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.

Look at the Map.

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, OCTOBER 27, 1892.

VOL. IV. NO. 39

W. F. DIELSCHNEIDER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Dealer in All Kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware Clocks and Spectacles. McMINNVILLE, OR.

J. P. TURNEY,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Specialty of surgery and diseases of women

UNION BLOCK - McMINNVILLE, OR.

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LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Jan. 21, '88.

CALBREATH & GOUCHER,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

(Office over Braly's Bank.)

McMINNVILLE, - - - - OREGON.

J. D. BAKER,

SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Office Upstairs in the Garrison Building.

RAMSEY & FENTON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

McMinnville, - - - - Oregon.

Office, Rooms 1 and 2 Union Block.

W. E. MARTIN

Has the Finest Saloon in the City and keeps the Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Billiard, Pool and Card rooms in connection. Pabst Millwaukee Beer on draught.

McMINNVILLE

TRUCK AND DRAY CO.,

CARLIN & COULTER, Proprietors

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

The Duke of Yamhill.

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.
FEE, - - - - $2.50

New Chinese Star Laundry

Does the finest washing and ironing in the city Rates reasonable Leave order at the foot of 4th St. on A. Now in operation.

HIN LOY, Prop.

THE COMMERCIAL STABLE!

Gates & Henry, Props.

McMinnville, - Oregon.

Livery, Feed and Sale!

Everything New

And Firstclass.

Special Accommodations for Commercial Travellers.

Corner Second and E Streets, one block from Cooks hotel.

J. W. COWLS, President. LEE LAUGHLIN, Vice President. E. C. APPERSON, Cashier

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 Furnishing a Specialty.

Work taken by Contract or by the Day. Experienced men employed.

Third Street, McMinnville, Oregon.

DERBY & BOYER,

Proprietors of The McMinnville

TILE TILE FACTORY TILE TILE

Situated at the Southwest corner of the Fair Grounds. All sizes of

First-Class Drain Tile

kept constantly on hand at lowest living prices. DERBY & BOYER,
41- 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.

Red Front Grocery,

MILLSAP & SON, Props.

Of the fine business houses
Of McMinnville to-day,
We have something
Of Millsap's grocery to say.

We'll speak of his store,
With good things complete,
For he surely has everything
Wholesome to eat.

Best of coffees, best of teas,
Best of butter, best of cheese,
Best of sugars, best of spices,
Best of all at moderate prices.

Millsap & Son have on hand
Family flour of finest brand. [fruit,
Canned goods, preserves, delicious
And pickles that we know will suit.

Nuts and raisins, mustard keen,
Soap, starch and bluing, kerosene,
Tobacco, for to smoke or chew,
And excellent cigars for sale to you.

All kinds of fancy cakes for tea
At Millsap's grocery you may see;
And crackers, too, of every grade
And choice confections are displayed

Unto your interest it will be
To purchase here; call in and see.
This is the hobby, mark it well:
None but the best of goods they sell.
And prices low, as heretofore,
At Millsap & Son's grocery store.

JUDGE NELSON'S DECISION.

Speaking of patent medicines, the judge says: "I wish to deal fairly and honorably with all, and when I find an article that will do what it is recommended to do, I am not ashamed to say so. I am acquainted with Dr. Vanderpool (having been treated by him for cancer), and have used his blood modicine, known as the S. B. Headache and Liver cure, and while I am seventy-five years old, and have used many pills and other remedies for the blood, liver and kidneys, I must say that for a kidney tonic in Bright's disease, as an alterative for the blood, or to correct the action of the stomach and bowels it is a very superior remedy, and beats anything I ever tried.

J. B. NELSON, Yakima, Wash.

At 50 cents a bottle, it is the poor man's friend and family doctor.

JAMES EDSON,

Carlton, - Oregon,

Importer and Breeder of

RECORDED POLAND CHINA HOGS

And Cotswold Sheep

Forty-eight head of sheep and seventy-five head of hogs—Young stock for sale.

Notice of Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of the County Court of the County of Yamhill and State of Oregon of date October 8th, A. D. 1892, in the matter of the estate of Joel Stowdecer sd and under and by virtue of the terms of last will and testament of said decedent the undersigned as the excentor of said estate will on Saturday the 26th day of November, A D 1892, duly sell at public auction for cash in hand at the Court house door at McMinnville, Oregon, at the hour of one o'clock p m of said day, the following described real premises belonging to said estate to-wit:

The donation land claim of James P. Yocum in township 5 south, range 5 west of the Willamette Meridian in Yamhill county State of Oregon, containing 160 acres more or less, and also the following described parcel to-wit: Beginning at a point 1 82 chains west of the northeast corner of said donation land claim, thence west 13.52 chains, thence north 10 degrees and 15 minutes, west 7.03 chains, thence north 3 degrees east, 9.00 chains, thence north 10 degrees east, 12.69 chains, thence easterly parallel with south boundary of James Coleman's donation land claim, 5.38 chains, thence easterly to east line of James Coleman's donation land claim, 134½ rods northerly from southeast corner of said claim, thence southerly on east boundary of said claim, 134½ rods, thence west on the south boundary line, 1.32 chains, thence south, 4.10 chains to the place of beginning, containing 46 acres situated in said county and state and described on pages 460 and 461 of book "P" of the records of deeds of said county.

Dated this 18th of October, A. D. 1892

ISAAC LAMBRIGHT,
Executor of said estate.

RAMSEY & FENTON,
Oct 20-43 Attorneys for estate.

BileBeans

Small

Guaranteed to cure Bilious attacks, Sick Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

MAC VEAGH REPENTS.

HE WILL VOTE FOR CLEVELAND THIS YEAR.

Was the Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Garfield--His Reasons for Supporting Cleveland.

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, who was Attorney-General in President Garfield's Cabinet, has sent the following letter to John W. Carter, Secretary of the Massachusetts Reform Club:

Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1892.

"John W. Carter, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Reform Club."

"Your cordial invitation to address the citizens of Boston on the issues of the canvass happens to reach me just when professional engagements prevent my naming a time when I can do so, but you are quite right in concluding that I intend to vote for Mr. Cleveland.

"Entertaining the convictions I do, no other course is open to me and I cheerfully accord to the supporters of President Harrison the same sense of public duty by which I claim to be actuated. As both parties have presented the same unexceptional candidates there is no reason why the difference which exists upon questions of public policy should be discussed otherwise than in good humor and with entire respect for each other's opinions.

"In the present campaign what may fairly be called the false alarms of the canvass will prove of little value because of the general confidence in the safe and conservative character of both candidates. The average voter knows that free trade is impossible in this country for the conclusive reason that the vast revenues now required to meet the expenses of the government will necessarily afford a far higher degree of protection to our established and prosperous manufacturers then either Alexander Hamilton or Henry Clay thought desirable in the infancy of our weak and struggling industries. The average voter also knows that the irredeemable paper currency in use before the war can never reappear. On the other hand, he knows as well that no system of duties on imports, however inequitable, can prevent our continued growth in wealth, in manufactures, and in population—a growth due to the incomparable gifts of Providence, the intelligence and energy of the people, and the blessings of free institutions.

"While I am more than ever resolved to keep duty to country far above any ties of party, I find myself at present in general accord with the democratic party, and willing to trust its course in the future. The insight, the courage, and the patriotism the masses of the party exhibited in compelling the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, when he was without a single office holder to support his candidacy, seem to demand that I should meet them in the same spirit and act with them as long as they maintain that high standard of policy and of administration. It is the more easy to do so because the republican party, securing its return to power four years ago by promising to preserve matters as they were, at once embarked upon what I regard as a reckless and revolutionary policy, even overturning all the safeguards of legislation in the House of Representatives in their haste to pass the Force bill and the McKinley bill, both to my mind unnecessary and unwise measures.

"The opposition to the Force bill, as not only sure to create far greater evils than it could cure, but as also subversive of the rights of the states, has become so earnest and whispered that it is said to have been abandoned; but it must be forgotten that only two years ago such a measure was warmly advocated by President Harrison earnestly supported by the republican party, and very narrowly escaped becoming a law.

"There is no pretence, however, that the McKinley bill is abandoned. On the contrary, our express approval of it is demanded. No doubt that bill, which I cannot but think was an uncalled-for disturbance of the then existing tariff, greatly benefited a few interests, but certainly it oppressed many others. Of the protected industries themselves, many were then, as now, in far more urgent need of free raw materials than of higher protection; but with raw materials on the free list the bill could not have been passed, for those having such materials for sale controlled enough votes to defeat it, and they were very likely to do so if their bounties were discontinued. The manufacturers needing free raw material were obliged to join in the objectional process of increasing prices by restricting production, thus adding to the number of trusts by which the price of the necessesaries of life is placed at the mercy of unlawful combinations of capital. It is not surprising that labor, believeing itself to be oppressed, soon rose in revolt; and civil war has actually raged in four different sections of the country. And, of course, the farmers, paying more for what they buy and getting less for what they sell, grow poorer day by day, and excellent farms in some of the most fertile sections of this most highly protected state will hardly bring the cost of the buildings upon them.

"But the economic evils, however great of the McKinley bill, and the unreasonable system of protection it represents, are of far less importance to my mind than the moral evils which follow in their wake. In deciding for what purpose the masses of the people may properly be taxed, it must not be forgotten that taxes have a wonderful capacity for filtering through all intervening obstacles till they reached the bowed back of toil and resting there; and therefore the giving of the bounties under any form of taxation is mainly the giving away of the wages of labor. The sad truth that the curse of the poor is their poverty is illustrated in nothing more clearly than in the undue share they suffer of the burdens of taxation.

"But apart from this consideration, ought not taxes only be imposed as required for public purposes, or may they also be imposed for the pecuniary advantage of such persons or classes as are able to control congressional action in their favor? It seems to me like a travesty on taxation to require, as the McKinley bill does, the farmer who grows corn in Indiana to pay a bonuty to the farmer who produces cane sugar in Louisianna, or to require the farmer who grows wheat in Pennsylvania to pay a bounty to the farmer who produces maple sugar in Vermont; but it is nearer tragedy than travesty to tax the masses of the people to increase the wealth of the very wealthy owners of most of our protected industries. But even such inequality and injustice are the least of its evils, for while such a system endures, political corruption is absolutely sure to increase, such a system not only invites, but it requires the corrupt use of money both at the polls and in congress. It is of its very essence that "fat" shall be "fried" out of its beneficiaries. Who shall happen to do this 'frying' or who should happen to diatribute the 'fat' upon any particular occasion is mere matter of detail, but while that system lasts both will continue to be done by somebody.

And the evils of a system of legislative bounties, for far from stopping, only begins with those bounties secured to the industries protected by the tariff. The disastrous course of the republican party on the silver question is an apt illustration of this truth. It ought to to be an honest money party and it would be if it could; but while it demanded increased bounties for its favorite manufacturers, it could not refuse increased bounties to the silver producers, as the votes they control were probably necessary to the passage of the McKinley bill. So situated the republican party had no alternative but to pass the silver law of 1890, doubling the purchases of silver, and requiring the building of more warehouses in which to store the useless metal. The total purchases made by the government amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, and would not realize, if resold, one-half the cost, while the poison of a debased currency, whose work, however slow is sure, is making itself daily more and more felt in every channel of business and finance, and is inevitably driving gold out of the country, and leading us to all the evils of a fluctuating and therefore dishonest currency based upon silver alone. The republican party cannot take any effective steps toward repealing the bill, for the silver men are very likely, if their bounty is stopped, so to vote that the bounties of the McKinley bill will stop also.

"The abuses of the pension system furnish another apt illustration of the evils sure to follow such a system of legislation. If congress was to levy taxes upon the people to confer bounties upon certain classes of manufacturers it was very natural that the pension agents should also join hands to increase their fees by an indiscriminate granting of pensions. The result is that nearly a generation after the close of the war there is a steady increase of the vast sums passing through the pension agents' hands, until now the total amount staggers belief, and has become of itself a very serious burden upon the treasury. From the day of Lee's surrender until now no single voice has been raised against the most generous provision for every person who had any just claim upon the gratitude of the country; but surely there is neither reason or justice in legislation which destroys all distinction between the discharge of duty and the shirking of it, between loyal service and desertion of the colors, between wounds received in battle and diseases contracted in the pursuits.

"There is still another great and increasing evil chiefly traceable, in my opinion to the maintenance of an excessive tariff since the war, and the constant meddling with it to make it higher, and that is the bringing to our shores of those vast swarms of undesirable immigrants, who degrade American labor by their competition, and threaten the stability of institutions based upon an intelligent love of country. Just as the duties upon imported merchandise have been increased, so has the grade of imported labor been lowered, until now, under the McKinley bill, there are coming here every month many thousands of more ignorant and less desirable laborers than ever before. It is not easy to exaggerate the moral evils they are likely to inflict upon our social order and our national life.

"As the republican party is now definitely committed to the policy of taxing the people for the purpose of giving bounties to such persons or interests as can secure the necessary votes in congress, so the democratic party is now as definitely committed to the policy of restricting taxation to the needs of the government for public purposes alone. The gulf fixed between these two policies of taxation is as wide and deep as can well exist between political parties; and I am also convinced that the other causes in which I am interested cannot hope for success until the avowed policy of the republican party on this subject is overthrown.

"Until then the right of each state to control elections within its borders will not be secure. Until then there is no prospect of our enjoying the single and stable standard of value which other civilized and commercial nations possess. Until then there is no hope of placing either our pension system or the regulation of immigration upon a just and proper basis. Until then the purification of our politics will continue the 'irridescent dream' which high republican authority has declared it must always remain. Until then the pretended reform of the civil service must prove, as it has proved these last four years, a delusion and a snare. And until then even ballot reform, the best help yet discovered to honest elections, and already threatened with overthrow by the republican managers in Maine, Vermont and Indiana, must share the same fate of betrayal in the house of the pretended friends. All these good causes are, in the very nature of things, the relentless foes of a system of government by bounties to favored interests, and such a system is their relentless foe.

"As I believe, for the reasons I have given, that the true welfare of the country would be promoted by Mr. Cleveland's election, it is my duty to vote for him; and as I recall the capacity, the fidelity, and the courage with which he has heretofore discharged every public trust committed to him the duty becomes a pleasure."

Sincerely yours,
WAYNE MAC VEAGH.

"The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concedely constitutes the special purpose and mission of our free government."---Grover Cleveland.

SILENCE OF THE PLAINS.

Where All Sound Seems to Have Died Out of the World.

We speak of darkness which can be felt. Similarly we speak of silence which can be heard, and this is another impressive element of an experience of the plains' says a writer in the August *Century*. On the sea, except in calm, and in the forest among the places of human habitation, there is always sound, even at night, but on the treeless plains, in the midst of normal activity, there is a silence as of the grave. Even a hurricane is comparatively inaudible, for there are no waters to dash, no forests to roar, no surfaces to resound, while the short grasses give forth no perceptable rustle, and there is something awful in the titanic rush of contending natural forces which you can feel, but cannot see or hear. The wind may sweep away your breath on a current of sixty miles an hour, and the clouds may rush through the sky as in a tornado, but no sounds confound the ear. A winter blizzard, which carries on its frigid breath destruction to life, which blinds the eyes and which drives the particles of ice and snow with cutting force against the frozen cheek and through all but the heaviest clothing, is comparatively inaudible, and the traveler appears to himself to struggle vainly with an implacable, ghostly force which fills the whole creation.

When, also, nature is undisturbed in tranquil summer mood, and the sky is blue and flecked with fleecy clouds floating far aloft, all sound seems to have died out of the world, and a mantle of silence enfolds everything. Partaking of the natural predominant sentiment, man becomes silent also; he ceases to talk to his mates and becomes moody and taciturn. The merry song of the voyager re-echoing between wooded shores, the joke of the cheerful traveler, here are stilled—stifled you might almost say—by the immeasurerable muffle of silence. Here are no woods to give back the answering shout, and the crack of the rifle is insignificant. The cry of the passing wild fowl in the darkness as you lie awake in your tent at midnight comes to you with a weird, faint, far away sound, as if heard in a dream, and even the rare thunder breaks impotently on the continent of silence. If a comrade is lost, and you wish to make some sign to direct him to the camp, no noise which you can make with voice or firearms will be of any avail, for such noises will penetrate only a few yards at farthest. By day the only resource is a flag on some elevetion or a smoke of burning grass; by night rockets must be sent up as at sea, or, if these have not been provided, fire-brands from the camp-fire may be thrown up with some hope of success. No one can know until he has experenced it the longing which takes possession of one who has been for weeks practically seperated from speaking men, once more to hear the sounds of common life, the roar of the city streets, the sound of bells, and even the crowing of the cock in the early dawn.

An industrious and economical woman in Atchison, Kan., collects bugs from the machinery at the electric-light station and feeds her chickens with them.

To keep a racehorse in even a moderate condition, with proper attendance, is said to cost $1625 dollars a year.

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks and Constipation, *Small* Bile Beans.

MY NAME IS U. S. GRANT.

Abrupt Introduction of the General to a Private at Richmond.

Major D. E. Cronin has for some time past been engaged on an illustrated history of his regiment—the First New York Mounted Rifles—and a few days ago he recevied the following anecdote from Sergeant A. C. Prince, now a prominent manufacturer of Bethleham, Pa.: "Our regiment—the First New York Mounted Rifles—with many other troops, lay in front of Richmond in March, 1865. We had been hustled around pretty lively for several weeks and had no permanent camp. One night the word was passed along the line and soon become public property that there was to be an early advance in the morning, and everywhere was bustle and confusion. Every man was ordered to be in the saddle by 2 a. m. I was at this time clerk in the Quartermaster's Department under Lieutenant Corby. About 10 or 11 o'clock Colonel Sumner sent word to the Quarter-master to send me to his tent mounted. I reported at headquarters in a few moments, and the Colonel handed me a dispatch and told be to go to City Point with it at once, and to go lively and deliver it at once to one of the departments which I do not recall now, as it did not impress me as much as what occured afterward.

"The weather was pleasant and it was a starlight night, I started off on a lope and reached the James river and crossed the pontoon bridge and had followed the road probably a mile, keeping the right of it. I had met no one up to this time, but now in the distance I heard a horseman approaching in the opposite direction, riding fast. I did not slacken my regular gait, as I supposed the rider, like myself, was a private soldier, or he would not be riding alone at that hour of the night (probably midnight.) As we approached each other my left leg struck his left leg with such violence that both of us were nearly unseated and swept from our saddles. My first involuntary exclamation was: 'Why the devil don't you keep the right side of the road, you chucklehead?' or something to that effect. He replied in a similar strain, as we were both mad and felt sore. This kind of talk was kept up for a few minutes pro and con, each blaming the other for the accident, and it was give and take all the time, as I felt perfectly secure in my positton, having the right of the road, until he asked the question, 'How does it happen that you are galloping your horse' I replied that I had the same right to gallop my horse that he had to gallop his. 'Yes,' said he, 'but I thought I had issued orders that there should be no galloping of of horses in this department.

This was the first intimation I had received that I was not talking to a private soldier, as it was to dark to see anything but the outlines of a man and horse. I at once took a back track and was profuse in my apologies. But he answered me curtly and said: 'Come along back to the pontoon bridge and I will place you in charge of the officer in command.'

"I turned about and started back with him. I was satisfied by this time I had struck a snag and had nearly knocked the breath out of a commanding officer, but who it was I had not the remotest idea. I had now explained to him my errand and the importance of haste in its execution, and that I had been ordered by Colonel Sumner to ride quick. We had only proceeded a quarter or half a mile when he turned and said: "I guess you can go on. My name is U. S. Grant. Look out that you don't run into my staff, you will find them down the road somewhere.' And sure enough, when I got down the road about half mile I met his staff clattering along at a rapid pace "General Grant was on his way to the front to be ready for the movement that was to take place the following morning and had ridden out of sight and hearing of his staff."

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, just issued, shows that bonds, money and revenue stamps to the value of $863,000,000 were handled last year through the varions processes necessary to completion without the loss of a single dollar.

One of the natural curiosities of Asia is the great salt desert of Persia. It is many miles in extent and a solid incrustation of salt several feet thick.

CHOLERA SUPERSTITIONS.

Orientals Adopt Methods for Warding off Epidemics.

Persians and Turks are almost scared to death at the approach of cholera and resort to extraordinary devices in the hope of warding off the dread epidemic. Thus in Persia the natives weep, wail and gnash their teeth, and in Turkey incessant prayers to the prophet imploring him to preserve his faithful followers from the terrible scourge.

A strange ceremony was seen in Meshed the other day. A horse covered with a tiger skin, was led out into the principal street and all the Persians in the city gathered round him. From the tiger skin hung countless amulets and the animal was otherwise curiously caparisoned. A lad of sixteen years was mounted on the horse, and, after a black flag had been placed in his hands the crowd moved in procession around the market place, at the head being three young girls, who were dressed in red trousers and black jackets, who shouted "Ali, Houssem! Ali Houssem!" to which the throng replied with loud prayers, lamentations and self-flagellation.

After a while the procession broke up and the crowd went home, and, gathering a supply of provisions, such as bread, mutton, butter, eggs, etc., took it down to the riverside and spent the remainder of the day there feasting and weeping, wailing and pounding their breasts with their clinched fists. Their one aim was to propitiate their deity and thus escape cholera, and it never occurred to them that they were actually inviting the epidemic by feasting in this mad fashion.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Some of the Salient Features of its Central Government.

The constitution of the Argentine Republic is, in its features, identical to that of the United States, says the Don Juan S. Atwell in the New England *Magazine*. Nevertheless there are some differences worthy of note. The president is elected in precisely the same manner as in the United States, but cannot be re-elected, and his term of office is six years. He has more power than the president of the United States as far as making appointments are concerned, since he only asks the advice and consent of the senate to appoint diplomatic ministers, judges and officers of the army and navy above the rank of colonel. He fills all other offices at his own discretion, but all his decrees, proclamations, etc., must be countersigned by a cabinet minister or else they are valueless. Thus the constitution makes the cabinet ministers responsible for all acts of the president.

The members of the cabinet can answer questions and take part in the debates of the house and senate, although they are not members of either body, nor does any adverse vote on any measure of the government carry with it a change in the cabinet, as is the case in France and England and is becoming the custom in Chile.

The powers of the Argentine congress are similar to those vested in the congress of the United States, though somewhat greater. The congress has the power to legislate for all the provinces, dictating codes to be applied in all of them thus securing uniformity of legislation. The provinces reserve the right to elect their own judges as well as other officials that their local constitution demands. All federal and provincial judges are appointed for life, and cannot be removed unless they are impeached and condemned.

The returns of the *Railway Age* for railway construction show that for the nine months ending with September, 2519 miles of main line have been laid on two hundred different lines, in forty states and territories of the union. The state of Washington leads all others, with 273 miles to its credit, followed by New York with 206 miles, West Virginia with 175 miles, Pennsylvania with 132, Montana with 127, Ohio with 125, Michigan with 118, Indian Territory with 114, and Texas with 106 miles. All the other States and Territories fell below the 100-mile mark.

The little island of Jamaica sells annually to the United States bananas exceeding in value the entire apple, peach and cherry crop of this country.

MESMERIZING THE CZAR.

Exhibition of Occult Science that Amused the Monarch.

The famous mesmerist, Stuart Cumberland, was recently summoned to the court of Denmark to give an entertainment in the presence of the monarchs and princes assembled there. The czar who had never witnessed a mesmeric performance, but is a diligent student of works treating of the occult science, says the *Phare de la Loire*, displayed great interest in the experiments of the eminent thought reader. As he, however, appeared to entertain some doubt as to the power of "suggestion" in his own case, the mesmerist invited him to submit the matter to a personal test, to which Alexander III consented with the best grace. It was then shown that, subject to a "suggestion" on the part of Mr. Cumberland, the czar, who is well known to be endowed with herculean strength was unable, in spite of the greatest exertion, to lift from the ground a little girl (Miss Bentley), whom a few minutes previously, he had carried around the room at arm's length. The court was highly amused, and the czar laughingly congratulated the performer.

A Well Protected Governor.

The Governor of Parana, Brazil, is a very brave man. When the city of Curityba was trembling with fear over an impending revolution on the 30th ult., the governor coolly went out to the theater almost but not quite, as though nothing was going to happen. The manager had arranged the evening's representation for the governor's entertainment, and would, of course, have been unkind to have caused him loss and disappointment.

So the governor went to the theatre attended by all the military force of the place—the infantry with fixed bayonets and ball cartridges, the cavalry in saddle with drawn swords, and the artillery with shotted guns and lanterns hung on the pieces to keep the enemy from running against them. Thus protected the governor passed a tolerably pleasant evening, but the revolution came not.

Lynch Law Among Rats.

In the neighborhood of Burley the other day a gentleman looking over the wall saw a dead hen in the field. Presently a rat ran up, snuffed at the defunct fowl with much satisfaction and went away in some haste. The onlooker, who is a student of natural history, knew what that meant and removed the hen from the spot. In a minute or two the rat came back with half a dozen friends, with the evident intention of removing the carcass for future use. Arriving at the spot where the fowl had lain, the rat raised a loud squeak of astonishment at its absence. In a trice the other rats fell upon hin so savagely that they left him dead on the field as a warning not to play practical jokes with his friends.—*Leeds (Eng.) Post.*

They poulticed her feet and poulticed her head,
And blistered her back till 'twas smarting and red,
Tried tonics, elixirs, pain-killers and salves,
(Though grandma declared it was nothing but "narves.")
The poor woman thought she must certainly die,
Till "Favorite Prescription" she happened to try.—
No wonder its praises so loudly they speak;
She grew better at once and was well in a week;
The torturing pains and distressing nervousness which accompany, at times, certain forms of female weakness, yield like magic to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and adapted to the delicate organization of woman. It allays and subdues the nervous symptoms and relieves the pain accompanying functional and organic troubles. Guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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.

The unsurpassed equipment offered to its patrons, combined with speed, comfort and safety, surpassing all its competitors. All through trains are composed of Pullman Vestibuled Drawing-Room Sleepers, with Dining Cars and Day Coaches of latest design.

Two Daily Through Fast Trains each way, making close connection at Chicago with trains in all directions.

For tickets, time tables, etc., apply to your nearest Ticket Agent, or

JAS. C. POND,
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent,
Chicago Ill.

Curiosities About Languages.

Almost a third of the total population of the globe—a round 400,000,000 human beings—speak nothing but the Chinese and allied languages. One hundred million more speak Hindoo only, and 125,000,000 speak English. The Russian language is fourth on the list, being the mother tongue of 89,000,000 people. The German is a good fifth and is used by 57,000,000 tongues, France coming sixth on the list, in which it was once first. Spanish is used by 48,000,000 people in Europe and the three Americas.

The great United States treasury vaults at Washington, D. C., cover more than a quarter of an acre of ground and are twelve feet deep. On a recent date there was enough of silver and gold coin stored therein to load 175 or 200 reight cars to their utmost capacity.