

THE OREGON REGISTER.

"A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, AND BY THE PEOPLE."

VOL. VII.

LAFAYETTE, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1888.

NO. 30.

The Oregon Register
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—AT—
LAFAYETTE, —BY— OREGON
—BY—
FRANK S. HARDING.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Copy, per year, in advance.....\$2 00
Copy, six months in advance..... 1 00
Entered at the postoffice in Lafayette,
Oregon, as second class matter.

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CHURCH NOTICE.
Services will be held at the following times at places by the M. E. pastor in charge of the Lafayette circuit:
1st Sunday—11 a. m. West Chehalis; 3 p. m. Dundee;
2d Sunday—Lafayette, morning and evening.
3d Sunday—11 a. m. Pike school house; Saturday evening previous, at Anderson's school house.
4th Sunday—11 a. m. Carlton; 3 p. m. 30 p. m. Lafayette. Preacher in charge.
PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES.
Divine services will be conducted by Rev. J. C. Michaux, of the Presbyterian church, as follows:
1st Sabbath of each month at Lafayette.
2d and 4th Sabbaths at Zena.
3d Sabbath at McCoy. All cordially invited.

FOR 1888.



The Register

Will Continue

During the Year 1888

TO BE

The Leading Paper

Of Yamhill County.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS
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Payable During the Year.

During the Present Session of Congress

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Will Have a Regular Correspondent
in Washington, whose Letters
are Reliable and Inter-
esting.

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8 PAGE 8

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Give me a call.

T. C. STEPHENS.

SCENES IN OREGON.

'Tis pleasing to say that the snowflakes of
time
Hang lightly upon my brow;
That the changes of place and the changes
of climate
Deal smiling and kind with me now.

Living here amid scenes that are varied
and new,
As the winter dissolves into spring,
With mountains recumbent on mountains
in view,
To their grandeur the poet may sing.

'Tis here that the flora, in winter may
bloom,
And here where the bay tree is found;
No blizzards enshrouding day's bright-
ness in gloom,
With wonders strewn lavish around.

Those bulwarks, the Cascades, that shield
us from cold,
Whose summits loom up to the sky,
Like sentinels guard their rich treasure of
gold
And the gems that beneath them may
lie.

This land of the sagebrush, the fir and
the pine,
Of its beauties what mortal could dream,
Where the almond tree blooms, the fig
tree and vine,
And the golden sands burnish the
stream.

'Tis here where the elk on the mountain
may roam,
Where the wolf is secure in his lair,
Where the panther selects the dark cave
for his home,
Nor were footsteps of man ever there.

'Tis here where the fountains leap down to
the plain,
On their way to the deep rolling tide,
Like silvery threads through the gold
waving grain,
That carpets the vales far and wide.

From this we must go to the distant
land, where
No travelers their steps have retraced,
Where the flowers ever bloom 'mid fields
ever fair,
And where beauty is never effaced.

—E. CARPENTER.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1888.

During the present session of congress,
which has been in session a
little over two months, more than
6,250 bills have been introduced in
the house of representatives. Not one-
fortieth of them have passed, and be-
fore final adjournment, the number
of bills presented and referred will
probably reach twice that number.

The life of a congressional bill is
rather interesting. To give you
some idea of the red tape that a bill
must encounter, it is only necessary
to say that a full-grown bill must
be printed six times, and must
go through the hands of at least
twenty-five persons before it can be
numbered with the laws of the land.

There seems to be a growing dis-
position on the part of congress to
regulate, or rather to restrict the
publication of certain matter in the
press—such as lotteries and gift en-
terprises. Thirteen bills of this
character were introduced in the
last congress, and eight or nine
have been brought forward in the
present.

The house committee has reported
adversely the bill to license railroad
conductors, and this is probably the
last that will be heard of that
measure.

The house judiciary committee
has ordered a favorable report on
the senate bill to refund the direct
taxes collected during the late civil
war, with an amendment providing
that money so collected shall be
restored to the rightful owner.
There is little doubt of the passage
of this act.

The ways and means committee
has reported a bill authorizing the
secretary of the treasury to invest
the surplus in the purchase of
United States bonds. Heretofore
this authority was conferred upon

that official by virtue of the pro-
vision of the annual appropriation
bill. As an issue has been raised
questioning his right in the matter,
it was thought best to finally settle
the controversy by such legislation.

The republican senators have but
two subjects to discuss when they
wish to talk for political effect.
When weary of assaulting the presi-
dent's message they are reduced to
the necessity of attacking the mail
service in the west. Senator Rea-
gan was to the point when he said
that if a reform was honestly
sought, the complaints would not
be sent to the United States senate,
but to the postoffice department,
where steps could be taken to cor-
rect the alleged short-comings.

Blaine's letter is variously viewed
both by democrats and republicans.
The former place little faith in his
sincerity, while those of the latter
who are unfriendly to the aspira-
tions of the man from Maine are
more than willing to take him at
his word. On the other hand, the
ardent supporters of Mr. Blaine are
hoping that there will be a reaction
in his favor, which will apparently
make the candidacy of their favor-
ite a necessity.

As a result of the retirement of
Blaine, there are a number of presi-
dential booms, among which may
be mentioned Senators Hawley,
Sherman, Allison, as well as Gresh-
am and General Sheridan. In fact
the republicans in congress are now
thinking more of president-making
than of legislation.

At last the so-called "everlasting
Blair bill" has again passed the
senate, this time by a vote of 39 to
29. It has been in three congresses
now, and has occupied much valu-
able time, which its enemies say
will be to no purpose. Its fate in
the house is problematical, but
most of the democrats voted against
it before, and the longer the bill has
been thought of and talked of the
weaker it has grown. The last
vote upon it by the senate was not
so strong as the vote of two years
ago.

The fisheries commission having
concluded its labors and signed a
treaty, the same will be submitted
to the senate to-day. It only in-
cludes the disputes on the Atlantic
coast.

The president and party are ex-
pected to make their flying trip to
the land of flowers early next
week. They will not be absent
quite one week.

PATENTS GRANTED

To citizens of the Pacific states
during the past week, and reported
expressly for this paper by C. A.
Snow & Co., patent lawyers, oppo-
site U. S. Patent office, Washington:

Oregon—M. J. Amick, Portland,
gas regulator; N. S. Johnson, Port-
land, washing machine; W. John-
son, Portland, amalgamator. Cali-
fornia—J. Crampton, San Fran-
cisco, rubber hose; G. W. Douglas,
San Francisco, depression pulley
for cable railways; W. Haas, San
Francisco, street sweeper; J. St.
Mary, San Francisco, damper regu-
lator; R. B. Lyon, Sonoma, gate.

R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, enjoys the
distinction of being the only repub-
lican in the country who has not
been mentioned for the presidential
nomination of '88.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

Mrs. F. A. MORRIS, Press Superintendent,
Newberg, Oregon.

I do not know what you may
think of the woman's crusade, but
let me say, a woman who stood in-
side it, that the womanhood of this
nation never laid such a tribute at
the feet of its manhood. If you
want to find out what a boy is
worth, go and ask his mother. By
the time she goes into the jaws of
death to give him birth, and then
puts into him her days of love and
her nights of care, and he stands
before her strong and clean and tall
at twenty-one, she can tell you what
he is worth from the crown of his
head to the soles of his feet, and
when the legalized dramshop
takes hold of him, and tears him
down fibre by fibre, and puts oaths
on the lips that she used to kiss,
and crushes out his mother's hopes,
it is no wonder she makes outcry.
If you want to know what a home
is worth, go and ask a loving
woman who has kept herself as
pure as God's lilies for her marriage
day, when, with a great shine in
her eyes, she puts herself over into
the hands of one man for better or
for worse, for richer or for poorer,
until life's end. And when the
dramshop with its fearful curse
crosses the threshold of the home
they built together, and takes down
her strong tower of hope, stone by
stone, and degrades the father of
her children, it is no wonder woman
makes outcry.

What was the woman's crusade?
It was a long-smothered sob, break-
ing into a cry; it was a midnight
prayer coming abroad at noonday.
You men sometimes say to us, as
we stand in places like this, "Home
is your kingdom." We do not dis-
pute it. We know it better than
you know it. But it was our king-
dom that was outraged. You say
to us standing ballotless and de-
fenceless before this vampire of our
civilization, "You do not need the
ballot; we defend you by love and
by law." Do you; when for
eighty-five years, by well-defined
license legislation motherhood has
been uncrowned, and her children
slain by law, and you have made
no protest against it? You have
prayed about it in prayer meeting;
but when it came to the sweep of
empire in the ballot-box and in po-
litical organizations, you have
made no protest.

Oh men, I do not believe a civili-
zation is worth much that cannot
protect its women and babies.
And grand as you are, and strong
as you are, and true as you are,
you will never be able to protect
your women and children and the
dramshops at the same time. Oh,
in shame, in very shame, either get
up and strike down this enemy of
the home and of wifehood and of
childhood, or else put the ballot
into the hands of your women for
their own protection!—Mary T. La-
throp.

A deaf race of men seems to be
the inevitable result of a contin-
uance of schools for deaf mutes.
The close association with one
another naturally leads to inter-
marriage, with offspring inheriting
the common infirmity.