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

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

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1892.

VOL. IV. NO. 36

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SHOOT ROUND A CORNER.

ABORIGINES DO WHAT SCIENCE DECLARES IMPOSSIBLE.

Baseball Curves Nowhere in Comparison—Says that can Give Crack Pitchers Cards and Spades—How to Hit a Man on The Other Side of a House—Queer Weapons that Defy All Natural Laws.

Notably but an Australian black fellow can throw a club round a corner, and so truly that it shall return and fall at his feet, for that is in effect what a half dozen woolly aborigines of North Queensland did yesterday at Central park and did so often and so easily as to demonstrate their superiority to all ordinary laws of projectiles.

They were natives of the "Ingham" flies, and looked it, with their seared skins, and their hair, which had been hindered in heating and grew livid, and they were left that covered some of them completely, says the San Francisco Examiner. They were at the park to show their skill in using the boomerang and satisfied even the most exacting spectator after he had seen one of the edged clubs sail away toward the new city hall and after he had forgotten all about it being thrown, see it come hurtling back from the direction of Mission street, singing a song of fractures and gashes in anything it might hit and fall close by the savage who threw it.

There were six of the black fellows and two "Jins," the latter being the generic name for the feminine black of the bush country far north in Queensland.

Since the return of the first traveler to the Antipodes there have been tales of little men who could perform seemingly impossible feats with "boomerangs," and the tales have received credence among children, only to be put away with other chimeras as years advanced. Nobody believes that the boomerang can be thrown as Black Bill and his fellows throw it, and this veracious report of what they did yesterday will go as a fairy story with all who do not take the trouble to see the weapon thrown.

They were a delectable lot of gorillas as they pranced out from a shed, with no protection from the sun and wind but a handful of elbow-joint shaped slats of wood each.

Not very large men, and very spindling as to the lower limbs, but firm and full of chest, with good shoulders and wiry arms.

A motley crowd, suggestive of missionary stew and broiled navigator, their skins were velvet amber and their eyes brightly black. Large mouth and good teeth often shown helped the cannibalistic realism of the show. But they were mild and very much interested in showing off their boomerangs.

One after another they stepped to the front, and after balancing as a baseball pitcher does, slashed out with the hand holding the boomerang and sent it forward for a few yards. Then the infernal machine began to click and whirled forty or fifty feet from the ground before to traverse a circle, great in proportion to the impetus given.



FREEZE OUT.

When the Mercury Goes Below 100 People Freeze to Death. The hottest region on the earth's surface is on the south-western coast of Persia, on the border of the Persian gulf. For forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above 100 degrees in the shade, night and day; and to often run up as high as 130 degrees in the middle of the afternoon.

At Bahrin, in the center of the most torrid part of this torrid belt, as though it were nature's intention to make the place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is something unknown.

Great shafts have been sunk to depths of 100, 200, 300, and even 500 feet, but always with the same result—no water. This serious drawback notwithstanding, a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there, thanks to copious springs which burst forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore.

The water from these springs is obtained in a most novel and curious manner. An enthusiastic democratic restaurateur managed that of furnishing the people of Bahrin with the life giving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated and bring away with them hundreds of skin bags full of the water each day.

"Machadores," whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrin with the life giving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated and bring away with them hundreds of skin bags full of the water each day.

An improvement is effected in the flight of the boomerang by giving the arms a slight lateral twist by which it causes to rise by virtue of its rotation screwing itself up in the air as a flying top rises to the ceiling. It is by means of this addition that the weapon is sometimes made to strike an object, in its fall to the ground behind the thrower.

As to the material from which to make boomerangs the black fellows care little, only so that the wood be close-grained, tough and heavy. In Queensland they are made from "serrol wood," a species of dwarf oak, of which the wood when dried and oiled becomes pink; or iron-bark wood is used, still harder and heavier. The weapons have been made of oak, hickory, ash and other woods, all of which serve well except that they chip after much use.

KOREAN PAPER.

Manufacture and Use of a Valuable Asiatic Product.

A leading manufacturer of the strange hermit kingdom of Korea is paper, writes Consul General Heard from Seoul. Korean paper is highly esteemed and always forms part of royal presents and of the tribute paid to China.

It is made from a bush of the mulberry order, which is indigenous, growing in many parts of the kingdom, but thriving best in the moist, warm climate of the south. It is chiefly raised from cuttings for this special purpose, and the wild and cultivated plants are said to be of equal value.

The bark, which alone is used, is generally gathered in the spring, and is boiled for a long time in water in which a quantity of wood ashes has been mixed till it becomes a pulp, the mass having been heated during the whole time of the boiling. Fine bamboo screens are then placed in shallow wooden vats and a ladle full of the pulp is evenly spread over the screen by a dexterous circular motion of the hand. The operation is repeated once or twice, or as often as may be necessary—the more frequent the operation the finer the paper—and the screen allowed to drain into the vats till a proper consistency is reached, the dripping being thus saved.

They are then placed on a hot floor to dry. After the drying has proceeded far enough the paper is laid on a hot floor and ironed by hand. The long lines in the paper show strands of the bamboo screens and their nearness, distinction or absence indicates the fineness or otherwise of the paper. They are almost imperceptible in some grades of paper, while in others they are distinct and far apart. Paper is made by the Paper Guild, a numerous and prosperous association.—Chicago News.

Something New. The new Time Card, which is now in effect, via the Wisconsin Central Lines, with all Western Connections, affords the traveling public the best facilities via St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago and all points East and South.

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An Ancient City. William Hamley, of Ashland, who has just returned from a trip through Eastern Oregon, reports that on the desert near Silver Lake the site of an ancient city has been discovered. One side of the square has been traced for four or five hundred yards. The top is just above the surface and is about four feet wide, made of cement similar to those of Arizona and Mexico. The city evidently antedates the Aztecs and Toltecs. No thoroughbred geologist has yet visited the ruins. The cowboys have done a little prospecting on their own hook. Among other things found in the imprint of the cement work, showing that the bodocarrers of those days went barefooted. A cast of a large sized moccasin was also found. It is quite likely the city was built upon the shore of Silver Lake, which is now distant 30 miles.

OBDDURACY OF CHOLERA GERMS.

Found to Remain Dormant for Years and Then be Fatal to Life.

The fact that, in the cases of real cholera reported in New York, the origin of only two or three can be directly traced to contact with lately arrived immigrants furnishes no ground for serious alarm. It is probable that the germs deposited during the visitations of 1854 have never been entirely eradicated, but since those germs produced no dangerous outbreak during an interval of twelve years it follows that their presence is not necessarily menacing of an epidemic now. On the contrary, the progress of sanitary science, the greater knowledge obtained of the character of the disease, the conditions favorable to its propagation and the best means of preventing its spread, give assurance of our capacity to meet and overcome it.

The belief that the germs have been lying dormant in New York since 1854, or even as far back as 1849 or 1852, is sustained by the almost yearly recurrence of cases. The number of deaths from cholera in 1852 was 3,513. Two years later there were 971 deaths. The mortality statistics for 1855, 1840, 1844, 1845 and 1848 indicates the continued presence and persistence of the germs. The epidemic for 1849 carried off 5,971 victims. The following season 57 cases were reported. In 1852 there were 374 deaths and in 1853 23. Then came the epidemic of 1854 with a mortality list of over 2,500. From that time until 1877 there was not a year in which the city was entirely free from cholera, and although the registrar of vital statistics reports no genuine instance of the malady in the interval of the succeeding fifteen years the unexplained cases, which have occurred since the 6th inst, suggests the possibility that the germs may have been dormant for that period.

While these facts render tenable the theory that a thickly settled community which has once suffered severely from an epidemic of Asiatic cholera can never be confident of having thoroughly exterminated the bacilli which are recognized to-day as the exciting cause of the disease, they also show that frequent and violent returns of it are extremely unlikely, even when the extraordinary vigilance which an epidemic induces has been relaxed. It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that, with all the skill, knowledge and sanitary resources which we command, cholera can never again rage here as it raged in 1852 and 1849. The disease itself has lost none of its malignant intensity, but we know how to treat it and fight it so much better than we did upon former occasions that there is not the slightest ground for fear of an epidemic. He who observes the precautions recommended by the board of health can go his way with a feeling of security.—Brooklyn Eagle.

HALF BOILED, HALF ROASTED. Two Recipes Give the Old Greek Method of Cooking a Pig. Mix boiled hog's lard and milk with thick gruel. Stir it well together with fresh cheese, yolks of eggs and brains. Wrap it in a fragrant figleaf and boil in the gravy of a chicken or a kid. When taken out remove the leaf and some it in a potful of boiling water. The name of this conestible is derived from the figleaf, says Fraser's Magazine, but the mixture consists of equal parts of each, but rather more eggs, because this gives its consistency. The recipe has been a popular dish among the Greeks. To us it seems about as nice as a casserole eaten with brown sugar. Aristophanes mentions a thrium of salt fish and a thrium of fat. In "The Frogs" there is a dismal joke in the form of a reasonable objection made to leaping from a high tower: "I should lose two figleaves of brain." The word occurs no less than twelve times in the fragments of the comic poet's (according to Meineke's index).

Athenaeus, in the ninth book, represents a rook giving an account of how a sucking pig was put on a table with half of it roasted and the other half boiled, its paunch being filled with small birds of various kinds, yolks of eggs and force-meat well peppered. "The pig was killed," says the chief, "by a shallow stab under the shoulder. After nearly all the blood had run from it I rinsed the contents of the paunch out all and, several times carefully with wine, and hung it up by the feet. Then I gave it another good soaking in wine, and having first boiled with plenty of pepper the tit-bits of the force meat, I stuffed them in through the mouth, pouring in plenty of very rich gravy. Next I plastered half the pig with dough made of barley meal moistened with oil and wine. Then I put it in the oven on a bronze supporter and baked it slowly, so as neither to burn it nor take it off underneath. When the skin was nicely browned I conjectured that the part beneath the dough was sufficiently cooked, and so, gentlemen, I took of the barley meal and placed it on the table for you—boiled or roast, as you please."

King George of Greece is so much of a democrat that court ceremony has become obsolete at Athens. The King welcomes his visitors in a most informal way and chats with them on terms of equality. Among the decorations of his study are photographs of the late Princess Alexandra, showing her at all ages and at every epoch of her life. "It seems," says an Athens correspondent, "as if the King had been unwilling to raise his eyes or take a step without seeing before him the image of his dead daughter."

It seems strange, but it should have probably been observed that a cold-blooded man will sometimes get boiling mad.

Remember that C. H. Cook carries a full line of Graham in small sacks, corn meal and wheatlets, D. street.