THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

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L. P. Fisher, Newspaper advertising agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized agent. This paper is kept on file in his office.

All subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by immediately reporting the same to this office

Thursday, October 5, 1893.

A COMPARISON.

A comparison of the tax roll of 1892 and the tax roll of 1893 is interesting, because they represent two different ideas in the taxation problem. The value of land has increased over 1892 but $46,885 in the face of the fact that there has been 402 acres added and that the land now carries nearly all the value that appeared last year under the head of improvements. The average value of each acre of land in the county last year was $11.73, and this year it is $11.22. The value of land in this county this year based on the average per acre of last year is less than the valuation of this assessment by $41,619 without considering the $270,255 of improvements that has been taken from last year's improvement value column and added to the land value column of this year. This shows that there has been a shrinkage of $228,635 in this item alone,

The value of town property has increased $10,120 and the value of acreage has fallen off 51 cents per acre. Merchandise and implements have decreased in value $58,124. There is less value in money, notes and accounts this year than there was last year by $633,455, which demonstrates that there was either more lying done in 1892 than in 1893 or more in 1893 than there was in 1892. After considering all the mortgages that are held by outside parties, it still shows that there is much prevarication indulged in when the assessor makes his yearly tour. Further comparison of the two years is tiresome, the summaries are published on another page and as a comparison furnishes much food for thought on this intricate question of taxation, it is hoped that our readers will take advantage of the opportunity and be able to vote next June for men who have intelligence enough to solve the matter so it will not place the burden of taxation upon one class. When the gross value of property in this county will fall $756,923 in one year and $633,455 of it is represented by a loss in the rich man's column—money, notes and accounts—there is something radically wrong with our honesty or the assessment law.

HARD UP FOR A SCARE.

We cannot help feeling a degree of commiseration for the organic republican editors. They are so hard up a political scare. For twenty-five years they have been conducting their campaigns with a terrible spook of some sort as the centerpiece of their political proprieties.

The rebels served them admirably for a decade or more after the war was all over and the swords had been beaten into ploughshares and the spears into pruning hooks. Even as late as 1884 many of their leaders thought there was "one more president in the bloody shirt."

Then the British bugaboo was pressed into service, Every proposal to reduce the tariff bounties enjoyed by the promoters of republican campaign funds was met by the cry of "British gold." Other variations of the "free-trade" scare were invented and played with great ingenuity and no little success.

Finally the people refused to be frightened any longer by campaign spooks and elected a president and a congress commissioned to reduce the tariff.

Fortunately for the scare-workers, but most disastrously for the country, a genuine panic set in over the tendency of the republican silver-purchase and the paper-inflation law to force the finances to a cheap silver basis. "See what comes of electing a democratic president!" shouted the authors of the disaster.

The strong vote in the house in favor of repeal, in response to the president's recommendation, stopped the panic, and business and industry began at once to revive right in the face of republican declarations that tariff agitation had caused the trouble. The battered old free-trade spook having failed to frighten any one, the organs have, with ludicrous inappositeness, revived the older cry of the "rebel brigadiers," and proclaim once more that "the south is in the saddle" and that a "free ballot" is in danger. The fact that the south has remained peaceful, prosperous and democratic for a dozen years under home rule, with the republicans in control of the federal government most of the time, does not affect the alarmists. They must have a bugaboo of some sort.

A stage tragedy that makes everybody roar with laughter is a pronounced success compared with the attempt of the calamity howlers to get a scare that will really frighten anybody, to take the place of the republican panic, which awaits only the action of the senate to completely disappear.—*New York World.*

The *Cosmopolitan* had to print another edition of the September number containing an exhaustive and well illustrated article on the World's fair. The total circulation of this popular magazine for the month was 211,000. Since the price was cut to $1.50 per year or 12½ cents per copy, the number sold has been beyond the expectations of the proprietor. The October number is up to the standard and its editor is to be complimented on the selection of the articles it contains.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

I will endeavor to tell our readers something of the magnificent buildings which make the White city on Jackson park, seven miles from the busy heart of Chicago, and includes an area of 66½ acres, with a frontage of one and one-half miles on the lake front of Michigan. They will, perhaps, naturally want to hear something of what was inside of them. To describe the contents is for me in impossibility. Out of thousands and thousands of things of the same nature which I witnessed it is difficult to particularize and the recital would hardly be interesting, yet I will briefly describe the principal buildings. Perhaps the first I should mention is the Administration building, which affords headquarters for the managers of the exposition, the fire and police departments, etc. Comparatively speaking, this is one of the smaller buildings, and yet the floor area covers over four acres. It is so richly and ornately decorated and has such a wealth of artistic design that it is pronounced the gem of the exposition, and cost $435,000. It is the only building that will remain as a memento of the exposition, for permission to use the grounds for the purpose of the fair was only obtained on condition that the buildings should all be taken down at the close, and the grounds restored to their original condition for park and pleasure purposes. In close proximity to the Administration building is the Machinery hall, a building 846 feet in length and 402 feet wide. It is filled with every conceivable kind of machinery and all in motion. It took 569 hides to make one of the belts I saw here. It was 8½ feet wide, 206 feet long and weighed 5176 pounds. Near by is the stock pavilion, containing likely the best show ring the world has ever seen. Anyone engaged in the lumber business would be interested in the $35,000 sawmill which stands near by and is devoted to the exhibition of machinery for the sawing of timber. I saw here, upon a pair of sleds, what is claimed to be the largest load of logs ever hauled in the world by one team. Our readers will not likely dispute the pretension, when I say that the logs were 18 feet long and the load 33 feet high. The logs contained 36,055 feet, and weighed 144 tons. They were hauled on bunks 16 feet long, and it took nine flat cars to get them to Chicago. The Forestry building is an interesting one of its kind. It is composed wholly of woods and timbers, many of the woods having the bark on. It is claimed that not a bit of iron was used in the construction of the building, wooden bolts and pegs taking the place of nails. The Agricultural building covers an area of fifteen acres, and as its name indicates, is devoted to agricultuarl products. This ranks next to the Administration building as the most elaborate structure on the grounds. Music hall, which will seat 2500 people besides the exposition orchestra of 114, and America union of Swedish singers, chorus of 500. The Fine Arts building probably contains property of more value than any other building on the grounds. It is considered fire proof, containing 1,359,800 pounds of iron and 13,000,000 bricks. It is an immense building, covering an area of five acres and is subdivided into hundreds of different compartments; the walls of them all being covered with magnificent paintings. This building is a veritable paradise for lovers of art, and it would take weeks to study minutely its treasures, gathered together as they are from all parts of the earth, and being really the world's gem of art.

The fisheries exhibit was of fully as much interest. There is the general fisheries exhibit in the main building, while in one annex is an angling exhibit, where the theory of catching fish can be seen, and in another the aquaria where nearly every kind of inhabitant of the water, both fresh and salt, may be seen swimming around in its native element. The salt water fish are shown in tanks holding 40,000 gallons of salt water, which was brought from the Atlantic ocean after being condensed for shipment to one-fifth its usual bulk and restored upon arrival to its normal density by adding fresh water. The Horticultural building is an interesting one to lovers of flowers. An ornamental boat landing leads up to its grand entrance, through beautiful flower terraces of out-door exhibits and past tanks for the growth of aquatic plants. Palms, bamboos, tree ferns are there in great beauty and profusion. The little ones were not forgotten by the directors of the fair, for there is also a children's building where the children can congregate and enjoy the sports of the ordinary nursery. The Transportation building is nearly 1000 feet long and contains every imaginable contrivance for carrying purposes, from the most primitive of olden times to the electric vehicle of to-day, while the culmination in railway appliances is shown by Norton's ball-bearing lifting jack, the exhibit of which was in charge of Mr. Woodward. The names of the Mining and Electricity buildings, which are of about equal size, covering a floor area of about nine acres, most sufficiently designate their contents.

My heart fails me when I think of what I would like to say about the women's work at the Columbian exposition, for there is no pen that can write the beauty and glory of it, nor words that can measure its lesson and message. The woman's building is such a mile stone, the first real mark down the ages to show the onward march of women and the good they are trying to do, the first real tangible acknowledgement that woman is a power in business and in art as well as in her home. I do not believe there is a woman anywhere but who will, directly or indirectly, receive benefit from placing the great white temple in Jackson park. When I mount the white steps I feel a thrill of exultant pride. It stays with me, who well can understand how difficult it is to step on the work of perfecting one's self, with the little hands clutching at the dress and the ever and ever demands of dear ones comfort, and I say, "Thank God for the strength they have had." It is impossible for me to tell all that impressed me. In the finished rooms Cincinnati has made a proud and refined name for herself. It is the exponent of "Woman in Art," complete and beautiful; sculpture, painting, pottery famous the world over, wood carving which will bear all criticism in design and execution; in short, art work in all branches has reached a high degree of perfection. In the Kentucky room the most noticeable thing to me is the harpischord bought at the same time as was Nellie Curtis', and belonging to Miss Pickett, the great grandmother of Kentucky's fair young violinist, Miss Curry Duke. A beautiful oil painting of the original owner is also hung in the Kentucky room. The California room is ornamented by great wall paintings, bold in execution, which show well the character of the country. In the corridor are the paintings of Queen Victoria and others of the royal women of England. The New York Loan exhibit is most lovely. I hurried, when the shadows came, toward the lagoon and the great fountain and the mighty statue and the peristyle. Oh, that I might show you the beauty of the thing in the dim twilight, that I might set before each one of you the glory of the nightfall. For a million stars, along building and basin, under arch and over doorway, up and away, were lit and reflected in every ripple upon the water. The great search lights flung golden shafts across the sky. The statue of Diana sprung, like the fairy invisible, into life, then disappeared as if by magic, The graceful white women about Columbia in her barge of state seemed to move and have a very life. I crept down the steps and crouched close to the water, and some longing which I had always had and which seemed stronger than ever now, was gradually satisfied as I sat by the flashing water and listened to the music which seemed only a part of the beauty and glory. Before bidding farewell, however, to Jackson park, I wish to refer to two things, not properly exhibits and yet connected with the exhibition, and of more than passing interest. These are the caravels and the Ferris wheel. These caravels are the exact representations of the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta, in which Columbus and his crew made the memorable voyage of 1492. Having sailed, as did their great originals, across the wide Atlantic, they reached in safety the harbor of Jackson park, and the reception they received was unique. All nations joined in giving them a cosmopolitan greeting. Leaving them—the caravels, which will remain on exhibition during the remainder of the fair, I come to the Ferris wheel. This takes its name from the inventor, Mr. G. W. G. Ferris, of Pittsburg, and is admittedly one of the wonders of the age. It may be said to eclipse the freak of the Paris exposition, the Eiffel tower, as the latter was constructed on well-tried scientific principles, while the Ferris wheel was a venture on unknown ground. Engineers of skill asserted that a hanging wheel containing 1700 tons of steel could not be made to revolve. It was stated that $25,000 was expended in calculations and building plans before a dollar was put into construction. It was finally decided to be feasible and the work began. The foundations, which extend for forty feet under ground, had to be laid during the coldest weather of last winter, and it was necessary to use live steam freely in mixing the concrete to keep it from freezing. By the time they were completed the iron was arriving and the work continued until June 21st, when the inauguration took place and the wheel revolved for the first time, propelled by the 1000 horse power engine. I will not attempt to refer to the German exhibit, valued at ten millions of dollars, that of France valued at nine million dollars, nor that of the mother country valued at eight million. In closing I can only briefly refer to the manufactures and liberal arts buildings, the largest building in the world. It is said to cover an area of 31 acres, while its floor area, including galleries, is 44 acres. It cost nearly two million dollars. There are nearly seven million feet of lumber in the floor alone and it took five carloads of nails to fasten it in position. There is iron and steel enough in the roof to build the Brooklyn bridges, while the lumber in the building would require all that is grown on 1100 acres of thickly timbered pine forest. The building is really one of the wonders of the world. I have now referred briefly to all the notable buildings on the ground, their size and cost. Their beauty and grandeur, however, as, surrounded by lakes and flowers, they lift their lofty domes from among the trees and wooded islands, I will not attempt to portray.

MINNIE POTTER.

CHEAP MONEY FALLACY.

David Wilson, in his article in the October number of the *Forum*, in commenting on the fallacy of a cheap money, says:

"The advocates of the extended use of silver as currency, plant themselves also on what they regard as a fundamental principle, namely, that it is desirable to have cheap money. But as a matter of fact, no commodity money (and all true money is a commodity), be it gold, silver, copper, iron, cattle or cabbages, can be relatively cheaper cheaper than another kind. The value of each (if not a token or representative currency, and minting is free) will depend upon the amount of labor embodied in it, or that will be required to purchase it; and no legislation can give it any other value. If statute could make one metal or other commodity equal in value to another, the state that first availed itself of the opportunity would acquire boundless riches, and the dream of the alchemists would be realized. If it requires $500,000,000 to supply an exclusively gold currency for the United States, and silver is depreciated to fifty per cent in value in comparison with gold, it will require $1,000,000,000 to perform the same money work as gold; and it will require the same amount of commodities or embodied labor, to buy the exclusively gold curreucy that it will to buy the exclusively silver currency. A man who advocates the free coinage of silver for the purpose of obtaining cheap money, means, if he has any clear idea of what he is talking about, a depreciated dollar; which if left without any provision for redemption in gold, would be worth just what the bullion contained in it would buy in the open market; but which invested with legal tender ability becomes an instrument of rascality for the scaling of all obligations of indebtedness, wages, bonds, savings-banks deposits, insurances, trust payments, pensions and the like."

Dr. Miles' Nervine for Nervous Prostration.

Born.

PURVINE—To the wife of Frank Purvine, of this city, on Wednesday Sept. 27, 1893, a daughter.

Put up in neat watch-shaped bottles, sugar coated, *Small* Bile Beans. 25c. per bottle.

Administratrix's Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given, that Nancy Turner, as administratrix of the estate of Samuel Turner, late of Yamhill county, state of Oregon, deceased, will, by virtue of an order of the county court, of said county, made on the 8th day of July, 1893, empowering and licensing her so to do, sell, at the court house door in McMinnville, in said county and state, on October 21, 1893, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at public auction for cash, the following described real premises belonging to said estate, towit:

Lot 1. Beginning at a point 11.91 chains west and 21.00 chains north of the southeast corner of the donation land claim of Edward T. Washburn, in T. 2 S., R. 5 W. of the Willamette Meridian, in Yamhill county, state of Oregon, and being a part of said claim and, also, being a part of the Elijah Dodson donation land claim, and running thence north (variation 22 degrees east) 13.09 chains to a fir 16 inches in diameter, which is marked for a corner; thence north 77½ degrees east (variation 22¼ degrees east) 15.80 chains to a stone in county road leading from North Yamhill to Turner's saw mill; thence south 64 degrees and 40 minutes east along the center of said road, 5.65 chains; thence south 13.43 chains to the northeast corner of lands owned by W. L. Peterson to a stone; thence west 20.00 chains to the place of beginning, containing 30.25 acres; and the following parcel of land, towit:

Lot No. 2. Beginning at a point 11.91 chains west and 20.00 chains north of the southeast corner of the Edward T. Washburn donation land claim, in T. 2 S., R. 5 W. of the Willamette Meridian and being a part of said claim; thence north 14.09 chains to a fir 14 inches in diameter; thence in a southwesterly direction to the northwest corner of the tract of land sold to Ola Martin, thence east on the north line of said Martin tract 20.00 chains to the place of beginning, containing 14.09 acres; and, also, the following described parcel of land, towit:

Lot No. 3. Beginning at a point 31.91 chains west of the southeast corner of the Edward T. Washburn donation land claim in T. 2 S., R. 5 W. of the Willamette Meridian in Yamhill county, state of Oregon, and being a part of said claim, and running thence west 15.00 chains to a stake; thence north 20.00 chains; thence east 15 chains to Ola Martin's northwest corner; thence south 20.00 chains to the place of beginning, containing 30 acres; said lots one, two and three being described in county survey No. 1206, as recorded on page 312 of Book "E" of County Surveys of said county; and that said parcels of land will be sold for cash.

Dated September 18th, 1893.

NANCY TURNER,
Administratrix.

Ramsey & Fenton, Attys. for the estate.

KAY & TODD

Are now located in their new store one door East of the First National bank and have opened up their

New Fall Goods,

Which as usual are not equaled in this county for quality and assortment.

On Account

Of the hard times they have marked them very low. Don't fail to see them before buying your fall clothing.

Hats, Shoes, etc.,

As you can positively save money by doing so.

KAY & TODD.

NEW FIRM; NEW GOODS.

To the Citizens of McMinnville and Yamhill County:

We have just filled the Tyler store room on Third St. between Redmond's and Irvine's, with a complete stock of

Groceries, Queensware and Glassware

And everything usually kept in a firstclass grocery store. Everythihg is New and Fresh and of the Very Best Quality and Varieties.

We are Not Selling Goods at Cost

Neither are we selling some things below cost for a bait and then adding on to others to get even. But we are

Selling Full Weight, Straight Goods

At the Lowest Possible Living Profit. We will make it an object for you to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered free of charge.

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Soliciting the patronage of all our old customers and all new ones who see fit to patronize us, we are yours truly,

MILLSAP & COOK.

Special Inducements

AT

R. JACOBSONS.

For these reasons: Our Fall and Winter stock was ordered early in the Spring, direct from the manufactories consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Trunks, Valises, Millinery, etc.

Cloaks and Jackets.

Our Clothing is surely the best fitting and best quality tn the market, and prices away down. Overcoats in all shades and qualities. Our boots and Lhoes are made by the following firms:

W. L. Douglas, of Brockton, Mass.
C. M. Henderson & Co., of Chicago, Ill.
Brown-Disnayer Shoe Co., of St. Louis, Mo.
Earl & Co., of San Francisco, Cal.

Remember our goods are first-class and will be sold according to the times. Call early and get your pick while the Stock is complete.

FALL MILLINERY STOCK NOW IN.

R. JACOBSON, McMinnville.

HARD TIMES SALE!

Owing to very close times in money matters and the low price of grain, and in fact everything the farmer has to sell, I have concluded to make this Big Sale, and give the people of Yamhill county a chance to buy their

FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES

For Less Money Than Ever Before. Our terms during this sale will be cash at the prices here given. I will gives you the prices of goods as heretofore sold and the prices at which they will be offered during this sale:

13 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00	Now 15 lbs.	$1.00
15 " Extra C Sugar	1.00	" 17 "	1.00
14 " No. 1 Rice	1.00	" 18 "	1.00
3 " No. 1 Roast Coffee	1.00	" 3½ "	1.00
50 " Fine Salt	75	"	60
100 " "	1.35	"	1.15
Coal Oil per can	1.35	"	1.15
" to fill jacket	1.10	"	90
5 Gallons Syrup, keg	1.50	"	1.35
5 " " jackets	2.75	"	2.40
1 " " per can	80	"	70
1 " " "	65	"	55
Flour	95	"	90
Soda 3 for	25	" 4 for	25
Corn Starch	10	"	8
Corn Meal 10 lb	35	"	25
Bread, 6 for	25	" 7 for	25
Bread 26 for	1.00	" 30 for	1.00

All Crockery at Cost. Sole Agent for the I. W. w. Mocha and Java.

Remember this sale will continue until the $5,000 worth has been sold hard cash. Don't forget the place.

J. P. IRVINE,

The Leading Grocer and Baker of Yamhill County.

Boiled and Raw

Linseed oil is the only proper solvent for color in order to withstand the Oregon weather. Any other preparation is a fraud on the public, and is not carried

BY HODSON,

Who has in stock barrels of the purest and best Boiled and Raw linseed oil that has ever been carried in the city. It is cheap too.

A Quantity and Quality of Paint

Not possessed by any other firm in the city can be found at Hodson's and is for sale. The colors are the best in the market and give satisfaction. FRUIT CANS can also be obtained in any quantity and are kept in stock at all seasons of the year.

Call on Hodson before Buying Paints, Oils, Etc.

TRAINING, BREAKING.

HORSES are Trained for Speed and Broken to Drive,

—AT THE—

McMINNVILLE TRACK.

Stable room will be rented to those who wish to do their own training.

Track in Fine Condition,

And is the Ideal track of the State for Training Purposes.

Plenty of Good Water and Shade.

Parties interested are requested to call at track for terms, etc.

A. T. HARPOLE, McMinnville, Oregon.

A Positive Fact!

What?

Keep your expenses down! Keep everything down to hard pan.

That's Hard Times Doctrine.

I sell you Boots and Shoes at Hard-time prices. Just received a full and complete line of Boots and Shoes.

F. DIELSCHNEIDER.

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BY KATE JORDAN.

Will soon appear in this paper. It is the best piece of fiction written this year, and is published in THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER by special arrangement with the J. B. Lippencott Co., publishers of Lippencott's Magazine.

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McMinn'...	10:15 a m	Corvallis...	12:15 p m
Corvallis...	1:00 p m	McMinn'...	3:01 p m
McMinn'...	3:01 p m	Portland...	5:35 p m

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific.

Express Train Daily, except Sunday.

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Portland...	4:40 p m	McMinn...	7.25 p m
McMinn'...	5:50 a m	Portland...	8:25 a m

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