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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.

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The Telephone-Register.

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

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.

Look at the Map.

REGISTER—Established August, 1891. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1899. TELEPHONE—Established June, 1899.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

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HOTEL YAMHILL.

L. 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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The Ohio Improved Chester bear, Duke of Yamhill, No. 855 property of Wm. F. Turner, will be permitted a limited number of sows this season. Can be seen at owner's farm 6 miles southwest of McMinnville. FEE, \$2.50.

J. W. COWLES, LEE LAUGHLIN, E. C. APPERSON,

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House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter. The Only Sign Writer in the County.

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Proprietors of The McMinnville Tile Factory. Situated at the southwest corner of the Fair Grounds. All sizes of First-Class Drain Tile kept constantly on hand at lowest living prices.

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Royal Ashantee 24,214.

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

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They have the best and most complete stock this side of Portland and will always treat you right.

WE WANT YOUR EYE

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

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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.

COMBINATION? YES

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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.

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Graduates of the Normal Course are eligible to the

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Send for the new Catalogue. Fall Term opens Sept. 6th.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

REVIEW OF THE SESSION BY CONGRESSMAN WILSON.

Attempts to Amend the McKinley Law— Economy in Appropriations Wherever Possible—Conservation on Silver—What Congress Did Not Do.

The work of the recent session of congress has been summarized by Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, as follows:

The fundamental creed of the democratic party is that we are to work out our prosperity more by individual effort than by laws of congress. It is not a believer in high government or plentiful legislation. It seeks to confine all federal legislation in the field prescribed for it by the constitution, and it seeks to confine all legislation in limits where it cannot invade to the individual freedom of the citizen. To judge a democratic house, therefore we must consider not the quantity but the quality of the work it has done.

With an adverse senate and an unfriendly executive it would have been more bravado for the democratic house to enter upon any thorough course of reformatory legislation. It sought to relieve the burdens of the taxpayer and to stimulate American industry and commerce by repealing the most oppressive taxes of the McKinley bill. Having decided through its committee to attack that bill in detail rather than by a general revision it passed in turn six tariff bills as follows: Putting wool on the free list and reducing the duties on woolen goods; putting binding twine, cotton ties, and cotton bagging, as also machinery for making cotton bagging, on the free list; repealing duties on silver-lead ore and tin plate, and limiting the amount of wearing apparel that can be brought into the country free of duty. These six bills make up a substantial measure of relief and they carry the benefits of tariff reform home to the working people of the country. They would have been followed by other bills had not the senate shown its determination to ignore all of them. They led to a debate, especially the woolen and tin plate bills, that evoked a large number of very good tariff reform speeches, excellent contributions to the campaign of education. Any attempt to throw ridicule on them as not being a substantial fulfillment of democratic promises to the people is met by an assertion of a prominent republican member of the ways and means committee that they amount to a virtual repeal of the McKinley bill.

In the amount of its expenditures this house has not been able to reduce as much as it expected the appropriations of the fifty-first congress, because it could not repeal the laws of that congress that added so enormously to our annual budget. To be frank, the dependent pension bill of Mr. Reed's congress added many millions to our annual appropriations, and as all men know, pension legislation never goes backward. So with the subsidy and bounty bills of that congress, which this house was powerless to repeal.

But while it has not honestly the requirements of these laws the house has been in the main careful of its own expenditures. It has passed no new public building bills. It has passed fewer private building bills carrying appropriations than any recent congress, and its private pension bills have been more carefully scrutinized to separate the good from the bad.

On the silver question the house declined to pass the Bland bill and refused to take up the Stewart bill. Even those who believed that there was in these bills some potential benefit to the people who must admit that the democratic party could not have committed itself to free coinage at the rate proposed in those bills without throwing away every prospect of success in the presidential campaign and becoming for the time being almost a southern and sectional party. It was the highest political sagacity, what ever might have been the merits of the proposed legislation, to avoid a step certain to disrupt the party, and with that disruption firmly and permanently set in power the protected plutocracy, with full opportunity to plunder the people with new tariff bills and to subjugate them with force bills.

The present house does not suffer in any point in comparison with the last. It has had a code of rules and an administration of its rules that did not become anticlerical or partisan, and the rights of its small minority of republican and third party members have been uniformly respected.

It has been notably free from acrimonious debates, and its records nowhere show the passionate and indignant protests of a wronged minority which marred the proceedings of the last house.

I have never known a house in which there has been less unbecoming partisan debating or one in which there was less effort to manufacture campaign material on the eve of a national election.

If the house has been thwarted by the senate in its general work and in its effort to lessen the burdens of the people, it has given proof of its desire to do both, and has been always tender in adding new charges upon the treasury.

It did not increase taxes. It passed no subsidy bill. It voted no bounties. It passed no bills to overthrow elections in the states. It treated no republican seats for democratic contestants, except in one case, and that upon a practically unanimous committee report. It did not rob the minority of their rights or servilely surrender its own rights into the hands of its speaker and its committee on rules. If under firm discipline and recognized leadership it might have done all that it did more expeditiously and have added other

THE WARMEST PLACE ON EARTH.

This Honor is Now Given to a Valley in Southern California.

There are several of these "claimants" for the highest temperature on the inhabited globe. The Central Sahara registers a mean of 97 degrees in July. Central Australia boasts of 94 degrees in January—a mean which is attained in South California and inner Arabia in midsummer. But a recent report of the New York Meteorological Bureau tells us that a California valley between seventy and eighty miles to the east of the Sierra Nevada, running in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction between two mountain ranges—Tuneral (9000 feet) and the Amargosa (10,000 feet)—has the highest temperature yet recorded. This valley lies below the sea level at a depth variously estimated at from 100 to 175 feet, and its reputation for excessive heat and low humidity is built upon such tragic incidents as sudden death from insolation incurred by those who have ventured into it, culminating in the total extinction of an immigrant party from heat and thirst, in 1859. The latter occurrence, indeed, gave it the title it goes by—"Death Valley." The report above referred to sets forth that in four months out of five during which readings were taken, the mean temperature rose above 90 degrees, in July and August exceeding 100 degrees, while the mean for the entire period was not less than 94 degrees. The minimum was usually above seventy, while an absolute maximum of 122 degrees was registered on three successive days at the end of June and beginning of July. On July 18, 1891, the New York meteorologists had the uncomfortable experience in Death Valley of spending a day in which the maximum temperature was 129 degrees, the minimum 99 degrees, and the mean of all hours 108.6 degrees, while the hottest spell of all occurred from this day onward to July 24th, when the minimum never fell below 88 degrees, and the maximum ranged between 119 degrees and 121 degrees. The rainfall during the five months reached a total of only 1.40. The winds, on the other hand, were of great force and frequency, those from the south prevailing every three or four days, while their velocity would rise from thirty miles an hour to over forty-five miles. Such gales were of brief duration, but one of them, on June 17, lasted from 10:40 a. m. till 6 p. m. as "one hot continuous blast," the temperature of the day being 112 degrees. These high winds assume the character of the simoon of the Sahara, the loose, friable soil contributing clouds of sand, which often conceal the surrounding mountains. What with the heat and the nature of the soil vegetation of the valley indeed well nigh non-existent. Animal life was hardly to be seen; the stinging gnat by day, and the snake, the lizard and the horned toad by night were its only representatives. But for one transient flock of blackbirds no winged creatures were to be seen by the New York observers, who might have given the valley the name bestowed by Virgil on a similar region from the same phenomenon, viz., "Avernus."—London Lancet

A COMPARISON.

THE EARTH AND THE SMALL MOON OF MARS.

A Phobos Being of the Earth, takes a Step of 3000 Phobian Feet—A Postage Stamp Would Cover Four Phobian City Lots.

The scrutiny of the planet Mars by astronomers during the summer of 1892 with the aid of more powerful telescopes and better equipped observatories than have existed at former favorable periods of observations, and the sensational articles concerning this planet and its two little moons that have appeared in the daily papers, have aroused great popular interest in the affairs of the earth's next door neighbor of the solar system.

The satellites are peculiar as being the smallest heavenly bodies whose orbits and sizes have been even approximately determined.

Phobos, the inner moon, having a diameter of about eight miles, is of a size easily comparable with the earth and objects upon the earth's surface, its diameter and circumference being respectively almost exactly one-tenth and one-fifth of the earth's diameter and circumference.

Let us suppose everything on the surface of the earth to be reproduced on the surface of Phobos, as men, trees, ships, mountains, rivers, etc., all reduced in size proportionately. It is only necessary to divide by one thousand the dimensions of any earthly object to ascertain its dimensions as modeled on a Phobian scale.

A man six feet high would, on this scale, stand 0.072 inch of our measure on Phobos, and looking down with our human eyes to find him, we should have to look for an oval object about 0.072 inch diameter in its longest dimension, as we should see only the head and shoulders. A good magnifying glass would be needed to determine the real character of the mere speck that would be visible to an unaided human eye at a distance of two or three feet from the surface, on which it would be seen to crawl with a painfully slow motion.

A few species of our larger birds could be seen in flight without a magnifying glass; only a few, the ostrich, the condor, the swan, could thus be discerned when their wings were not extended.

The altitude of the highest mountains would not exceed thirty, and the profoundest depths of earthly seas yet sounded would be represented by 25 of our feet.

A ship of the size of the Great Eastern sailing on a Phobian ocean would be less than 7/8 inches long. A whale of average size reduced to our Phobian scale would be less than five-eighths of an inch long.

A railway train of ten vestibule cars with locomotive and tender would have a length of less than six of our inches and its breadth would be represented by a line less than 0.02 inch in thickness.

An earthly river two miles in width and one hundred feet deep would be represented on Phobos by a stream a little more than ten and one-half of our feet wide and one and one-fifth inches in depth. Let this river be frozen over with a sheet of ice four Phobian feet thick and the ice would be only as thick as an ordinary sheet of drawing paper.

A square of two and one-half inches on each side would represent a Phobian acre of land. A United States postage stamp would cover a space of over three Phobian city lots. A city like New York built to the Phobian scale would have streets ranging from four-tenths to one and two tenths inches wide, and these would pass between buildings ranging from six-tenths of an inch to two and four-tenths inches high.

Having thus constructed an earth to the scale of Phobos, in which, to unaided human eyes, only the largest quadrupeds and fishes would be visible wherein we should have to look for all but the largest birds with microscopes, and in which all insect life would be undiscernible by any means at present known to us. Let us suppose an ordinary sized man transferred to its surface.

If he is a good pedestrian, he could walk over the Phobian equator, circumnavigating the globe in six hours, making strides of 3000 Phobian feet. The soles of his walking boots would be 30 Phobian feet thick. Each hair of his head would be ten Phobian inches in diameter. His feet would be 900 Phobian

Why, Man, He Doth Bestride The World Like a Colossus.

—Shakespeare.

THE TRANSBIEN RAILWAY.

The construction of Transbién railway is under way, and 12,000 men are employed on the eastern section. Of these, 1,300 are convicts, 1,500 exiles, 2,100 soldiers, 300 Russian workmen and 6,900 Chinese and Koreans. Work is now in progress along the entire line. Everything is ready for the construction of the stations and the fixing of the telegraph posts, and it is expected that sixty-two miles will be completed this autumn.

Call on Rhodes & Rhodes for bargains in real estate. They will show you property and give prices with the best terms.



"Why, Man, He Doth Bestride The World Like a Colossus."—Shakespeare.

trouble brought on by the vibration of the sulky, and Marvin said to me only yesterday, 'Do you know, Mr. Bonner that this vibration will bring the best of us down.' It will prove a blessing to drivers who have long strings of horses to work and ride many miles each day in their back breaking sulks.

"Does the new tire mean a record of 250 in the next three or four years?" Mr. Bonner shook his head.

"No, no," he said, slowly, but at the suggestion 205 he nodded affirmatively. "Yes, it may come to that, but I never prophesied."

"Will you start Sunol to lower Nancy's record?"

"Later in the year, in the fall some time, I should like to see what she can do with this new sulky that has done so much for the other races. Maud S. is being bred now, and is of course, out of the question."

"Have you ordered a pneumatic sulky for Sunol yet?"

"No, I shall wait a week or two. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to which is better, a 28-inch wheel or a 32-inch. Marvin has ordered one for himself with 32-inch wheels. We shall all know better, though, after we have the chance of seeing the new tire and bearings in the Springfield and Hartford races."

"There is one thing about the new tire which has impressed me greatly," added Mr. Bonner. "It seems that it enables bicyclists to turn corners with great ease, and it ought to perform a similar service for trotters. In my opinion it will bring the circular track up to the kite string, which has had an advantage hitherto in that it had less corners. I think it will put the circular track into favor again for speed."

The striking thing about the new sulky is the low wheels. In the old-style vehicle the driver sat between them. Now he sits above them. The wheels average about thirty inches in diameter, about the same as a safety bicycle seen on the roads and tracks. It has ball bearings wherever the axle is played for an axle. In the old sulky the wheel turned on a greased axle. Now in the hub of the wheel is a row of balls about the size of luskshot and as hard as steel. The axle is placed on these balls which eliminate the old time cone bearing friction. The rim of the sulky is of wood and the spokes also, but many horsemen are applying to the bicycle dealers for regular bicycle wheels to be attached directly to the sulky. The average weight of a road safety bicycle is from 35 to 45 pounds. Of a racer, 20 pounds. A sulky with the pneumatic tire attachment gets down in weight to about 40 pounds. The tire, which is of rubber, is blown up with air the same as in a bicycle. An inch and a quarter tire, or even larger, is left hollow and is pumped full of air by means of a small pump. The hole is then made air tight and the tire will then remain firm until the air leaks out through a puncture or faulty stitching. In the early days of the pneumatic tire the solid tire racers got revenge for less speed by sprinkling tacks over the course. They would puncture the rubber and thus in a few seconds leave the rider a useless wheel.

The sulky that did the best work on the grand circuit in the west recently had a wheel about 28 inches high. Though Mr. Bonner did not feel like passing upon the best size of wheel, western horsemen consider that the low wheels do not give any advantage; rather that the ball bearings and tires enabled the 28-inch sulky to win in spite of the low wheels. They say that the long-accepted theories concerning high wheels cannot easily be disproven and that it will not be long before horsemen will want sulky having wheels of the usual height but supplied with frictionless bearings and pneumatic tires.

Patent medicines differ—One has reasonableness, another has not. One has reputation—another has not. One has confidence, born of success—another has only "hopes."

Don't take it for granted that all patent medicines are alike. They are not. Let the years of uninterrupted success and the tens of thousands of cured and happy men and women, place Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription on the side of the comparison to which they belong. And there isn't a state or territory, no—nor hardly a country in the world, whether its people realize it or not, but have men and women in them that's happier because of their discovery and their effects.

Think of this in health. Think of it in sickness. And then think whether you can afford to make the trial if the makers can afford to take the risk to give you your money back, as they do, if they do not benefit or cure you.

The Englishman's Sundry Words.

"I am a free-trader, but there is one thing I do not care to see imported, and that is British profanity," said C. M. Sanborn, at the Southern. There is something repulsive about English profanity, and yet is not, according to orthodox standards, as wicked as our own swear words. The Englishman seldom takes the name of the Almighty in vain; he does not even consign his enemy to Malebolge. His most emphatic imprecations are "blasted" and "bloody," but he uses them with such reckless vigor that "dammit" sounds like a Sunday school phrase in comparison. An American may use his whole vocabulary of "cuss words" in London without attracting much attention, but let a cockney caddy begin to "blast the bloody hizz" of his old crowbar and every lady in the block puts her fingers in her ears and rolls up her eyes in pious horror."—Globe-Democrat.