanent magnet or other body capable of inductive action with a closed circuit, so that the vibration of the one shall occasion electrical induction in the other, or in itself, and this I claim, whether the magnet be set in vibration in the neighborhood of the conducting wire forming the circuit, or whether the conducting wire be set in vibration in the neighborhood of the permanent magnet, or whether the conducting wire and the permanent magnet both simultaneously be set in vibration in each other's neighborhood.
3. The methods of producing undulations in a continuous voltaic current by the vibration or motion of bodies capable of inductive action, or by the vibration or motion of the conducting wire itself, in the neighborhood of such bodies, as set forth.
4. The method of producing undulation in a continuous voltaic circuit by gradually increasing and diminishing the resistance of the circuit, or by gradually increasing and diminishing the power of the battery, as set forth.
5. The method of, and the apparatus for, transmitting vocal or other sounds telegraphically, as herein described, by causing electrical undulations, similar in form to the vibrations of air accompanying the said vocal or other sounds, substantially as set forth.
6. If any one should be disposed to question the policy of granting patents for new inventions, some other example probably than the telephone would be needed in order to establish the contention. It is true that a number of alarming adjectives might be arrayed against the policy of patents, as illustrated by the grant of the Bell patent. It might be alleged, for example, as a direct result of this policy that a huge monopoly has been created, which from a single center, like a gigantic octopus, has extended its slimy members into every part of the land and fastened itself, with relentless grasp, upon the throats of the people, robbing them of their means, compelling them to submit to exorbitant and unreasoning demands.
7. It is true that this telephone octopus sucks in millions of money every year. In New York it installs instruments within your office or dwelling, runs wires for you underground, connects you with all business people and all the centers of business, waits night and day to answer instantly your calls, and then has the unblinking frontality to demand payment at the rate of twelve and a half dollars a month, if you live in New York—something less if you reside elsewhere. In addition to the above, this horrible octopus, if you dwell in New York, connects you with Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg and all the intermediate villages, towns and cities, for which it extorts such extra sums as 25 cents or 50 cents per long distance call. This ever-growing monster is constantly extending itself, and probably, before long, New York and Chicago will be telephonically connected.
8. From the last annual report of the Bell Telephone company, it appears that the number of instruments in use at the close of the year 1891 was 512,407, a large increase over the previous year. The total earnings for the year were \$4,472,290. The expenses were \$1,505,872, leaving the net earnings at \$2,966,418.
9. Admitting everything that can be said against the holders of the telephone patents, the injuries resulting from the monopoly are outweighed by a millionfold by the benefits conferred by the invention upon the public. It is substantially the same with respect to other new patented industries. While it is true as a general proposition that private monopolies are apt to result injuriously to the public interest, and therefore are to be avoided, still the policy that encourages the production of new inventions by the grant of temporary monopolies called patents, is found by experience to be highly advantageous to the public well.
10. It is upon this foundation our patent system chiefly rests. The inventor, lured by the promise of a patent, studies and labors to produce something new and useful, and if he succeeds, the law concedes to him the poor privilege of holding his invention for the period of seventeen years—a time so short it rarely suffices for more than a slight beginning toward the perfection and introduction of the invention. The public then come in and take full possession of the invention together with the results laboriously gathered by the inventor.
11. Poor as are the rewards of the inventor and short the term of his patent, there are people who complain; and in almost every congress there is a corps of members who try to break down the patent system, by the passage of bills



ON THE VERGE OF DESTRUCTION.

to shorten the term of patents or prohibit the pursuit of inventions, thus emasculating the patent law.

Bell seems to have had at the outset, when he took his telephone patent, only a very dim idea of its value and importance to the world. A student and teacher, unacquainted with business or the formation of trusts and companies, he parted with the patent for a comparatively small consideration. The purchasers have reaped some of the fruits of his genius; but the chief benefits will now accrue to the public. The patent is about to expire, and the telephone industry is only in its infancy. The owners of the patent have only introduced it to a trifling extent. They have built a few lines in the principal towns and cities. But when, by further experience, the art of telephoning becomes better understood, thousands of instruments will be used where now there is one.

The expiration of the telephone patent throws open to the public a new invention of incalculable value to the country. Its future development and expansion must necessarily give rise to many collateral new industries, furnishing wealth and employment for thousands of busy workers.

**THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.**  
The Delegates Appointed for the United States and Great Britain.

Official announcements have been made of the appointments of the delegates to the International Monetary Conference during the week. The appointments of those named on the part of the United States, have, with one exception, been foreshadowed for some time. It was certain from the first, of course, that General Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, would be a delegate. General Walker is perhaps the best known of American economists. He is at present the president of the Massachusetts institute of technology and the president of the American statistical society. He has had considerable experience in practical affairs in addition to his equipment as an economist. As is well known, General Walker was the superintendent of the Tenth Census and was a member of the international monetary conference of 1878. His name is the most distinguished in the list of the American delegates to the conference.

Mr. Henry W. Cannon was the successor of John Jay Knox as the controller of the currency, and is now the president of a national bank in New York. Senator Allison, of Iowa, is one of the most experienced legislators in the United States senate, having seen long service in both the house and the senate. He is chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, and is regarded as a leader in financial questions. Senator Jones, of Nevada, has been named as one of the most conspicuous and earnest advocates of free silver in the senate, though his name was not given to either of the free coinage measures which were before congress at the last session. Representative McCrary, of Kentucky, the remaining member of the delegation, is a representative who has devoted considerable attention to international affairs, and introduced the bill providing for the international monetary conference. Gen. Walker and Mr. Cannon are classed as in favor of international bimetallism, Senator Jones and Representative McCrary are free coinage men, while Senator Allison's views have not been so well defined.

Announcements have also been made of the appointments of delegates on the part of the British government and of the council of India. The British delegates are Sir C. W. Fremantle, Sir W. H. Houldsworth and Mr. Bertram Currie. The English delegation appears to have a leaning to bimetallism. Sir W. H. Houldsworth being classed as a bimetallist, and Mr. Currie being regarded as having inclinations that way. Sir C. W. Fremantle, it is said, will take no active part in the conference, being nominated on account of his position in the mint, of which he is deputy master. It is announced that another delegate will be appointed on the part of the British government, but the appointment will be made by the incoming Gladstone administration. The delegates named will, it appears, be a pronounced nonmetallist. The delegates appointed on the part of the Indian government are Gen. Richard Strachey and Mr. G. H. Murray, of the treasury. The personnel of the delegations from the other European countries has not apparently been determined as yet. It appears to be still uncertain as to where the conference will meet, but that is a matter which will be settled now very shortly.

a displacement of 6,052 tons. Germany is well supplied with torpedo boats, of which she has 85.

Italy is also suffering from a lack of funds for ship construction, but is completing her three big iron-clads, Re Umberto, Sardegna and Sicilia, of 13,251 tons, and various other unarmored vessels. A fourth iron clad of the same type with tonnage perhaps somewhat reduced, is in the programme for the coming year, together with two second class ironclads, six torpedo gunboats and ten torpedo boats. Austria is doing comparatively little in construction, but Russia is active, as always. A fine new Russian ship is the Barick, of 10,925 tons, while another armored cruiser of the same sort is in the new programme. This programme also includes three new battle ships of 10,960 tons of the Navarin type enlarged, besides two coast defense iron-clads of 2,000 tons, and various other vessels. The battle ship George the Victorious, of 10,280 tons, will be completed next year, and the Three Saints, of 12,700 tons, after Spain. Spain has increased her navy estimates and still shows considerable enterprise in cruisers and torpedo boats, but perhaps attracts relatively less attention than a few years ago.

Among the other powers China and Japan are still noticeable for their naval energy. Holland has her 4,000-ton turret ram, with other vessels under way. Norway and Sweden are gradually adding to their force, the Swedish ironclad Thule, of 3,125 tons, being worthy of mention. Denmark has an ironclad of 3,250 tons under construction, and one of 5,000 tons projected. Greece has had to curtail her naval ambition somewhat since receiving her three ironclads built in France, and Turkey's naval force seems to retrograde. Brazil has ordered two small cruisers of Armstrong and a training ship in France, which latter country has furnished the small cruiser Saragosa to Mexico. Chile has not yet received her Captain Prat, which caused her so much anxiety last winter.

A rapid glance over the naval progress of other nations gives us no reason to be dissatisfied with what has lately been accomplished by our own. Matters have greatly improved with us since Mr. Cleveland declared, in one of his messages, that "we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first class vessel of any important power. At that time the United States ranked nineteenth on the list of naval powers, being surpassed by such countries as Argentina and Portugal. Now it has gone ahead of most of the minor powers and will stand seventh on the list. Presumably we shall overhaul Spain and Germany in a few years more, leaving only Great Britain, France Italy and Russia ahead of us.

One of the notable incidents of the Columbus celebration of next year will be the holding of a great naval review in New York harbor. The review will be held in April next. The naval powers of the world have been invited to participate in invitations sent by the state department in pursuance of an act of congress authorizing the president to invite foreign powers. Notifications have been also sent to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the countries invited pointing out that it is the proposed celebration that it is the proposed celebration shall be commensurate with the importance of the historical event which it commemorates, and shall illustrate the extraordinary advance in the progress of naval architecture at the present time. The fleet of the United States, it is announced, will be composed of vessels of the most modern types.

An eccentric young woman in Michigan, possessed of beauty and wealth, has been taken to task for leading the old homestead with dynamite, with intent to touch it off, to the severing of families ties and the disintegration of the family. When arrested she took poison, and when a stomach pump arrested the poison she confessed, not only to the dynamite, but to burglary, larceny and sundry crimes equally unladylike. It is now believed that the deaths of her father, mother and sister, whose attentions had wearied her, the comforting assurance comes along with the news that she is in the asylum now, where it is hoped she will be less fatal and more circumspect generally.

The marriage of Chicago of the mother of a somewhat notorious actress is announced. The affair may not rate high socially, but it possessed scientific interest. The formal wedding documents set forth in terms so positive that galleys forbids the calling of it into question, that the age of the bride is thirty-eight. Possibly this is the first authentic instance wherein a mother of thirty-eight has a daughter hewn on two continents as at least thirty-nine.

A very illiterate woman in Atchison who is something of a gossip, had some rooms to rent and paid for a sign to be painted. The painter, who had suffered from her tongue, painted "Timors Wanted," and it now adorns her front porch.

**Full 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. Miller's New Heart Cure, which has saved thousands of lives. Book of testimonials free at Rogers' drug, who also sells the New Heart Cure.

**IF YOU WANT**  
Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Wall Paper  
or Picture Frames  
**AT BEDROCK PRICES,**  
GO TO  
**BURNS & DANIELS**  
They have the best and most complete stock this side of Portland and will always treat you right.

**BURNS & DANIELS.**

**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.

People usually go to the nearest place regardless of cost. We sell our goods cheap and deliver them at your door. You will be able to find every thing in the grocery line in our store.

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.

**MILLSAP & SON.**

**Combination? Yes**  
**O. O. HODSON**  
**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.**

**ONLY ONE DOLLAR.**  
**A YEAR**  
**FOR THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.**  
Best Local Paper in Yamhill.  
Will be Especially Interesting during the Fall Campaign. Subscribe Now.

**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, 15 1/2 ounces, in seven days.  
Dam Princess of Ashantee Old, (43,214), a most promising young cow. Average of dam and sire's dam 25 pounds, 10 1/2 ounces in seven days.  
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C. W. HOLMAN.