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DIVIDED DELEGATIONS.

There is one consideration that should be taken into account in the present congressional election, namely, the composition of the delegation. It has been the policy of the democratic party and administrations in national affairs to apportion governmental work among men of all political ideas but particularly between the two great parties, and the republican party in the last ten years has been obliged to recognize the soundness of this policy and to adopt it, not only in national affairs but in local. That a party in the administration of the government should have the control, or in other words the majority vote, cannot be questioned, but the minority ought also to have a word to say. This is not denied and never has been by the democratic party as a national party. In democratic states full republican delegations have been sent to congress, when that body was republican, for the purpose of harmonizing the majority. A democratic representative in a vast republican majority always was unable to accomplish anything of importance, but a republican member from a democratic community had very little trouble in getting his measures through. Any one of ordinary intelligence ought to grasp the idea of the policy.

To show how this policy is carried out we submit the following:

The interstate commission is composed of three democrats and two republicans. Anderson, of New York, and Pattison, of Pennsylvania, democrats, and Littler, of Illinois, republican, comprise the Pacific railroad commission. The same system is adopted in the appointment of the postoffice site commissions and the tariff commissions.

President Garfield appointed Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, on the Geneva award commission with two republicans.

All the committees of the senate and house are constituted in the same way. In the senate, the majority of each committee is republican; in the house democratic.

In Oregon 26,900 votes were cast for Webb, democrat, for state treasurer, being about 200 more than for McBride, republican, for secretary of state, and yet the democratic side of the state has no voice in the democratic house of representatives. This is not good judgment in the people. Had there been a democrat in the delegation—two republican senators and one democratic representative, the delegation would have been republican, but more potent. It is an established fact that Hermann wants to be made U. S. senator, and Dolph and Mitchell, looking out for their own interests, are impeding him all they can in his pull for it. There is a secret antipathy on the part of the senators as any one can see, against Hermann, which would not exist if a democrat were warming the representative chair. The republicans in Oregon have admitted the expediency of dividing the political influence by not only electing democratic supreme justices, but by putting a democratic minority on election boards in the ratio of two to three.

Then look at the practice of old and well established states. In

Pennsylvania with 80,000 republican majority, Randall, Snowden, Ermentrout, Hall, Lynch, Scott and Buckalew, democrats and sent to congress.

In Massachusetts, a large manufacturing and tariff state, Morse, Collins, Burnett and Russell, democrats, are in congress.

In Connecticut, another manufacturing and tariff state, Vance, French and Granger, democrats, congressmen, sup with Sage, (rep.) congressman, and Hawley and Platt, senators.

In New Jersey, a democratic state, the two senators are democratic and two representatives out of seven are republicans.

Ohio, a wool growing and republican state, sends five democrats out of twenty-five representatives.

Minnesota, a republican state, sends three democrats and two republicans to congress, beside two republican senators.

Kentucky, a 50,000 majority democratic state, sends up two republican delegates.

Tennessee, a 20,000 democratic state, has two republican congressmen.

North Carolina has four republican and five democratic congressmen.

Missouri, the strongest democratic state in the union, has two republican representatives from democratic districts, namely, Warren from Kansas City, and Wade from Springfield, where that fraud Fremont shoved Gen. Lyon "into the mouth of hell," in 1861.

West Virginia, which was created a state during the war, has been democratic since the war was put down by democrats and foreigners, sends Nathan Gaff, Jr., a republican, to stand off three democrats.

These instances are cited, beside many others in view, to show that almost every delegation in congress is divided so that both political factions in the country is represented. This is a potent argument for the election of a democratic congressman at the ensuing election. It is an easy matter for the republican senators to pass a measure in the republican senate, but it is not so easy for a republican representative to get measures through the democratic house, especially when the republican senators are secretly fighting the republican representative. Judge Strahan was elected to the supreme bench receiving 27,000 votes; G. W. Webb was elected treasurer by 26,000, and this vote is not represented in congress one-half of the people in the state. There are two republicans in the senate; why not have a democrat in the house, which is democrat? Hermann has done absolutely nothing since he was first elected to congress. The only thing he relies on is the bill creating the Harney land office and that was introduced by Senator Mitchell, aided by Gov. Penoyer, and it would have gone through the house without Hermann's help. The congressman gets good pay, but if he does no work he should be set aside. If his bitter partisanship prevents his accomplishing anything, it would be better to supplant him with a man who could act in harmony with the majority. Mr. Gearin is a

democrat and a native Oregonian. He is educated and has studied the politics of the country. He is full of sympathy with the democratic policy and would secure the support of the majority of the house. This is for the voters and taxpayers to think about. If the object in sending a man to congress is to secure benefit to the state, it is business to send such a man as can accomplish the work. History proves that Hermann cannot do the work. We might as well not have any one there. This state is not interested in paying a man \$5,000 a year to parade before an M. C. A congressman is not a whit better than a county commissioner, who works for nothing and pays his own expenses, in point of honor, and if there is nothing to do in congress there is no use in selecting a representative. On the theory followed by the administration we think it best to have a democratic member to act with the republican senators.
—Salem Vidette.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, May 11, 1888.

Secretary Bayard has endeared himself to every patriotic American citizen by his manly and courageous instructions to Mr. McLane, our minister to France, in the cases of several naturalized American citizens who have been compelled to do military duty in France. When their release was demanded by our minister, the French minister replied in each case that the question of allegiance was one over which the administration had no jurisdiction and must be settled by the courts.

It was fully set forth that under French principles citizenship is conferred by parentage and not by the place of birth, and that expatriation of French citizens requires the consent of the French government. Upon these points Mr. Bayard has instructed Minister McLane to inform the French government that the government of the United States holds that the certificate of naturalization granted by it to a French citizen is not open to impeachment by the French government, either in its executive or its judicial branch. In plain English we propose to see that American citizens are allowed to travel unmolested wherever they may desire to go. But to return to Mr. Bayard's instructions. He says in conclusion: "You will further say that if subjection to forced military service of the citizens whose cases you report is based upon an assumption that they are not citizens of the United States, this department asks for their immediate release and for a proper compensation for the losses which they have received from such detention. * * * It cannot be admitted that American citizens not charged with any crime should be detained under arrest for even a single day after their proofs of citizenship have been presented. In cases like this, the United States can never admit the propriety of submitting to the ordinary delays of judicial action." That's the kind of talk to make the United States flag respected the world over.

Senators Edmunds and Evarts, the two leading republican mem-

bers of the senate judiciary committee, to which the nomination of Mr. Fuller for chief justice has been referred, are charged with having conspired together for the purpose of delaying a report upon the nomination until after the presidential election, and should a republican by accident be elected, to delay it until after his inauguration, that he may nominate a republican for chief justice. I don't believe this charge, not that the senators named would object to carrying out such a plan were it feasible, but because they are entirely too shrewd to attempt anything which they know it is impossible to accomplish, and this would certainly be impossible. If I were disposed to wager on this subject, I should have no hesitation whatever in laying odds that Mr. Fuller would be confirmed inside of three weeks, and unless something more serious than anything yet brought against him should be unearthed, his confirmation is likely to be unanimous.

Another good republican office holder has gone wrong. His accounts are short something like \$10,000. His name is Gen. Jas. W. Ewing, and he was appointment and disbursing clerk of the department of justice. He was appointed as a republican some six or eight years ago from West Virginia. It is said that the defalcations began in 1882 and have continued right along until they amount to the above sum. The government will lose nothing as he was under bond. Frank O. Branigan, of Steubenville, Ohio, a good democrat, was appointed in his place. Had this been done in the early days of the administration, Ewing's bondsmen would not have had so much to pay.

The senate has passed the bill forfeiting all unearned railroad land grants.

The house committee on appropriations has reported a bill appropriating \$3,500,000 to meet deficiencies in the appropriation for the payment of army pensions during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Senator Voorhees, who was confined to his room for nearly a week with a carbuncle on his leg, after his recent speech, on Tuesday apologized to the senate for the language he used in replying to Ingalls' charges.

The river and harbor bill has been passed by the house by a more than two-thirds majority. It appropriates \$20,000,000.

The caucus of the democratic members of the house held on Wednesday evening did not discuss the proposed amendments to the Mills tariff bill, as it was generally supposed it would, but passed a resolution that all amendments proposed to be offered by democrats should be first submitted to the committee on ways and means, to be considered and reported upon to another caucus to be held next week. This resolution was unanimously agreed to, but Mr. Randall gave notice that he did not propose to be bound by any caucus action. A large number of amendments have already been submitted to the ways and means committee.

The president has signed the bill creating a new land office in the Harney valley country.