

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.

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1899.

The Telephone-Register.

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

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

VOL. V. NO. 17

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Do you wear them? When next is need for a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. Best in the world.

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All EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific.

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A POCKET SAFE-BORER.

THE WHISTLER'S SILVER MINE.

How the O'Leary Belt Wins Dollars for Its Inventor—A Grand Round-Up of Bunco Men and Confidence Operators.

Anybody who reads the newspapers and possesses ordinary intelligence ought to escape falling a victim to bunco men and confidence operators these days. That is what the police say and they base their assertion on another assertion to the effect there is nothing new under the sun in the shape of bunco men and confidence operators to depopulate the unwary. The strap game, the smooth box, the prize purse, top and bottom, the shell and the pea, boot-riding, duplicate padlocks and a thousand other variations of bunco are obsolete, and have been described so often that the very school boy knows them and every confidence trick that is heard of is but a repetition of some other with scarcely variation enough to bear even a semblance to a disguise.

A fortnight ago a number of elegant gentlemen dropped into San Francisco on plunder bent, says the Examiner, and the detectives expected to find something fresh among them. The detectives knew they were coming for the chiefs of police of the principal cities have a pleasant way of keeping track of such people. A known burglar, confidence operator, forger or pilfering criminal of any sort is an object of as much solicitude to the head of a large police department as a duckling in a brood of chickens is to an old hen—that is the policeman does not rest easy until the smooth-tongued or nimble-fingered operator is landed. If the interest of the police is strong the criminal is immediately aware that he has been picked out a good business location, and accordingly moves on. Then the chief of police, who has been rid of an unwelcome guest, does his confidant in the next town a good turn by forwarding a description of the suspect and his methods. Perhaps he may also send a photograph, and then the warned police have a pie as they say.

It was by this system of mutual protection that the police knew of the coming of the gang who dropped in on San Francisco last month. Two of the upper office men were sent out as a reception committee, and they had no difficulty in locating the strangers. As soon as identification was established beyond doubt, they were picked up by one and escorted to headquarters, where they were given the choice of leaving town by the first train or fighting a prosecution for vagrancy. This new vagrancy law is a fine improvement over the old ten days affair, for a real vagrant can now be easily convicted under ten hours' espionage as under ten days. When his workings were explained to the visitors most of them at once concluded to leave on. Before they left, Captain Lees put them through their catasenas as to their accomplishments and methods, and was somewhat surprised to learn that they had no fresh devices to work with. One of them in response to the question, "what's new in trade," replied in a tone which implied considerable contempt for his fellowmen. "There's nothing new," what's the good of a man racking his brain for something new when the old things are just as good as they ever were?"

"The cleverest swindlers these days," said one of the oldest men in the upper office, "don't rely on any one device. They are bright enough to operate by a dozen different methods, selected according to the calibre of their customers, which may be as high as gold brick or green goods or as low as the price of a railroad ticket, to a mythical fruit-pickers job a hundred miles in the country."

"I don't think that a thoroughly new device has been invented in the past ten years, and most of the tricks in every day use today date back two centuries long. It does seem as if anybody with intelligence enough to perform the device that we are talking of, would know all about these old games, but the confidence men keep on living and wearing good clothes and the suckers keep on earning money for them. The intelligent lose their money even faster than the stupid, but the method is different. Poker, faro, horse races, stocks and 'business' investments are the devices that catch the knowing ones, but they are as much 'sure thing' games as a card monte when the men who play against them are not professional, and the men who conduct them are professionals. Bookmakers' odds out here only give a horse-backer about one chance in ten to win, and on the big tracks in the east, where there is an ostentatious attempt at liberalism, the chances are not better than one in five. It is a regular percentage, and fast work in shifting the odds makes it as sure as a bank's interest or the splits in faro at the end of 1,000 deals.

"About the newest thing of the men who rely on a machine to help them, is the O'Leary belt, and that is only new because there are so few of them in existence. It was invented here by the 'Whistler' six or eight years ago, and the inventor must be worth half a million by this time, if the bookmakers have not taken his earnings from him. The Whistler invented a dozen robbing devices for sale, but the O'Leary belt he kept for himself. He had some trouble with us, left San Francisco and vicinity and is now doing the territories with great success.

"The O'Leary belt is of leather, about two inches broad and eighteen inches in diameter, and is mounted on wires radiating from a hub on a spindle. The face of the belt is set in panels in which are small photographs of variety actresses, so set as to slide easily. When raised they disclose a number of

blanks with an equal number of figures prefixed by \$ marks. The Whistler begins operations as would any street fakir, but his belt is far more glittering and certain. He drives up to his selected stand, opens a huge tin box on the seat of his carriage, and dumps two or three sacks of silver dollars into it. The bank roll usually amounts to five or six hundred dollars, and pouring this amount of silver into a tin box makes a jingle and a glitter that is very alluring. The proportion of cash prizes in the belt, ranging from \$2 to \$20 is so large as against the blanks that one announcement that any gentleman can choose a picture and cash for the number of dollars underneath on the card is sufficient to secure customers. Cappers win a few prizes early in the game, but the bona fide investors never do. The reason is simple; there are three cards in each panel, the photograph, the prize and a blank, and the Whistler pulls the picture and the prize card together, leaving only the blank. He is a clever talker and keeps up interest by telling stories and occasionally becoming very serious, and offering to buy off a victim whom he pretends to suspect of having won a big prize.

"Simple as this device is it is wonderfully effective, and it is no uncommon thing for the Whistler to rake in three or four hundred dollars from a lively fair crowd in the course of an afternoon.

"The Whistler is also the inventor of an adjustable roulette wheel which can be manipulated by the pressure of a button so as to shift every cap along an inch or two, thus transforming red into black and vice versa, the colors being hung on the boundary of the wheel instead of the wheel itself. But these are gambling devices and are neither bunco nor confidence games. In the latter lines there is nothing new, unless it be a straw ball which buncoes the city, and that is not new, but simply a perfected revival of an old game. Everything is very quiet here just now, murders and burglaries being the only occurrences to cause the force extra work."

Capt. Lees added a curio to his collection that is the star of his safe-breaking outfit. Formerly it took a carpet bag or an express wagon to tote the tools necessary for a cracksmen to open a safe; now an effective apparatus can be stowed away in a coat pocket. The one Captain Lees has come into possession of is the invention of Glib Yost, a well known eastern safebreaker, who started west some time ago, but has not yet given any samples of his work. Its new feature consists of a steel loop shaped like a freight car coupling, but smaller. This hooks over the handle which turns the bolts, when the combination leaves the free to be drawn. Through the upper half of this loop is thrust a steel bar ending in a block of steel containing the drill. The sleeve of the drill is a reverse screw, so that when the power to turn the drill is applied a tremendous pressure is exerted on the point. The turning crank of the drill is a sectional jimmy, which can be taken off and used for any desired purpose in forcing doors or other obstacles. The entire apparatus can be taken apart and wrapped in a handkerchief and does not weigh over five pounds. With first class drills it is capable of boring a dozen holes in the best of safe locks in twenty minutes. It is about the most dangerous burglars' invention in existence, the police say, while safe-crackers continue to call it a "gem" and a "really good thing."

FORETHOUGHT OF TEXANS.

Buck Kilgore Tells Why so Many Want Mexican Consulates.

"I went up to the White house yesterday," said representative Kilgore to a Washington Post reporter, "and of course I had a Texan in tow."

"Mr. President," said I, "this gentleman is a good man. He wants a consulate in Mexico."

"Why do you whistler?" I asked him.

"Because he wants a consulate in Mexico," said the president. "You know very well that I dislike to appoint Texans to those positions."

"Now, Mr. President," I said, "you will excuse my speaking plainly, but this prejudice against men from my state holding federal positions in Mexico is the most confounded nonsense on record. I grant that it might apply to the candidate for Minister, for he handles international questions, but a consul is nothing more nor less than a business man. His official acts are almost entirely of a business character. Texans are constantly doing business with Mexico. The trade relations of the two countries are very close."

"Well," said the president, "I didn't make this prejudice, but it exists, and we are compelled to defer to it. Your friend must widen the scope of his application. Let him make out a list of the consulates he would be willing to take, naming them in the order of his preference, and I will see what I can do."

"It's a singular thing," added the congressman reflectively, "that nearly all of my people who have come to Washington want consulates; they want to have anything else—and they generally apply for places in Mexico, which they can't get. Their anxiety to be located in the sister republic is explicable, I suppose, upon the ground that it is near home, the Rio Grande is shallow and if they go broke they can walk back."

After some years of experimenting the Delaware College agricultural station announces that the dreaded peach rot may in all probability be arrested by spraying the trees with the mixture of an ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate with ammonium carbonate. The mixture is to be applied from the last of April to the first of July.

WILL IT COME?

The Cholera Prospect in 1893—Easier to Manage the La Grippe.

The most recent advices are that cholera is still raging in Russia, and that it exists in a slight degree in Hamburg and in some parts of France. The probabilities are, unless travel and immigration from Russia is immediately and strenuously interdicted, and unless the water supply of Hamburg is made absolutely pure, that cholera will reappear in epidemic form in Germany and France this spring and summer. But these two contingencies are within human control. Travelers and immigrants may be prevented from entering Germany, and purity of the water of Hamburg may be secured. While the cholera has not been epidemic in any European port during the past winter, 'sporadic' or isolated cases have occurred constantly in some of them. Assuming these statements to be facts, we have good reason to fear that this disease will reappear in New York harbor during the summer of 1893. But it is quite possible for the city of New York and the other parts of this country to be so protected and for those coming here with the disease to be so isolated as to prevent an epidemic in the United States.

Cholera is a much more simple disease to manage than the grip, for example, chiefly because we know more about its causes. Though we have now passed through a three years' visitation by the latter named disease, we are not any wiser as to its cause, and have no more means for its prevention, than when it re-attacked us in 1889. It is a malady which no human skill can avert. So far as we know no special care, no formulated rules, will prevent the lofty and the lowly alike from being its victims; and even if the patient survive the attack of the disease, serious chronic affections which in some way or another prevent the patient from perfect recovery to health may result from it. Of cholera we know much more. We know its origin; we know that it is caused by a morbid germ, (bacillus), propagated by water, milk and foods of all kinds, which is not often carried from one person to another, unless it actually enters the body. It is not usually sufficient to breathe the infected air, unless the disease is not contagious. We know its origin; we know that it is caused by a morbid germ, (bacillus), propagated by water, milk and foods of all kinds, which is not often carried from one person to another, unless it actually enters the body. It is not usually sufficient to breathe the infected air, unless the disease is not contagious.

It remains true that those who are absolutely punctilious about food and drink may carry the germ, generally escape the disease, however many may fall around them. But a bacillus from dried secretions, or on infected clothing may become dissolved and enter the mouth, through the medium of the air, just as in the case of typhoid fever, which is also a disease not contagious from person to person, unless the typhoid germ enters the body. Again, it is not certain that everyone thus having the germ in the body will be attacked with the disease. Probably there must be a soil ready for it. In a great many instances good habits of life are a most effective guard against this fatal disease. It is indeed fatal, for at nearly the beginning of the twentieth century, having known of the cholera for a thousand years, we have perhaps no more means of combating it successfully, if it has once seized upon the human system, than we had when it first became known to civilization. It can hardly be said that the treatment in Hamburg in 1892 was any more successful than that in New York in 1832, when it first appeared on this side of the Atlantic.

As has already been said, cholera is a disease that can be more effectually guarded against than many which do not cause as much alarm. If the quarantine regulations are honestly maintained with skill and scientific knowledge, there need be no extension of the disease from our harbor. Perhaps it will not even be brought there. The effect upon the World's Columbian exposition by the appearance of the cholera in New York would, in the nature of things, be extremely bad. Europeans, having read much of the scenes in our harbor last year, would be afraid of their disposition, even if they did not fear the disease. The precautions taken by the general government are, however, so careful and faithful, in the placing of medical officers of our own at every port of departure, that it is hardly to be feared that any such numbers of infected ships can possibly arrive in New York, as came from Hamburg last year.—Dr. D. B. St. John, *Journal in the Engineering Magazine for May.*

Points for Bald Heads.

A hair doctor was asked the other day why eastern men are baldier than the men of the west and gave as his opinion: "It is because men of the east wear so continually silk hats or the derby, while the western men prefer the soft felt hats, which being loose do not interfere with the circulation."

Most eastern men to be as English as possible, and, as Wilkie Collins says: "Englishmen regard a felt hat as a symbol of republican disaffection to the altar and the throne."

In the five or six months of the year during which the sardine fishery lasts, something like 600,000 of these little fish are caught off the coast of Brittany alone.

A New Yorker is suffering from blood poisoning, the result of a bite from a pet parrot.

SUMMIT CITY'S GLORY.

A Mountain Metropolis that Went Under With a Mine.

There is one city in California at which the drummers do not stop. It has no boom and expects none. There are no mass meetings in the town hall or on one corner whether the Chinese go or stay or a competing railroad is built. Summit City is larger than Merced or Truckee, but it has neither mayor nor town council. There has not been a play at the theatre for a score of years or a service at one of the churches. Summit City has no amusements. There are fifteen saloons, but no man could buy a drink for a fortune. Two years ago a man starved to death there, though there are six restaurants in Summit city, and he had enough money to have lived for a month at the Palace hotel.

The Summit Mercury does not blazon the quality of goods which can be bought at Smith & Perkins' store, or the conveniences of Andrews' hotel, or the advantages of Summit City. As a matter of fact it ceased publication when the Excelsior mine shut down and has not had an issue since. But though Summit City now has no coal or hydraulic rights or hydraulic mining there when Summit City was very much alive. In 1895 every man you met on the Washoe trail was going to Summit City. The excitement began in the spring and at that time the site of Summit City was ten feet under snow. But that did not in any way interfere with the progress of the new metropolis. The snow was shoveled off the ground as soon as men could reach there on snow shoes. Before the first of July there was a city there with streets, stores and hotels. Before the snow came again there were half a dozen restaurants in operation. Churches of all denominations pointed skyward from the hilly streets and the continuation was reached when a San Francisco company opened the theatre to a packed house. The Odd Fellows built a hall, there were some saloons that a man was never more than three steps from a drink and Summit City was a gay place to live in. They had a town council and presently a board of health. The Summit Mercury, in type an inch long, called attention to the opportunities for investment in Summit City. The enterprising board of trade offered inducements to manufacturers and a brewery and a furniture factory were started.

Harry Hartley discovered the Excelsior mine.

Every day found a new mining corporation. There were quartz ledges everywhere. Mills were thundering all around, and tunnels and shafts were hurrying through the cap rock to reach the wonderful richness below. There were over four thousand people in Summit City.

Presently one of the minor corporations failed to pay its hands and the Summit City paper devoted a two column editorial to the lack of judgment that the company showed in abandoning its deep shafts and tunnels when every man in the camp knew that the bonanza lay but a few feet ahead. But pretty soon the Mercury had to chronicle another suspension and its editorials hinted darkly at conspiracies to speculate the camp in the interests of speculators. It advised its subscribers that it had inside information that the company would fold and that Summit City would fulfill its obvious destiny and become the greatest mining city in the world, if not the metropolis of California. But in spite of the encouraging words of the press one company after another disbanded. Summit City had been a city for a year and not a cent had been taken out of the ground. There was a million dollars worth of machinery, however, and few were disconcerted. The Excelsior was still running at full blast, and at all pessimistic suggestions there was the crushing reply: "Wait till the Excelsior cleans up!" The mills were crushing Excelsior ore day and night.

When the time for the clean up came the whole population gathered around the office to cheer when the result was announced. They waited a long time. At last the superintendent gave out the news. The Excelsior was a failure. There would never be another clean up. That night every person in the city who could find a horse started over the grade. Those less fortunate followed on foot. For weeks the roads were just crowded with the population of Summit City. Some of the more valuable machinery was carried away; the rest was left to rust. The goods in the stores were left on the shelves. Many of the people celebrated the downfall of the camp by firing buildings. Nobody cared. The camp had come to an end and there was nothing to do but seek another bonanza.

Summit City still stands on the shore of Meadow lake. Some of the houses have caved in under the winter snows. The Excelsior mill is a wreck of rotten boards, and on every hand the tunnels and shafts gape blindly. The most prominent building in the city is a handsome three story affair. This was the Jefferys block. Jefferys had a lively stable there. It was then the largest stable probably in California. Across the way is a block of quarried stone and iron doors and shutters. That was Smith & Perkins' store. On a hill overlooking the town are the residences of the aristocracy. Three well built houses remain in comparatively good condition. The central one is a marvel of scroll work and moulding. Twenty years ago a San Francisco man decided to turn hermit. He bought this palace for \$25, but got tired of hermiting and left it in a few months.

Andrews' hotel still stands with windows unbroken. There is a tall signpost in the very center of the town, and scattered all around it are blackened blocks—the funeral pyre of Summit City.

McMINNVILLE, YAMHILL COUNTY.

Here is the County seat. Here is published THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER, MERCHANTS OF HOME NEWSPAPERS, accorded first place in all the Directories.

Look at the Map.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

STRANGE CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS

Sons Chop off their Fingers and Sell Them in Broth to Cure Sick Parents.

Foreigners in China are amazed by the nature of charges made against them by organizers of riots—of employing stupefying, bewitching drugs which compel their victims to follow them, whose eyes they scoop out and whose hearts they extract for medical purposes.

I propose to abate that amazement by showing that, from a Chinese point of view, the foul accusation is in no wise preposterous. It is well known that in the west, medical superstitions of an abject character have greatly retarded civilization. China has experienced and still suffers from that abnormal phase in evolutionary history, the most striking feature of which is that various portions of the human frame and all its secretions possess therapeutic properties. It is not to enter into unwholesome curiosity that I take it in hand because until it is understood, nothing can be done to dispel an illusion that is inimical alike to natives and foreigners, that is indelibly demonstrated, and which is being daily and hourly as a remedy may possibly exist calculated to mitigate and eventually eradicate the evil. My chief authority is the well known voluminous Materia Medica Penta'so, a compilation from semi-mythic ages on medicaments which received its latest additions during the sixteenth century by Dr. Li Shih-chun. It may be considered the only authoritative work of the kind in the Chinese language. Eight hundred earlier writers had supplied him with materials. It was presented to Wanli in 1597, who ordered it to be printed. Beginning with human hair in the mythological periods, human contributions to the pharmacopoeia now amount to thirty-seven—four of which were added by the latest compiler. Nor does that list exhaust all the anthropophagous remedies of Chinese medicine, for it is held that virtue is extracted from the human system by clothing, bedding, and utensils, even the matting on which a patient has breathed his last—all are endowed with healing properties which our painstaking author scientifically describes. Besides this great medical work, I have consulted the Penal Code, (1882 edition) wherein man's place in medicine may be studied in practice, supplementing what is taught theoretically in the Penta'so.

Comparatively harmless is the medical aphorism respecting the utility of administering human blood in disease, harmless in that the vital fluid is obtained, when the delections of the Penta'so are followed, by merely puncturing the skin and sucking the orifice. The late revered Miss Aldery, an English lady of Ningpo, who devoted her fortune and life to the education of girls in that city was for many years supposed to strengthen her system by this extracting the blood of her pupils. No life having been lost by the practice, no riot could be fomented by the evil-doers. In the section that treats of human muscle as a medicament, it is described as useful in consumption, but the humane author denounces cannibalism and cites T'sao Tsung-la scholar and statesman that in 1396 A. D. published a work in which he signified northern brigands and soldiers for their anthropophagous habits that styled their victims "biped sheep," and human muscle as "flesh to be longed for." Of these reprobrates the author says: "leading is too good for them."

It is impossible to estimate the period when children began to administer their own flesh to parents who are supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine. Our author justly condemns the practice as anti-Confucian, and it is not likely, therefore, that it prevailed until long after the era of the Sages. Wanli directed the board of rites to report on the case; that learned body held that when the best medical attendance is secured for a parent and supplication made to heaven and the gods the duty of filial piety is fully performed. As for such acts as that of the historic Wang Siang (middle of the third century, A. D.), who lay on a frozen river until the ice melted and he was able to draw out a pair of carp, which he presented to his stepmother, who loathed for them; and that cutting of an arm for flesh to administer to an ailing parent, are deeds of the stupid and ignorant of modern times, some acting impulsively, others with premeditation, having referred to the fame that it brings and favors and rewards expected from the emperor. If not interdicted these practices will extend to liver-cutting and killing of sons.

A dog that sucks eggs can always be cured by boiling an egg very soft, then placing it, as hot as boiling water can make it, in the dog's mouth and slanting his jaws together so as to break the egg in his mouth. No matter how long he may have been addicted to egg-sucking, one dose of soft boiled eggs will answer for the remainder of his days.

A Memphis man has patented "an electrical vegetation exterminator," the object of which is to kill the rank vegetation along railroads and public highways.

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

Put up in neat wash-shap'd bottles, sugar coated, Small Bile Beans, 5c. per bottle.

MIRACLE OF THE NILE.

A Desert Transformed into a Fruitful Paradise.

By no one perhaps has the impressions produced by the various phases of the river been so poetically described as by Osburn, who thus describes the Nile:

"The Nile has shrunk within its banks until its stream is contracted to half its ordinary dimensions, and its turbid, silty, stagnant waters scarcely seem to flow in any direction. Broad flats, or steep banks of black silted Nile mud form both the shores of the river. All beyond them is sand and stertion, for the hamisen or sand wind of forty days duration has scarcely yet ceased to blow. The trunks and branches of trees may be seen here and there through the dusty, haze burning atmosphere, but so entirely are their leaves coated with dust that at a distance they are not distinguishable from the desert sand that surrounds them. It is only by the most painful and laborious operation of watering that any tint approximating green can be preserved at this season, even in the pleasure gardens of the pasha."

The first symptom of the termination of this terrible season is the rising of the north wind (the Etesian wind of the Greeks) blowing briskly, often fiercely, during the whole day. The foliage of the groves that cover lower Egypt is soon disencumbered by it of the dust and resumes its verdure. The fierce feryons of the sun, then at its highest ascension, are also most seasonably mitigated by this same powerful agency, which prevails for the three following months throughout the entire land."

Then as last comes the inundation. "Perhaps there is not in nature a more exhilarating sight, or one more strongly inviting to confidence in God, than the rise of the Nile. Day by day and night by night its turbid tide sweeps onward majestically over the parched sands of the waste, howling wilderness. Almost hourly, as we slowly ascended it before the Etesian