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Consolidated Feb. 1, 1899.

# The Telephone-Register.

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

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893.

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

VOL. V. NO. 93

CHAUSS & FENTON,  
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LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

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Very, Feed and Sale!  
Everything New

And Firstclass.  
Accommodations for Commercial  
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J. F. FORD,  
(Evangelist),  
Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of  
March 21, 1893:

Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Ford,  
You wish to feel fresh and cheerful,  
and for the Spring's work, cleanse your  
system with the Headache and Liver Cure,  
taking two or three doses a week.  
50 cents a bottle by all druggists. Sold  
under a positive guarantee by Rogers Bros.  
Druggists.

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at the office of  
LORD & THOMAS.

McMINNVILLE COLLEGE.  
McMinnville, Oregon.

This College is one of the oldest and best  
equipped colleges in the Northwest.

Offers Superior Advantages  
Expenses Light; A boarding hall in the  
College building on the club plan, President  
Brownson, steward, thus guaranteeing  
good board at the least possible cost to  
the student. Board can also be had in private  
families at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week, in-  
cluding lodging.

The Fine Telescope recently mounted  
in the New Observatory and the  
extensive Library, to which students  
have free access, offers advantages not found elsewhere in this state.

Beautiful Location,  
Suitable Buildings,  
Efficient Teachers,  
Five courses of study—Classical, Scientific, Normal, Literary and  
Business, with special advantages in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Busi-  
ness course of two years. Graduates of the Normal course are entitled to a State  
Diploma, and are in demand to fill high positions. McMinnville is accessible  
by rail from all parts of the State, on the main trunk of the Southern Pacific R.  
R. West Side; fifty miles south of Portland.

First Term Begins Sept. 13, 1893; 2d Term Begins  
Dec. 11, 1893; 3d Term Begins March 13, 1894.  
Send for Catalogue. Address: T. G. BROWNSON, President,  
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Books on Blood and Skin  
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EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS,  
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Sited at the Southwest corner of the  
Fair Grounds. All sizes of

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FRAZER AXLE  
BEST IN THE WORLD.

Bile Beans  
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Guaranteed to cure Bilious attacks,  
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THE FORTUNE OF WAR.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

FROM SPIRIT LAND.

THE GREATEST ENEMIES OF MAN.

THE ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

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"I hadn't meant to tell him who I was. You see he'd got to order me to be shot, anyway, and it seemed better he shouldn't know that he was sentencing his own brother. But it wasn't any use trying to deceive him then. He wouldn't have believed it. So I owned up."

"Yes, Jefferson," I said, "I'm Arthur Langley right enough. I was in hopes you wouldn't recognize me. But you have."

"Then we sat down and talked of many things while the soldiers waited outside."

"He asked me for news of you, and wanted to know if you had forgiven him for running away from home. I told him that you had, and that he must go back to you after the war was over, and he murmured that he would. And then we both cursed the war that had brought us together so strangely and so terribly. Jefferson seemed even more distressed than I was by our awful meeting. He broke down and sobbed, poor boy."

"God knows, Arthur," he said, "I'd let you go right away back to Stuart's camp if I could, but I can't."

"I know you can't do it, Jefferson," I told him. "Your men wouldn't let you. If you tried they'd mutiny."

"He allowed that it was more than likely."

"Likely," I said. "It's a dead certainty. I'd be shot just the same if you tried; and your second in command would put you under arrest, and your colonel would see that you were shot, too. No, Jefferson, you've got it to do, and you had best get it done right away."

"The poor boy sat down and covered his face with his hands, sobbing. Oh, my God! my God!"

"I tried to calm him a bit, telling him that it was only the fortune of war, and that when I started I knew I was taking my life in my hands, but it didn't seem to comfort him. He kept pacing up and down the room saying, 'I can't do it! I can't do it!'"

"But I told him he must do it—there was no way out of it. He made a grand effort and calmed himself. He sat down at the table and struck the gong and the sergeant came into the room again."

"Sergeant," he said, "the prisoner will be shot at daybreak. For the present you will lock him in the room opposite mine."

"And so he brought me up here and left me."

"There was a break in the letter here. Arthur Langley started several sentences, only to strike his pen through them again. But presently he went on thus:

"You will be angry with Jefferson, mother. You will think that I am making excuses for him, and that he might have saved me if he liked. Then read on, mother. I have something else to tell you. When you have read it you will never think badly of Jefferson again."

"Two hours ago I heard someone tapping gently at my door, and a voice—it was Jefferson's voice, spoke to me in a whisper."

"Arthur, Arthur," he said, "Don't answer me, Arthur, or someone may hear you, but listen carefully to what I say."

"I listened, and this was what he said:

"If you put your hand into your wash-stand jug you will find a key that will unlock your door. In the passage you will see a federal uniform and an overcoat. Put them on and walk right out through the front door, and make straight for the clump of trees to the west. But your coat will over your face, and you will be mistaken for yield. I usually visit the sentries about this time. If you are challenged, imitate my voice and give the password: 'Pe-tersburg.' Good-by, Arthur, and God bless you."

"There, mother, you see what Jefferson was willing to do for me. I wonder if you understand why I'm not going to let him do it? It is because I know just what the offer means. It means that Jefferson will be arrested for conspiring at my escape and shot instead of me. I mustn't allow that must I?"

"Jefferson and I weren't good friends as we should have been in the old times, but I always allowed there was grit in him and now I know it. I hope there's his grit enough in me to stand out against this temptation. It's a temptation to think that there's that uniform waiting for me all the while, and I've only to put it on and get clear away. I wonder."

"One again he stopped writing. The temptation had been a real one; for life is very sweet at two-and-twenty, and it is hard to let it go by merely sitting still and refusing to accept a sacrifice. Charging a battery is easy in comparison with it. Moreover, the words which Arthur Langley had just put on paper struck back into his brain, and once more set him thinking. In a sort of delicious fancy he saw himself yielding to the temptation and putting on that uniform and walking away safely into the open. It seemed so easy and so simple. Fatigue and sleeplessness had broken down his nerves, and an irresistible power impelled him to the action."

He stepped up to it on tiptoe and looked in. Jefferson Langley was sleeping quietly, with the moon shining through the window on his handsome boyish face, and making a glitter on his golden hair. His sleep was the calm and duty, and has no more cares upon his mind. Arthur Langley stood, as it were, spellbound, and gazed at him. The infinite peacefulness of the face at first perplexed him. But presently he grew to understand it; and a great shame for his own contemplated cowardice stole over him. Gradually his muscles relaxed. Silently, and without a word he gathered up the uniform and carried it to a spot where it might lie without exciting anyone's suspicions. Having done this he crept back to the room and locked himself in again, and hid the key where none were likely to discover it."

Then, feeling a great weight lifted from his mind, he threw himself down upon the bed and slept dreamlessly, like his brother, till dawn.—Francis Gibble, in Pall Mall Gazette.

At the house of H. A. Lee, in Canby, a seance was given on Sunday evening by Henry Allen, the noted "boy medium" of Summerland, Cal., the manifestations at which were marvelous. There was no trickery, as there was no opportunity for any. The medium and fifteen other men and women, citizens of this county, sat in a dark room in a circle around a table with their hands joined. A large, heavy dulcimer was lying on the floor behind the medium and a pencil, five small bells and two pencils with a pad of white print paper were on the table. The circle had not sat long in impatient expectancy, when the dulcimer began to play softly. Presently there were loud thumps on the table, a pencil could be heard writing on the pad, the page was noisily ripped off and stuffed by a large negro, cold hand in the side pocket of the person sitting next the medium, and who held his hand on one side, the other hand being firmly held by the person sitting on the other side. The medium and the person receiving the message were thumped on the breast and head, and fingered by a large, bony, mysterious hand, which whacked on the table as if were a sledge hammer. Four or five in succession sat at the left hand of the medium and received the messages in pencil and the rough caresses of the hand or hands."

Wild, weird, impassioned music came from the dulcimer, while the five bells rang fiercely in accord; the music would change to loud drumming of the fingers on the side of the dulcimer, and next to scratching on it as if with a nail. The scratches were succeeded by a loud rattle of sticks of wood with a dull saw; the saw struck a silver and squeaked; the laborer evidently was lazy; the saw produced the dismal saw will when the cut is through, and the stick fell to the ground with the familiar "dull thud." Then, seemingly, a hole was bored in the dulcimer; to the ear an auger gradually penetrated the wood and at the end its point gradually slipped through the hole. These noises were all heard, and often a mysterious hand snapped its thumbs and fingers with a loud report. These manifestations continued nearly two hours, from 8 till 10 o'clock. At the end, the lamp being lighted, the dulcimer was found lying on the table on the top of the table at its four corners and a chair on the dulcimer."

The spiritualists tell us the spirits, acting through Henry Allen, who could play a tune, did these wonderful things. He says the spirit of his fuvoling colored friend Tommy, does the playing of travelers, while their style and finish are all that can be desired. Each car is a completely equipped hotel. The corridor from end to end is a space, each assigned for two persons with generous seats, mirrors, lavatory, luggage racks and drawers, independent light and ventilation, book-case, safe for valuables, etc. The kitchen is in the middle of the car, and its ranges, ice chests and lockers are below the floor, resulting in great economy of space. Each room has its own table for two, and with two cooks and two porters in each car, its occupants can all be promptly and satisfactorily served at ones. There is no traveling the length of the train to a dining car, and no waiting for a place at table.—Boston Herald.

A Resume of the Causes and Peculiarities of Panics.

The credit "Panic of 1893" will go to history as distinct in kind from any preceding. There has been some unreasoning fright, but, as contrasted with the ordinary consequences of a commercial or financial crisis of "fire," this panic is of a new species. Notwithstanding the lack of data from which to generalize respecting regularity in the occurrence of or periodicity in panics, the fact remains that there have been nine panic-periods in the United States within the century, and, with an exception or two, about nine or ten years apart. These periods have consisted of from three to five years of commercial activity, succeeded by several years of depression. Those classed as panics proper are assigned to the years 1818, 1837, 1856, 1873, 1884 and 1893, while the less distinct business disturbances were in 1814, 1828, 1829, 1848 and in 1890—an echo of the Baring crash.

The panic of 1818 was a corollary of the disturbance of 1814, following the war of 1812, and the outbreak of extravagant loans in business and unsound banking. The disasters of 1821 and 1829 were due to careless methods of banking and extended credits, while the panic of 1837 was due to over-speculation in trade and real estate and to un-sound banking. The like was true in 1857, while in 1848 there was reaction from inflated values and over-trading at home and abroad. The civil war, with attendant evils, brought on the panic of 1864, while, as we have recalled, excessive railroad building and over-trading, following the war period (as in 1818) after the disturbance in 1814, brought on the prolonged and disastrous panic of twenty years ago. The panic of 1884, more restricted in area, was due primarily to an abnormal inflation of credits, to bankers and others doing business at arms' length, intensified by instances of fraudulent banking.

The contraction of credit in the United States within the last three months is the result of a widespread, generally excessive railroad building and over-trading, following the war period (as in 1818) after the disturbance in 1814, brought on the prolonged and disastrous panic of twenty years ago. The panic of 1884, more restricted in area, was due primarily to an abnormal inflation of credits, to bankers and others doing business at arms' length, intensified by instances of fraudulent banking.

The change in the conception of tuberculosis, produced by a discovery of its true cause, calls for a reconstruction of many of the heretofore approved statistics of mortality. It is not very long ago since text books stated that tuberculosis, meaning especially pulmonary consumption, affected most often persons between the ages of fifteen and thirty years. The tubercular infection is now known to be most frequent as a cause of death in infancy. At this time it is the mesenteric and other lymph glands and the meninges that are involved; in childhood the bones are prone to be attacked, and in adult life the lungs.

Taking tuberculosis in every form as a cause of death, Professor Hugo Holsti of the university of Helsinki, Finland, has compiled interesting facts showing the relation of age to this disease.

During the years 1882-1889 there died in the Swedish-Finnish district of Helsinki 1671 persons of tuberculous diseases. The mortality rate per 10,000 living persons is much the greatest during the first two years of life, (2.5 per cent). It rapidly falls until, between the ages of six and fifteen, it hardly exists, (about 0.15 per cent). It then steadily rises until the decades thirty-one to forty, forty-one to fifty, fifty-one to sixty, where it remains at about 0.6 per cent and then it falls again.

Males are more subject than females in the proportion of 99 to 751, but this holds true more for adult than infant life.

Professor Holsti's tables show in a striking way identity of the period of greatest mortality from tuberculosis with the time when children are fed on milk.

May it not be that, after all, the cow is the greatest enemy of mankind, and that not the cow there was thought, but tuberculosis? The history of Japan, which is a cowless country, favors in a measure this view. Science seems to be pointing toward the conclusion that there are two great and potent poisons constantly diffused among civilized peoples, and these are milk and water. Not that these substances are essentially bad, but that they are accidentally so. It is not proposed to abolish, but to purify them.—Medical Record.

The ice-making machine was first put into operation in 1860; at the present day every brewery, every passenger steamer and not a few of our restaurants and hotels manufacture their own ice.

Cure for Colds, Fevers and General Debility, Small Bile Beans. 25c. per bottle.

Dr. Miles' Nervine for Nervous Prostration.

It has been estimated that 25,000 horses are employed in the London carrying trade, that their value is £1,250,000, and that the cost is, for food, £200,000 a year. A rule prevails of foraging the horse on three-pence an inch per week—that is, a horse costs as many shillings a week as it stands hands high.

Go Small Bile Beans every night for a week and work Turpentine Livers. 25c. per bottle.

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There is much to encourage a belief in a relatively early recovery from the depression in trade and industry which has left its impress on recent months. Exports of wheat, provisions and other products are increasing. And while crops of wheat and cotton are not ex-

LITERARY CULTURE.

A Source of Happiness.—Do Not Read Trash.

One very efficacious method of increasing the amount of happiness in the world is to increase the capacity for it. No vessel can receive more than it can hold, nor can the mind of any man; but the difference is that, while the limits of the former are fixed and unalterable, those of the latter are capable of continual enlargement. Incidentally, all education, all training and all development are actually increasing this capacity for happiness, although they may not be carried on with that distinct object in view. Everything which broadens the mind, strengthens the powers and stimulates the activities naturally opens up new sources of enjoyment, but actually creates new ability to enjoy. This is, indeed, quite too valuable and important an element in life to be overlooked. Perhaps there is no branch of education in which this advantage may be more rapidly and widely spread than that of literature. We are happily a nation of readers. That of itself means an amount of happiness which can never be fully estimated. Books permeate our minds and impressions bound every hand, and the simple ability to read them is of itself an unfathomable mine of pleasure. So manifest a blessing is this, that people are very apt to be satisfied with it. They are so gratified with this stage of progress that they are contented to remain in it without looking to another. Yet it is not too much to say that the capacity for happiness which the mere power to read has developed may be multiplied a hundred fold by a wise literary culture.

The pleasure we receive from any work of art is largely proportioned to the degree in which we understand it, and are able to view it with discrimination. We go over a fine building in our customary way, and take a certain pleasure in it; but let a skilled architect do the same, and how keen is his pleasure in every detail! How fully he appreciates the construction of its various parts, the harmony of its arrangements, the objects that were held in view, the difficulties that were overcome. We gaze with admiration upon a master painting, but it is an artist's eye which alone can discern its real beauties of coloring, its unity of design, its fitness of execution. Now we cannot all be architects or painters, but we are all readers, and if we would drink deep of the happiness to be derived from books we must enlarge our capacity for such enjoyment by cultivating a fair knowledge of and taste in literature. This is not the vague and difficult task that some may think it. Of course, like any other kind of culture, it is best and easiest when begun in youth. Our schools are already waking up to this necessity, and reading is no more the meaningless and mechanical practice that it once was. Even the youngest classes are now stimulated to interest in what they read; their books are no longer collections of desultory extracts, but are chosen carefully for their real value and purity of style; and they are taught year by year, to discriminate, and thus to enjoy in a rational manner. Yet, with our present large classes, there remains much to be still accomplished in this direction; and intelligent home culture may well supplement that of the school. Especially is the habit of reading alone in the family, with occasional suggestions, calling attention to interesting passages or beauties of style conducive to this end. There are mothers who claim they have no time for such purposes, but who spend hours daily in delicate embroidery and other decoration of the little ones' clothing, which must perish with the using, instead of laying a foundation for their perpetual and increasing happiness, by cultivating within them a love of pure and good literature.

There are so many standard novels in every bookstore and library that there is no excuse for wasting time over the mountains of trash in circulation. No one can carefully read such authors as Scott and Dickens, George Elliot and Thackeray, without having his imagination kindled, his thoughts stimulated and his curiosity awakened concerning the many points of history and of nature, of sciences and of art, which are so freely alluded to in them. From these to books on kindred subjects will be an easy transition, and if the reader will select only the best of its kind, perusing it slowly and thoughtfully, making notes, comparing styles, consulting authorities and in other ways making something of a study of his reading, he will insensibly find his taste improving and his pleasure in the practice growing, both in depth and intensity.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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