

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.

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

McMinnville, Yamhill County. Here is the County seat. Here is published the TELEPHONE-REGISTER, Monarch of home newspapers, accorded first place in all the Directories.

Look at the Map.

REGISTER—Established August, 1881. ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1886. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1889.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.

VOL. V. NO. 20

V. F. DIELSCHNEIDER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler. Repairing and Jewelry. Dealer in All Kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Clocks and Spectacles. McMinnville, Or.

McMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK. 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 transfer on New York, San Francisco and Portland. Collections made on all accessible points. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

ELSA WRIGHT. Manufactures and Deals in HARNESS. SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, SPURS, BRUSHES, ROBES, Etc.

McMINNVILLE BRUCK AND DRAY CO., SOLE AGENTS. Dealers in all descriptions of heavy machinery and hand tools. Collections will be made promptly. Handling of all kinds of cheap.

ALBREATH & GOUCHER, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. (Office over Braly's Bank.)

D. BAKER, SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Office upstairs in the Garrison Building.

M. RAMSEY, W. FENFON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office, Rooms 1 and 2 Union Block.

C. MICHAUX, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. 21, LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

THE COMMERCIAL STABLE! Gates & Henry, Props. McMinnville, Oregon.

Every, Feed and Sale! Everything New And Firstclass. Accommodations for Commercial Travellers.

EDGE NELSON'S DECISION. Speaking of patent medicines, the sage says: "I wish to deal fairly and honorably with all, and when I read an article that will do what 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 medicine, and when as the S. B. Headache and cure, and while I am seven years old, and have used my pills and other remedies for blood, liver and kidneys. I find say that for a kidney tonic in the S. B. Headache, as an alternative to the stomach and bowels it is a very superior remedy, and is anything I ever tried."

J. H. NELSON, Yamhill, Wash., 30 cents a bottle. It is the poor man's friend and family doctor.

Sole Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. INFORMATION AND FREE HANDBOOKS SENT BY MAIL. Scientific American.

Notice to Creditors. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County of Yamhill Oregon, State of Oregon, executor of the last will and testament of G. W. Goucher, late of said county, deceased, and that he has qualified as such executor.

Therefore, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to present them to me at my office in McMinnville, in said county, on or before the date of the date of this notice. Dated April 20, 1889.

RANNEY & FENFON, E. E. GOUCHER, Executors.

THIS PAPER is published in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 1st of every month. It is the only paper of its kind in the world, and is published by LEISTERS.

TRADE MARK SSS MARK. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS. I HAD SCROFULA IN 1884, and cleaned my system entirely from it by taking several bottles of S. S. S. I have not had any symptoms since. C. W. WILSON, Spartanburg, S. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE WITH. Do you wear them? When next in need of a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. Best in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES MADE IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES. If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3.50, \$4 or \$5 shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when shoe dealers cannot supply you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by R. JACOBSON, McMinnville, OREGON.

Bile Beans Small. Guaranteed to cure Bilious attacks, Sick Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists. Picture "17, 79" and sample dose free. J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

Advance Threshers. Are warranted to thresh more grain in a given time and do it better than any machine made. The ADVANCE TRACTION Engines. Are the latest in the world. Require large work means large profits in the threshing business. EDWARD HUGGES, Gen'l Agt. Portland, Or.

PROF. SLOCUM'S MAGIC SEARCHER. King of all Blood Medicines. Cures Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, General Debility, Nervous Affections, and restores Lost Vitality.

PROF. SLOCUM'S LOZENGES. Liver Regulator and Vermifuge combined. Cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilebiliousness and Malaria, also removes all common worms from the system without the aid of other medicines. Sold by all druggists.

Slocum's Rapeworm Specific. Slocum's Ratworm Home Treatment for Catarrh. Mrs. CLARA G. ESSLON, Ast.

The Sower Ferry's Seeds. No second chance. The Sower takes no second chance. It is the only seed that will grow in any soil.

WE PREACH YOU PRACTICE. Information and free handbook sent by mail.

ADVERTISERS. Information and free handbook sent by mail.

CHICAGO AND THE FAIR.

THE BIG SHOW DESCRIBED BY A CALIFORNIAN.

Visitors Leave in Grabbling Mood After Seeing the Great Show—Well advertised Side Shows Draw the Largest Crowds.

The World's fair buildings are the most wonderful architectural and mechanical achievement of any age, and for years to come they will challenge the admiration of all people. They are safe from comparison and competition, for it is not likely that the architects of the world will again be called together and told to do their best regardless of expense, says a correspondent of the Examiner.

The secret of Chicago's wonderful success is simple. To experts in every department of art and science one blanché was given. You prepare the design and we will do the rest, the order that gladdened the hearts of the men who wrought for fame.

All of the modern inventions in industrial science were the handmaidens of the World's fair designers. Had Pericles given the order for a thirty-acre building without pillars to support the roof he could not have obeyed, because Bessemer steel was not common in his day, but Burnham had only to say the word and the girls were built as a matter of course.

More size fails to impress after a very short time because we have always seen something bigger. The first thing that visitors to Chicago notice is the size of the buildings, the last thing they remember.

In a little time the size becomes wearisome, the eye grows accustomed to new dimensions and then comes the thought that the place is too big. To pass in front of each exhibit would require one to walk at the rate of four miles an hour twelve hours a day for six months. You realize that or something like it after a couple of days at Jackson Park and then the attempt to see the fair is given up.

All the machinery hall was built for the purpose of showing the latest in mechanical science. It is a vast hall, with a floor of polished stone, and the walls of dark wood. The ceiling is of iron and steel, and the floor is of polished stone. The machinery is of all kinds, and the exhibits are of all kinds.

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Jackson Park, as it stands today, is said to represent \$35,000,000 worth of property. Under the law permitting the fair to be held there, all the buildings must be removed and the lagoons filled up within six months after the closing of the fair in October next.

The most sanguine director does not now expect the gate receipts to reach \$10,000,000. That is the reason why Chicago feels certain that her World's fair will not be rivaled for a few hundred years. The city of Lake Michigan is the only city in the world that would have produced such a marvelous display even were the means available.

Other expositions have been arranged for money or business, but Chicago's sole incentive has been a thirst for glory. Men make money out of the fair, but the people of Chicago who subscribed \$10,000,000 and don't expect to get it back had no inducement save the honor of their city. One structure that cost \$85,000 was totally destroyed because Burnham did not think the effect was artistic. More than 60,000 Chicago citizens subscribed to the stock simply for the glory of their town.

As individuals they may lose all they put in, as citizens of Chicago they will be immense gainers in the future. So much money was here that it is not surprising that the people of Chicago are apt to call attention to their greatness.

In spite of the grandeur and vastness of the fair most of the visitors leave in a grumbling mood. That is not strange. One may live in the finest palace in the world and have his peace disturbed by an insignificant mosquito. A fly in the soup may spoil the appetite for the most luxurious banquet ever served, and the philosophy of the stoics was proof not against the toothache. Hundreds of visitors have left the fair in disgust because they had to pay 50 cents for a 10-cent sandwich. The harsh criticism of the Chicago and eastern press were in a measure due to the lack of courtesy and accommodation shown their representatives. Chicago knew it had the greatest show on earth, and did not think it necessary to say "thank you" when it took in half a dollar at the gate.

People who have not been there want to know the best way to see the fair. The best, if not the only way to see it satisfactorily is not to try. To attempt to do the fair in a systematic manner is to invite failure and disgust. Go out in an aimless way, look around with interest in something and enjoy what attracts your attention. There is one picture there that is worth two days' study. It is called the Flag-lance, and was painted by Karl Murr.

THE PEOPLE OF LAPLAND.

Civilization at Its Worst is Preferable to Life Among Them.

The Lapps have reclaimed me to civilization. They are as cunning and sharp as they can be, and not in the least good natured, but they manage somehow to live together without flying at each other's throats. In all instances they are not fights, says a writer in London Truth. I saw a few comely women and a few comely men with a single exception, were hideous, bow-legged dwarfs.

To the deteriorating influences of dirt and filth, they add the influence of drink. The wife of a drunken husband is allowed without the formality of divorce, to leave him and take a sober one, or to neglect him for a man that suits her better.

All have a talent for making money, and they hoard what they scrape together. The peculiar bad smell of a Lapp settlement is a compound of the stench of summer of shambles, dirty dairies, dirty kennels, and of gatherings of dirty human creatures. Blue-bottle-flies swarm on the reindeer hides and on bladders of blood that are out in the sun to dry. Their bite is venomous, and may be fatal, except to Lapps. The luts reek with foulness unmentionable.

It seemed curious to the fitness of things for creatures such as these to be reindeer to be subject to these frightful dwarfs. A herd of 1,000 was fetched down by dogs from the fields for us to see. They were a picture, and so gentle they would stand to be petted. The dogs were wild, when the reindeer were wanted, to go and fetch them. Off they went by themselves.

In about half an hour we saw them, with their charges, come down a mountain and twice ford a river on their way to the enclosure where they usually come to be milked. I was offered a bowl of the milk, but the wooden vessel holding it was so filthy that I declined. However, a Norwegian milked a doe into a drinking horn that he had with him and offered me a draught, which I took. It was like the richest and sweetest cream, and I suppose is just the beverage for that cold climate.

A deep draught would give one indigestion. Lapps themselves cannot drink much at a time. Dairies on the fields for supplying tinned reindeer's cream to the Paris market would, I have no doubt, be a financial success. A teaspoonful of cow's milk would give a table-spoonful of reindeer's cream and be more palatable.

WHAT WOMEN WILL WEAR. A Professor of Physiology says the Next Fashion Will be Mustaches.

A learned German, who has devoted himself to the study of physiology, anthropology and allied sciences, makes the rather startling assertion that mustaches are becoming commoner among the women of the present day than in the past. He tells us that in Constantinople, among the unveiled women, there are to be met with, one out of ten possesses an unmistakable covering of down on the upper lip.

In the capital of Spain, again, the proportion of ladies with this characteristic is said to be quite equal to that observable on the Golden Horn.

An American medical man states that in Philadelphia fully 3 per cent of the adult fair sex are similarly adorned and probably the proportion would be still larger but that many women take the trouble to eradicate the unwelcome growth by the application of depilatory preparations. In this country it is said to be regarded as a sign that the human race is improving?

Very few men, at all events, will be disposed to consider that a mustache adds to the charms of the opposite sex. Englishmen, indeed, only a generation ago, had such a detestation of mustaches that they would have been glad to have shaved all hair off the face down to their mutton chop whiskers was all but universal. From one extreme our clean shaven fathers plunged into the other, and beards and mustaches rapidly became the fashion. The fashion has of late years again been modified.

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But why should the fair sex be visited by this affliction? Some writers on ethnology hold that the higher races of mankind are always the hairier, and Mr. Mott thinks that in a few centuries men and women will not be clothed with hair. But we do not believe Mr. Mott, and we certainly should not care to see the day of bearded beauty.—London Standard.

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"I had to send East for the material," said Mr. O'Dea. "My business has been devoted in a great degree to making shoes for trotting horses, and it is to this branch of trade that the introduction of aluminum shoes seems likely to prove important and beneficial."

Mr. O'Dea explained that the material with which he worked was not exactly like the metal of the tropics, do five-eighths inch round bar, whereas to make a good job it ought to have been five-eighths wide and three-eighths thick or something near that proportion.

"My idea is that aluminum horseshoes will soon be turned out by the ton, or rather by the cord, for they are rather too light to go by weight. The eastern factories will supply them in 'shapes' to suit the requirements of the trade, big, little and medium. The shoes I made cost me \$1.20 each for the material. That would make four shoes cost \$4.80. The aluminum I had I forged cold, for it wouldn't stand much more fire than lead will. It didn't work as freely as good iron or steel would, so I should say that with the material the making and the setting, it ought to bring the present expense of a full set of aluminum shoes to about \$10.

"That looks a trifle high for shoeing a horse, I'll admit, but its nothing compared with the result if it gives your horse a second or even half a second better in a mile, and the cost will be much more than that, once the factories begin on them.

"Here is a sample steel shoe. It weighs about seventeen ounces. An aluminum shoe of that size would pull down not quite five ounces. You can see that the saving in weight is considerable.

"As a practical shoe of trotting horses, some of which have to be weighted in order to correct their gait, I can see that the future use of the light metal may be greatly extended. By the combination of heavy and light metals the weight may be adjusted at the toe or heel, according to the requirements of the situation. No method of making the combination has been invented, so far as I know, but that will be arranged when the necessity arises.

"I don't know that aluminum will ever do much for running horses. It may help them by giving them a broader foundation with less weight than the steel plates now in use. The thin, narrow rims are said to burn the hoofs, but that is something I have not had experience with."

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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.

A WONDERFUL VOICE. Miss Yaw Can Sing D Above High D and Sustains the Note.

A soprano who can sing high C and sustain the note well is supposed to have a good vocal range, but Miss Ellen Yaw, of this city, can sing D above the high D when she feels well, says the New York Herald. Her voice is light, and the upper part of the middle register it is at present unreliable, but she is only twenty-two years old and is working hard to develop her extraordinary powers into something like evenness. Christine Nilsson used to drive her audiences into the seventh heaven of enthusiasm by singing the high C sharp in Mozart's "Magic Flute." Miss Yaw sings F sharp with an effort and sustains the note. The highest vocal range of a singer recorded by history was that of Lucrezia Ajugari. Mozart says that in 1770 he heard this soprano range from G below the middle C, to C above the high C. It was a range of twenty-five notes.

Adjugari could execute trills on the high D. This is noted by the Encyclopaedia Britannica as the only known instance of the kind. Miss Yaw can sing as low as Ajugari and one note higher on the upper register.

This phenomenal voice has been heard occasionally in amateur concerts for the last three years, but it has been no uneven and in some points so thin that it attracted attention only as an object of curiosity. But lately Miss Yaw's voice has begun to grow, and those who have been watching it believe that she will develop breadth and roundness enough to make her entire range available should she choose to enter upon an operatic career later on.

The young lady was born among the hills twenty miles from Buffalo. During her childhood she could sing remarkably clear high notes, but as she passed into her teens her voice seemed to degenerate, and it was not until four or five years ago that the unusual character of her vocal chords again began to show itself. For three years only this unique voice has been under intelligent cultivation, but there have been long interruptions, so that the process of upbuilding and controlling has not been so continuous and systematic as to afford a basis for judging the ultimate value of Miss Yaw's powers. Her instructor, Mrs. Theodor Bjorksten, is profoundly interested and declares that she can see sure indications of a great voice.

One of the most singular things about Miss Yaw's singing—indeed, the thing that has attracted most attention—is that a singer who possesses such a high range should be able to sing in her lower register with almost the breadth of a contralto.

A throat specialist who examined Miss Yaw's larynx recently said that her vocal cords were finer than any he had ever seen or heard of.

"I was present when Miss Yaw sang Proch's 'Variations' the other night. She is a tall, slender girl with golden hair, blue eyes and features of great delicacy. Her voice is not unlike that of a swan's. While she sang her highest cadenzas it was apparent that her voice was capable of development. The notes were of good quality. She sang higher F sharp and held it for seven or eight seconds, then running up