

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, 1891. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1892.

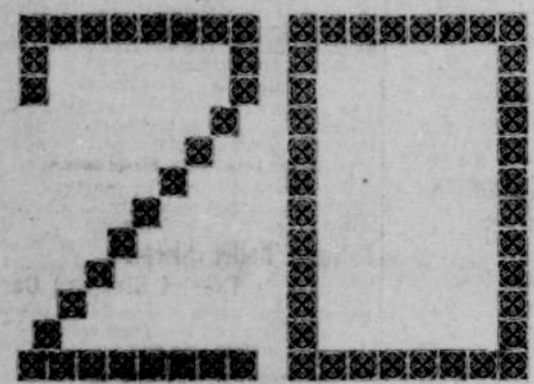
McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

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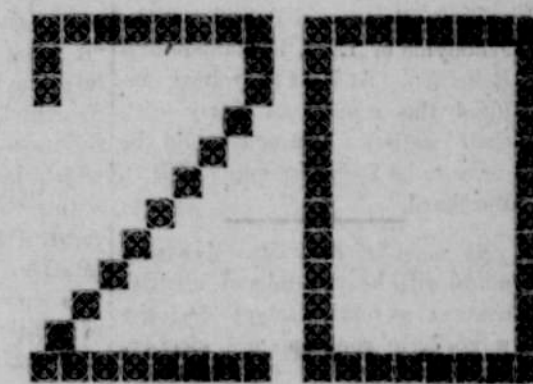
## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1892

### Kay & Todd will Commence the Greatest Discount Sale Ever Held in Yamhill County at this Time of The Year.

We will offer our great stock of \$18,000 worth of first class goods at



# PER CENT DISCOUNT



It is a well known fact that the amount of business we do goes to prove

## THAT WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS IN OUR LINE IN THE COUNTY

And that our prices are always from **15 to 20 PER CENT LOWER** than anyone else on the same quality of goods, but in order to reduce our immense stock of goods and to give our customers and all others who wish to take advantage of this great reduction, a chance to buy goods at less prices than any one else will sell you, we will sacrifice our profits for the balance of the year. We carry no AUCTION or trashy goods, but the best qualities and sell them as cheap as some firms sell auction goods. We make no reserve, but our entire stock goes at one-fifth off of our former prices, which are all marked in plain figures. Call and see us. It will not hurt you even, if you don't buy.

### Look at our BLANKETS, CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, &c., and save One-Fifth of your Money.

## KAY & TODD.

**ANCIENT AMERICANS.**

The western world was occupied, when discovered by Columbus, by a race which ethnologists now regard as of high antiquity, and though of so great a variety, yet of single origin. It has been imagined that the natives of the Tropics were Malays, and of the northern zones, Mongols. There is no evidence of this other than the similarity of Mongols reaching the continent by way of Bering Straits, and the Malays by way of the southern Pacific islands. There is nothing in language, or ought else, to indicate the relationship of the American natives with either race. All them, of both continents, not including the Innuit or Eskimo, have four characteristics in common: straight cylindrical hair, thin beard, brown complexion and polysynthetic language. While there are no white and no black men among them, the shades of brown vary from nearly black to nearly white. These mental characteristics mark them all: stoicism, taciturnity, courage and the development of the imagination at the expense of the logical faculties. Among them all eloquence was prized. In the civilized nations of Mexico, and on southwest to Peru and Chile, the cultivation of oratory was carried to extremes. Speechmaking occupied much of the time of the people of leisure. Enough specimens have been preserved to show that the orators were capable of dealing well with subjects in moral philosophy, religion and social economy. Among the savage tribes eloquence had the merit of brevity. It was dignified serious and direct. With a limited vocabulary and limited knowledge, it was of necessity that they employed the most striking scenes and phenomena of nature. It was a stolid pathos which did not seek to awaken sympathy, and which knew nothing of pity, and had, therefore, an apparent loftiness. The prevailing tone of the more civilized nations was sombre and sad.

More archeological evidence of the high antiquity of man have been found in the two Americas than in Europe or elsewhere—and these at widely separated points—in the gravels of New Jersey, the delta of Louisiana and in those ancient valleys of California which were filled by the lava of now extinct volcanoes. Similar finds have been made in South America. It appears, therefore, that the progress toward civilization is very slow. What progress was made by the inhabitants of the Mississippi valley was lost. A people of settled agricultural habits, who left ample monument of their civilization, totally disappeared. The Indians of North America at the time of

the discovery were in unfavorable condition for progress, and most of these have continued in operation till recently. One was the stationary condition of population. Indian women were so exhausted by drudgery and abuse that they bore but few children, and of these a large proportion died in infancy. The murderous tribal wars further retarded increase. The abundance of wild animals and fish, in proportion to the human population, encouraged the continuance of the hunter state, and discouraged industry. Still, they were making progress. Agriculture was practiced to a limited extent in what are now the Northern States, and much more largely by the Cherokees and southern tribes, while in the civilized nations further south it was the chief reliance for food. Now tribal wars have ceased, and regular supplies of healthy food are more general.

If the Indians could be exempted from civilized vices they would rapidly increase. They have always mixed to advantage with Europeans. The half-breeds are more vigorous than the pure bloods. The most prolific of the Indians now are those which have French blood. These have large families of healthy children. Very much the best example of the possibilities in this direction are the Cherokees. The natives were an exceptionally good original stock, well protected by the Andes and the sea, with a fine climate and good general conditions. They were the only Indians who were able, in the open field, to use their rude weapons and whip the Spaniards armed with musketry. They coolly exposed themselves to the first volley, and then rushed to close quarters. They were never conquered. They now form the proudest, most ambitious and enterprising, and most warlike of the South American powers. It only needed the discovery of the art of smelting iron to make them the nucleus of a powerful native civilization.—Chicago Interior.

**Called Him.**

"Out in my state," said the man from Kansas, "we grow pumpkins so big that the horses can't haul them. What do you think of that?"

"I think," said the man from the Blue Grass district, "that you need some of our Kentucky horses out your way."

And the Kansas man asked the Kentucky man the back way to the nearest drug store.

Houghton county, Mich., contains 36,000 inhabitants. More than two thirds of the male portion thereof are engaged in copper mining.

**OLD FASHIONED TRINKETS.**

Have Come Into Favor, With New Ones Made in Antique Patterns.

All sorts of odd and old fashioned trinkets are coming into favor. Old fashioned pendant brooches that have been treasured up for years are now being brought out and worn with picture gowns. There is a perfect furor for buckles of every description, and everybody is ransacking old boxes of heirlooms worrying their elderly relatives for the old paste or silver buckles of former days. There is a great fascination even in the new ones made now in all the old patterns, for they shatter up old gowns, lend attractions to slender waists, give style to quaint head-gear and dressy distinctness to a plain slipper.

In pins the bow-knot still seems to be popular, though the medallions and enameled flowers are losing ground. But the newest design is the dagger or semitar with jeweled hilt and jeweled tip, which fit over the point after the pin is inserted. These are shown in larger sizes and with most imposing hilts for wearing in the hair. The most beautiful production of the jeweler's art yet displayed is the carved moonstone pins set in circles of small diamonds. One particular fine specimen represents a sleeping Venus guarded by doves. The hilts of the stone brought out by the carving are exquisite beyond description. All kinds of hair ornaments have increased in size to an alarming extent and bid fair to rival the huge shell and silver combs worn so proudly by our grandmothers. Pierced work, chased and filigreed gold, are still the favorite materials, and very beautiful pins are made of shell, with a gold flange border or delicately chased initial pattern. Scroll-like patterns in great variety are seen and some of the old-fashioned "back comb" patterns.

In precious stones the fancy increases rather than wanes for the use of small stones made up in the old French patterns and frequently used as the setting for larger precious stones. Thus a diamond and ruby of good size are set in a hoop of diamond incrustated gold. One of the rare designs is that of a chrysanthemum, each of its feathery petals formed both outside and inside of diamonds. Necklaces are much more elaborate and have either a fringe of jeweled flowers or are fitted about the neck by means of a spring, each end being finished with elaborate and beautiful ornaments.

In jewelry for men the designs show a tendency for more elaborate effects, particularly in scarf pins, which come in leaf and other patterns, made up of

small jewels inclosing one or more of large size. The dagger design here prevails, as in the ornaments worn by ladies and seem to be the favorite of the season.

**Growth of the Associated Press.**

A good many years ago it was the custom of New York daily newspapers to collect early news from incoming ship captains, and an arrangement for doing the work for the benefit of all parties in interest led to an association that took on the name The Association Press. It was not a firm or corporation; it was a simple agreement among half a dozen newspapers to pay the cost and divide the proceeds of certain work that had become necessary.

After a time other papers in New York and newspapers in other cities desired to obtain the advantages accruing from this arrangement and whenever it was deemed advisable terms were made.

In after years a right to share in this informal partnership became very valuable and was spoken of as a "franchise." Such rights were guarded jealously and it finally seemed to become an established principle that no franchise should be sold to a newspaper without the consent of those in the same city who already possessed it.

The "Associated Press Franchise" being in some cases more valuable than all the other rights and property belonging to a paper. Instances can be named where a moribund journal has been kept alive for a considerable length of time after it had ceased to be remunerative, until a customer should be found for the franchise, which would elapse if paper ceased publication and discontinued its contribution toward paying the cost of gathering and disseminating the news.

The sale of the New York World to Mr. Pulitzer is said to have been for a consideration of \$540,000, of which sum \$500,000 was for the Associated Press Franchise.

As this valuable right was in the possession of only five New York newspapers the report that Mr. Jay Gould, a mighty operator in stocks, had obtained control by purchase of three of the five votes was well calculated to create a feeling of consternation among newspaper printers and newspaper readers, for if true, he could edit the financial telegrams for the press of the country.

Since paper has become so cheap and postage (except in the case of poor printers) so low, there has been a vast increase in the number of daily newspapers, and as the Associated Press franchises were held high, or were wholly unobtainable, rival associa-

tions began to struggle for a foothold and after long effort began to show indications of being successful.

If some of these new enterprises with young blood and energy and stimulated by prospective profit should after a lapse of years render better service than an older institution, confident in its strength and not always conciliatory in its methods it is no miracle, but when one or more members of the old association come with it and throw overboard as valueless a right previously valued at half a million dollars, the announcement is startling. Such a condition of affairs brings out from the chairman of the executive committee of the New York Associated Press the admission that "the service has been allowed to become inferior to its standard" and while announcing its determination to improve matters, seems to admit the apparent fact that one of the strongest, most ably guarded and probably the oldest of all trusts has not been able to protect itself from the inroads of competition originating primarily with persons whose aid would not be received when offered and whose opposition long caused scarcely so much effect as a derisive smile.

It is probable that the final result of all this shuffling up, now so muted, a subject of comment, will be better service and real advantage all around.—Printer's Ink.

**Omaha.**

It is our earnest desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central lines to Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points east and south. Two fast trains daily leave St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, equipped with Pullman vestibuled drawing room sleepers, dining cars and coaches of the latest design. Its dining car service is unsurpassed, which accounts, to a great degree, for the popularity of this line. The Wisconsin Central lines in connection with the Northern Pacific R. R. is the only lines from Pacific coast points over which both Pullman vestibuled, first class, and Pullman tourist cars are operated via St. Paul without change to Chicago.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or

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

The first steamer to carry petroleum to Calcutta was recently chartered to carry 100,000 cases of oil at nineteen cents a case. There have been large exports of this oil from this country to India, but heretofore the business has been done with sailing vessels.

**LADY BARRISTERS.**

The Proper Court Dress Solemnly Discussed in Advance of Their Admission.

It may be some years yet before the woman of England is permitted to practice at the bar, and yet already they are discussing the robes which she shall wear when she attains that high dignity. In a paper read before the Incorporated Law Society of Great Britain two weeks ago Barrister G. R. Doal said:

"Her early in France a lady has been called on the bar, and at Montana, United States, a lady also is practicing as a barrister, and is now seeking the appointment of Attorney-general. When ladies are admitted to the English bar some serious questions will arise with regard to the forensic costume, and doubtless it will be necessary for a full court to decide as to the nature of it. Possibly some ladies might be satisfied with a doctor's gown, similar to that worn by the Princess of Wales, while others might prefer the parti-colored gowns that were worn by members of the bar about two centuries ago.

"To any one who may be interested in such matters, I shall be pleased to produce some illustrations copied from a law treatise written about the fifteenth century. By some it was stated that at the death of Queen Anne the bar went into mourning and has never yet come out of it. By others it is asserted that the black gown came into use about the time of the Protectorate. However, it is probable that the ladies may not think black altogether becoming to them.

"Then with regard to the wig, they might demur to the use of it, especially when they are informed that it was first worn to conceal the fact that the head had been shaven, for when priests were forbidden to continue to act as advocates in court, they took to covering the head with a wig, that it might not be known that formerly they had belonged to the priestly order. Lord Abinger expressed a hope that the time would come when the wig and gown, which he described as mummeries, would be entirely discarded—but there appears to be no such prospect at the present time, and I, for one have no wish to see them done away with.

"The question of cap or some other head-dress would have to be fully considered by the court. Many of the ladies who are favored with good heads of hair may favor wearing it uncovered in court, but the judges would probably have to decide as to the way it should be worn—that is to say, whether perfectly plain, parted in the middle or rough and woolly, according to the

present fashion, and whether ringlets are permissible, and whether or not the hair may be tied up in ribbons, and if so, what color. Or it might be awkward if the judge, on hearing the voice of a lady advocate, should be compelled to say that he heard some one speaking but was unable to see anyone addressing him. It might be necessary to set apart rooms at the law courts for the accommodation of coiffeurs for the ladies."

**A Blood-Sucker Barometer.**

One of the most curious of the many natural barometers consists of a half pint glass half full of water, a piece of muslin and a leech. The leech must be put in the water and the muslin tied over the top of the glass so that the creature cannot get out again.

When fine weather is to be the order of the day the leech will remain at the bottom of the water, coiled up in spiral shape and perfectly motionless. If rain is to be expected it will creep to the top of the glass and remain there until there is a likelihood of more settled weather.

If there is to be a storm of wind the little animal will content itself violently with the muslin.

For some days before thunder it will keep out of the water almost all the time, and will occasionally move its body in a convulsive fashion.

For frosty weather it behaves in the same manner as for fine, and it foretells snow in the same manner as it does rain.

Blotches, pimples, liver patches, G. M. D. right quick dispatches. Drives away incipient tumors. Clears the blood from poisonous humor. Ailing one, whose'er you be, Try the worth of G. M. D.—which is the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. Pierce—a wonderful tonic and blood-purifier. The "Discovery" is a standard remedy for consumption, bronchitis, colds and lung troubles; guaranteed to benefit or cure, if taken in time, or money refunded.

**Advantages of Education.**

Successful Farmer (whose son has been to college)—What was all that howlin' you was doin' out in the grove? Cultured Son—I was merely showing Miss Brighteyes what a college yell is like.

Farmer—Wall, I swan! College is some good after all. I'm going into town to sell some truck tomorrow. You kin go along an' 'do the callin'.

One Small Bile Bean every night for a week cures Torpid Livers. 25c. per bottle.

Prevent and cure Constipation and Sick-Headache. Small Bile Beans.

An elegant line of ladies' watches by Wm. F. Dielschneiders, successor to Wm. Hall. All goods guaranteed strictly as represented.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

**CHEAP ENGINEERS AND EXPENSIVE LAWYERS.**

We frequently receive very decided expressions of opinion from those whose experience makes them the best judges against the old fashioned, short-sighted, penny-wise and pound foolish policy of employing the cheapest possible service in engaging professional engineers, while, when it comes to lawyers' fees and presidents' and managers' salaries, large sums are paid without hesitation. Any one who will take trouble to find out how much time must be spent and what the amount and nature of the studies are to become a good engineer, and then compare this with that required to become a good lawyer, cannot fail to notice how much greater the former is. Moreover, in the engineering profession one must continue to study and keep abreast with the rapid progress made in engineering, while in the lawyer's profession the term "progress" hardly exists. Of the four professions, medical, theological, law and engineering, the latter is certainly the one in which one's reputation depends entirely on ability, that is, the one which requires the most conscientious work in order to gain and keep a good reputation. When an engineer is ignorant, and makes mistakes in building a bridge, machine, or a mining plant, for instance, which thereby breaks down, there is no question where the fault lies and whose it was, and what is worse, the lives of innocent victims are often at stake. Of all professional men, therefore, the engineer must work, study and practice in the most thorough and conscientious manner. He, should, therefore, be selected with the greatest possible care, and receive the most liberal remuneration. The man who will take the greatest care in engaging a physician, regardless of cost, will go to his factory and engage cheap and incompetent professional engineers and practically intrust the success of his manufactured products or constructions to their care, and then wonder why other manufacturers who pay for able talent are more successful. Some companies pride themselves, and with right, on the professional engineering talent which they employ and can retain by paying properly for it, but there still appears to be many who stick to the short-sighted policy of underpaying the one in whom the success of their products to a great extent lies.—The Electric World.