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State of Oregon, Yamhill County.
Here you will find the most pro-
ductive section in the World.
Land is cheap, offering special in-
ducements to fruit raisers and
dairy-men.

Look at the Map.

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

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

VOL. V. NO. 23

The Telephon-Register.

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

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Watchmaker and Jeweler.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware
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All light exchange and telegraphic trans-
actions on New York, San Francisco and Port-
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Manufactures and Deals in
HARNESS
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
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ROBES, Etc.

Sells them cheaper than any other
dealer in the Valley. My all home-made
harness is the favorite with all who have
them. Give me a call and get prices.

McMINNVILLE
BUCK AND DRAY CO.,
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Dealers of all descriptions moved and care-
handing guaranteed. Collections will
be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds
at cheap.

ALBREATH & GOUCHER,
Physicians and Surgeons,
(Office over Braly's Bank.)
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Surgeon and Homeopathic
Physician.
Office upstairs in the Garrison Building.
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W. FENTON,
Attorney-at-Law.
McMINNVILLE, Oregon.
Office, Rooms 1 and 2 Union Block.

MICHAUX & FENTON
Physicians and Surgeons.
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.
Feb. 21, '88.

V. P. LANCEFIELD,
Custom Boot & Shoe
Maker.
Repairing of All Kinds Neatly and
Promptly Done.

Give me a call, next door to the cigar fac-
tory. Will open about June 1st

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

Very, Feed and Sale!
Everything New
And Firstclass.
Special Accommodations for Commercial
Travelers.
Corner Second and F Streets, one block
from Cooks hotel.

**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
shamed to say so. I am acquaint-
ed with Dr. Vanderpool (having
been treated by him for cancer),
and have used his blood medicine,
known as the S. B. Headache and
Liver cure, and while I am seven-
ty-five years old, and have used
many pills and other remedies for
my blood, liver and kidneys, I
must say that for a kidney tonic in
right's disease, as an alternative
to the blood, or to correct the ac-
tion of the stomach and bowels it
is a very superior remedy, and
beats anything I ever tried."
J. B. NELSON, Yakima, Wash.
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WE WANT YOU
to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive
and all you need free. It costs nothing
to try the business. We will treat you well,
and help you to care ten times more than
any other offered to agents. You have a clear
field with no competitors. We equip you with
everything, and supply printed circulars for
regarding the business. We will bring you
more money than will any other business. In-
crease your prospects? Why not? You can do so
easily and cheaply at work for us. Reasonable
industry only necessary for absolute success.
Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent
free to all. DELOAR, KEENE & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
world. Semimonthly illustrated. No intelligent
man should be without it. Write for
specimen and terms. Address: SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
415 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Swift's Specific
A Tested Remedy
For All
**Blood and Skin
Diseases**
A reliable cure for Contagious
Blood Poison, Inherited Scro-
fula and Skin Cancer.
As a tonic for delicate Women
and Children it has no equal.
Being purely vegetable, is harm-
less in its effects.
A treatise on Blood and Skin Dis-
eases mailed free on application.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE!
On and after April 1st,
1893, I will sell my en-
tire stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST,
As I intend to make a
change in business.
Come in and get prices
and you'll be convinced
that I mean what I say.
F. DIELSCHNEIDER.
Sign of the Big Boot.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE NOT WIP.
Do you wear them? Who next in need try a pair.
Best in the world.
\$3.00 \$2.50
\$3.50 \$2.00
\$2.50 \$2.00
\$2.25 \$1.75
\$2.00 \$1.75
FOR
GENTLEMEN
\$1.75
If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest
style, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or
\$5.00. They fit equal to custom made and look and
wear as well. If you wish to economize on your footwear,
do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and
style stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
R. JACOBSON, McMINNVILLE

Bile Beans
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. T. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

Advance Threshers
Are warranted to thresh more grain
in a given time and do it bet-
ter than any machine made.
THE ADVANCE TRACTION Engines
Are the latest in the world. Re-
member large work means large
profits in the threshing business.
EDWARD HUGHES,
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,
Biliousness, Malaria, also removes all
common worms from the system without
the aid of other medicines.
Sold by all druggists.
Slocum's Tape Worm Specific,
Slocum's Rational Home Treatment for
Catarrh. MES. CLARA G. SLOCUM, Agt.

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and all you need free. It costs nothing
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CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

**THE PROPENSITY OF THE HUMAN
RACE TO DESTRUCTIVENESS.**
Atrocities Committed Without a Pleas-
ible Motive—Vices that Have Become
Epidemic—The Mania of the Firebug.

Man has been called an "animal with
the privilege of self destruction," but
the criminal anomalies of the human
mind are by no means limited to a por-
tion of mankind. When a wolf roams
a flock of sheep or a milk depredator
a whole poultry farm in a single night
their inspiring motive is not gratuitous
cruelty as much as the wish to make
the best of a lucky chance and provide
a supply of food for the need of less
propitious times. In beings of our species,
on the other hand, says the Balti-
more Herald, the propensity of destruc-
tiveness has often assumed a form that
appears to make the luxury of murder
its own reward. In default of other
victims the buccaners of the seven-
teenth century would attack one an-
other, and the troops of Ghaengis Khan
howled for carnage like the Roman rai-
der for the blood of the arena victim,
and the idle pelagos of Madrid for the
benefit of the inquisition. There have
been amateur assassins who disdained
to avail themselves of a chance to plun-
der, but stabbed strangers in the dark
for the sole purpose of enjoying the
consequent sensation; and the mania
of Jesse Pomeroy is by no means with-
out a precedent.

About the end of the sixteenth cen-
tury a country baron of the neighbor-
hood of Auxerre, France, was besieged
by a mob of peasants, who, with more
and more emphasis, demanded the re-
turn of their children, or at least a sat-
isfactory explanation of their fate.
Monsieur le Baron, it seems, had, un-
der some pretext or other, enticed at
least twenty youngsters to his castle,
and failed to account for their disap-
pearance till the feudal subservience
of his serfs exhausted his resources of
appeal, and the distracted relatives of
the missing children were joined by a
vendetta mob of several hundred armed
rustics. The magistrates of Auxerre
had postponed the proposed investiga-
tion in deference to the protests of the
baron's brother, a wealthy abbot, who
denounced the whole matter as a
vandalic jacquerie—a choleric's crime,
but the formidable spread of the re-
volt, and the obligation of the baron to
submit to a re-ensuing party of militia,
and an imperial trial established the
fact that the defendant had spent a
considerable sum in bribing his domestics
to kidnap twenty-two children and
assist him in torturing them to death
with every refinement of cruelty.

One of the few excuses that can be
admitted in defense of Marat and other
leaders of the terrorists is the plea that
the zeal of the roving bands of man-
hunters had far exceeded their official
instructions. The chronicle of the
campaign against the insurgents of the
lower Rhone and the memoirs of Mme.
de la Rochejaquelein mention instances
where hordes of uniformed cut-throats
invaded a peaceful country town and
butchered away with a bestial disre-
gard of constant offers of unconditional
surrender.

The crusades against the Albigenses
and the followers of Peter Waldo were
crowded with similar episodes, and Mo-
hammad II had several brigades of
military amuck runners who were apt
to take the bit in their teeth, as during
the capture of Constantinople, when
they precipitated a general massacre
and drowned the shouts of their officers
in a pandemonium of savage yell.

General Tilly, the rival of Wallenstein,
often experienced a similar diffi-
culty in checking the rage of his
man-butchers, and after the sacking of
Madgeburg satisfied his superiors that
the enormities of the victors had been
committed in defiance of his explicit
orders. "In reply to the charges of bar-
barities," he said, "I assumed the sole
responsibility, because I would much
rather be suspected of a league with
Satan himself than to have it known
that I could not control my own soldiers."

Judge Armstrong, of Leeds, has
made a study of the arson mania, tend-
ing to prove that in three cases out of
five the motive of the firebug's is re-
venge, but an unexplained and appar-
ently irresistible penchant for mischief.
The supposed delight in the psychro-
nic grandeur of a conflagration is only
a secondary factor of that propensity,
for in northern Italy numerous individ-
uals—mere boys, some of them—have
been arrested and punished for mis-
chievous tampering with the dikes that
line the principal rivers of Lombardy.
In some cases the offenders pre-
tended to have resisted the evil im-
pulse for weeks, in the firm belief that
the instigator of crime must be *de dem-
onio* in person, but were apparently
unable to resist the temptations of the
flea to inundate a whole township by
a few minutes of midnight work with
a spade.

There are strong reasons to suspect
that the freaks of Judge Lynch are oc-
casionally due to similar motives, and it
is a suggestive circumstance that the
whitcap outrages are less frequent in
the lawless and regulation needed bor-
der lands of the southwest than in the
states where the severity of game and
the infrequency of social sensations de-
rive the natives of ready-made
chances for exciting passions.

In the Pyrenean bands of rustic
camp for weeks in the wilderness of
highland forests, living on roasted
beehive and enduring untold hard-
ships, till their scouts at last report a
fair chance of running the blockade
of the frontier guards, and a cargo of
contraband can be spirited across the
border at a compensation of 6 reals
(about 75 cents) per week of danger-
sweetened toil. Game stealing exer-

cises an analogous charm on Austrian
farmers, abundantly able to afford the
small expense of a hunting license; but
in recognition of the difference be-
tween manias and ordinary crime, the
law on the whole, deals leniently with
such offenders, though they may not
be lacked by the socialists who have
saved the members of the Vienna asso-
ciation of amateur snaphotters.

Some of the fair kleptomaniacs were
girls in their teens, and nearly all
could plead the doubtful excuse of dis-
tressedness from a florin and a penny
point of view. They never patronized
pawnshops, rarely enriched their
private warfobles with their ill-gotten
dry-goods, but contented themselves
with hoarding their plunder (including
hardware, mathematical instruments,
text books of political economy and
other articles of no earthly use to
young female aristocrats) or exhibiting
it, vauntingly at their secret meetings.
There are kleptomaniacs who will pick
up a handful of garden gravel rather
than come home with empty pockets;
and a Parisian author of some celebrity
once told me that one of his relatives
was in the habit of robbing his own
pantry. Whenever he thought him-
self unobserved he would use a private
key to unlock a door in the rear of his
dining room, slip in, grab a lot of rais-
ins, prunes, coffee beans and raw onions,
and carry them up to his study,
where his wife often captured bushel
bags full of such misdeeds.

The eloquence of the pessimistic phi-
losopher Hegesias is said to have af-
flicted Egypt with an epidemic of sui-
cides, which, for better or worse,
continued for nearly a year after King
Ptolemy had banished the precursor of
Schopenhauer across the border; but no
humanitarian can regret that the Ital-
ian government used moral medical
remedies to stamp out the poison mem-
ber mania of the sixteenth century,
which in Naples for instance had be-
gun to crowd the public promenades
with the agents of popular arsenic ven-
ders.

The contagiousness of such aberrations
will perhaps remain one of the unsolved
problems of psychology, but their
origins can now and then be traced to
the habits of ancestors; the vandetta
passion of primitive savages and the
predator's instinct of our tree climbing
relatives.

In some species of our Darwinian
cousins the pilfering propensity is not
inspired by hunger alone, but by what
paleontologists would call an excess of
acquisitiveness. They will appropriate
articles colorfully inedible or naturally
unattractive to a frugivorous creature.
The sacred apes of Hindoostan severely
strain the tolerance of foreign heretics
by snatching inkstands, water pipes,
lanterns and straw hats and carrying
them in triumph to their roosts in the
tree tops, and pet monkeys will risk
their lives to fitch a worn out bone
from the lair of a sleeping dog.

THE YEAR 1800'S GOOD RECORD.
Conspicuous as the Date of the Birth of
Darwin, Gladstone, Tennyson, Lincoln
and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"There are four great men," said Dr.
Holmes to a reporter, "in the lives of
whom I feel I have a certain relation-
ship. They are Darwin, Gladstone,
Tennyson and Lincoln; and who made
the year 1800 conspicuous. And I was
sublimating as to creep into that year
too."

Indeed if the stars, as was commonly
fabled, have any influence upon the
lives of people, and to put that on their
spirits, then in that year the whole
starlet universe must have been in
an unusually gladstone mood; must,
in short, have twinkled with general
meritment.

Dr. Holmes's name is no insignif-
icant one in the calendar of great men.
But it is overshadowed by the names of
the four men who were born his con-
temporaries. They represent, in vari-
ous lines, almost the dawn of the new
era of the human intelligence dur-
ing the present half of the nineteenth
century. Only one name is wanting
round out the list into perfection—the
name (greater even than the greatest of
the others) Otto von Bismarck.

It was surely a noteworthy coinci-
dence that the man who has done most
to extend the suffrage among the Brit-
ish people, and to put that on their
spirits, should be born almost simultane-
ously with the man, who, in another hemi-
sphere, has issued a proclamation free-
ing 8,000,000 slaves.

It is equally noteworthy that Tenny-
son and Darwin should have come to
earth almost together—Tennyson, who
represented the splendid sunset of Eng-
lish poetry, and Darwin, in whom
came the dawn of the new science
which was to alter all our views of
nature, of God, of religion, and even of
literature. Tennyson was the most
magnificent conservative force in Eng-
lish mental life, as Darwin was the
most fundamental apostle of new
ideas.

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casionally due to similar motives, and it
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relatives.

ODD ITEMS ABOUT PAPERS.

**A THIRD OF ALL THE DAILIES ARE
IN THE UNITED STATES.**
Seventeen Editors Banned in 1000 Years
—The "Petit Journal" of Paris Has
the Largest Circulation.

In the world there are 4965 daily
newspapers published, of which no
fewer than 1659, or more than a third,
are issued in the United States, says
London *Tit-Bits*. That country is, in
fact, more plentifully supplied with
newspapers than any other, there being
besides the dailies, 15,434 weeklies and
965 papers which appear at other inter-
vals, without taking into account the
monthlies and other magazines and re-
views, which bring up the total to
about 23,000, giving employment, it is
estimated, to something like 200,000
people.

New York state alone has more news
papers than are published in all of the
continents of the world south of the
equator.

Newspaper enterprise appears, indeed,
to flourish all over the world, at
least, to the extent of putting forward
great numbers of separate papers.

Canada has 94 dailies, 576 weeklies
and 132 monthlies. Latin America—
including under this convenient term
monthly reviews of comparative litera-
ture, which has contributors in every
part of the world, whose articles are
all printed in their native tongues.

In South America there are papers
published in various native languages,
notably in the Guarani of Paraguay; the
Zulus even had some years ago a paper
in their own dialect published in South
Africa, but it has now ceased to ap-
pear.

The longest newspaper title in existence
is that of a Greenland sheet, which
rejoices in the euphonious designation
of *Arnanngalatta Natinginnuk Syp-
arummas Siuk*.

Curious, also, is the conjunction of
names which obtains in Tomestone, A. T.
The leading paper is the *Epitaph*,
which is edited by an Englishman
named Coffin and published by a man
named Sexton. The publisher de-
clines advertisements of undertakers,
but appropriately inserts death notices
gratuitously.

The most northern newspaper is the
Nordstap, published at Hammerstein.
The editor and his staff work in a small
turf-roofed wooden house. News comes
by mail boat and the Hammersteines
are made aware of the world's events
generally eight days late; and, as the
paper is a weekly, its news is often a
fortnight old.

The subscribers are kept still further
behind, as many of them have their
copies delivered by boat, unless they
fetch them, which they sometimes do,
paying for them in herrings and other
fish.

A peculiar example of newspaper en-
terprise under difficulties is offered by
the *Rhinische Chronik und Advertiser*,
a Mashedland paper, which is a
foolscap sheet of sixteen pages, not
printed in type, but written by hand
and duplicated by an office stylograph
process.

The most curious of all class journals
is surely the *Beggars' Journal* of Paris,
which is published daily and gives its
subscribers a complete list of all bur-
ghers, wedding and funerals to take
place the same day. Begging letters
written are provided for by a section,
which gives the arrivals and departures
of persons of known charitable tenden-
cies.

MIXED RELIGIONS.
People Who Worship Snakes, Rivers,
and Other Unconventional Gods.

We are apt to be very proud of our
religious toleration, forgetting that this
is quite a new idea among ourselves.
As the religious statistics of the Punjab
seem to show, it must be a very old
idea in the east. Only 140 years ago
passed since the mid sect of Episcopi-
tians were persecuted in Scotland. Only
230 years have gone by since Mr. James
Guthrie petitioned King Charles to
persecute everyone who did not agree
with him, Mr. Guthrie, "whereupon
they hanged Mr. Guthrie, (whorepou-
courager les autres."

Now, in the dusky Orient, toleration
must have been more prevalent, or the
Punjab could scarcely rejoice in so
many religions. Sir Alfred Lyall has
shown that almost any man who can
preach and work miracles may found a
new sect, and these gifts are, or are
treated to be, very common in the east.
Thus, in Mr. Maclagan's estimate, he
reckons about ninety thousand believers
in Yogiism. There tenets are very
contrary to those with which the
Bible inspired the mind of Mr. Robert
Elsmere.

"In the miracles of the new testa-
ment they see nothing wonderful," as
being persuaded that miracles are mat-
ters of common occurrence. Outside
the circle of contributors to the *Journal
of Psychological Research* this doctrine is
not held by 90,000 English people. If
the Yogi is so accomplished that they
do not come over and work a few mir-
acles under test conditions. Besides,
even if the Yogi find it too cold for

those of any other country, including
in the list German, Italian, French,
Magyar or Hungarian, Greek, Latin,
Polish, Servian, Slavic and Hebrew.

The most remarkable paper in Aus-
tria, and probably in the world as re-
gards language, is the *Acta Comparat-
ionis Literarum Universitatis*, a semi-
monthly review of comparative litera-
ture, which has contributors in every
part of the world, whose articles are
all printed in their native tongues.

In South America there are papers
published in various native languages,
notably in the Guarani of Paraguay; the
Zulus even had some years ago a paper
in their own dialect published in South
Africa, but it has now ceased to ap-
pear.

The longest newspaper title in existence
is that of a Greenland sheet, which
rejoices in the euphonious designation
of *Arnanngalatta Natinginnuk Syp-
arummas Siuk*.

Curious, also, is the conjunction of
names which obtains in Tomestone, A. T.
The leading paper is the *Epitaph*,
which is edited by an Englishman
named Coffin and published by a man
named Sexton. The publisher de-
clines advertisements of undertakers,
but appropriately inserts death notices
gratuitously.

The most northern newspaper is the
Nordstap, published at Hammerstein.
The editor and his staff work in a small
turf-roofed wooden house. News comes
by mail boat and the Hammersteines
are made aware of the world's events
generally eight days late; and, as the
paper is a weekly, its news is often a
fortnight old.

The subscribers are kept still further
behind, as many of them have their
copies delivered by boat, unless they
fetch them, which they sometimes do,
paying for them in herrings and other
fish.

A peculiar example of newspaper en-
terprise under difficulties is offered by
the *Rhinische Chronik und Advertiser*,
a Mashedland paper, which is a
foolscap sheet of sixteen pages, not
printed in type, but written by hand
and duplicated by an office stylograph
process.

The most curious of all class journals
is surely the *Beggars' Journal* of Paris,
which is published daily and gives its
subscribers a complete list of all bur-
ghers, wedding and funerals to take
place the same day. Begging letters
written are provided for by a section,
which gives the arrivals and departures
of persons of known charitable tenden-
cies.

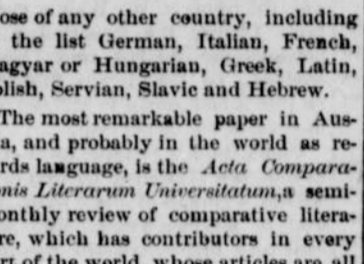
Look at the Map.

McMinville, Yamhill County.
Here is the County seat, and is
published THE TELEPHON-
REGISTER, Monarch 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.

THAT REMARKABLE STORY BY
Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher
LIGHT
OUT OF
DARKNESS
IS TO BE PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN
THESE COLUMNS IN SERIAL
FORM.
Let Your Children Read It
Read It Yourself
IN THIS PAPER ONLY
FIRST INSTALLMENT IN THIS ISSUE—PAGE FOUR.



De Foe remarks, with misplaced
confidence, that "we don't find our
houses disturbed as they used to be,
and the stools and chairs walking about
out of one room into another, as for-
merly." But we do not find all this oc-
curring, in printed books, which
ought to be a great encouragement to
Yogiism.

Compared with Yogi, river worship-
ers are only a small sect. In this
country they would be beating the riv-
ers with iron chains like Xerxes, be-
cause the rivers in this spring are very
provoking to their adherents. Not a fish
can be induced to rise, while the bar-
ometer does nothing else, and salmon
streams are mere collections of dry
boulders at 100 guinea a month. The
man who has paid that sum, and whose
sole occupation is whistling for a south
wind and rain, would be rather apt to
burn a few river worshippers if tolera-
tion had not obtained such a hold on
our manners.

"Most of the river worshippers be-
long to the Oid sect." The Oidals
wear a black blanket, not to save wash-
ing in the sacred river, but to put
them in mind of their latter end, and
of the fact that they must go in moun-
ing till a flood in the Ganges, which
at present seems extremely unlikely
to occur. They might get their friends
the Yogi to cause a flood by the occult
power of the will, and if a Yogi really
can do this, then Sutherland in the
county where a Yogi would be simply
adored. But if he cannot do it in the
Ganges he is not likely to succeed in
the Oykel or the Helmsdale. There is
something very provoking in the con-
trast between what the Yogi say they
can do and what they do actually per-
form.

Snake worshippers are more numer-
ous than river worshippers. They have
always been a large domination in
heathen countries. Why they worship
snakes is a problem that has been fre-
quently discussed to no particular
purpose. But people who worship owls,
bats, lobsters, rats and mice will wor-
ship anything, and perhaps snake wor-
shippers are so common merely because
snakes are so widely distributed and so
far from exclusive in their habits. If a
country where a snake is worshipped is
orthodox he must go to Australia to
do so, but serpents are everywhere. So
is the earth (prithi) and the earth, as
bertha, demeter, and under many
other names, has never wanted ador-
ers. Even the untutored Pawnees are
earth worshippers, and bury objects by
way of sacrifice, which is more econ-
omical than burning them, as they can
be dug up again. The ancestral mound
is a good deal adored in the Punjab. In
Scotland it became the fairy hill, as at
Aberfoyle, and was treated with con-
spicuous respect in times comparatively
modern. The church was usually
built as near it as possible, perhaps to
counteract the influence of the ances-
tral mound, or to acquire any local sac-
redness