

THE OREGON REGISTER.

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

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CHURCH NOTICE.
Services will be held at the following times by the M. E. pastor in charge of the circuit:
Sunday—11 a. m. West Chehalis; 3 p. m. See.
Monday—Lafayette, morning and evening.
Tuesday—11 a. m. Pike school house; Saturday previous, at Anderson's school.
Wednesday—11 a. m. Carlton; 3 p. m. Lafayette. Preacher in charge.

PREBYTERIAN SERVICES.
Services will be conducted by Rev. of the Presbyterian church, as follows:
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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1888.

Greater enthusiasm has never been shown than was displayed by the democrats in congress at the suggestion that ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman should be nominated for vice-president on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland. The sentiment is absolutely unanimous in favor of the greatest of all Ohio's citizens. Nothing but the consent of Judge Thurman would be necessary to secure his nomination by acclamation.

"With the ticket Cleveland and Thurman, Ohio could be added to the democratic column this year," said an Ohio democrat to your correspondent to-day. Mr. Cleveland is said to be the man who first suggested the nomination of Judge Thurman, and the idea spread like a prairie fire among democrats here, for "the noblest Roman of them all," as the judge is affectionately called, is personally very popular. But from the judge's recent remark, "If the people believe me to be an honest man they will let me alone," there is no doubt left of his permanent retirement from politics.

It having been decided by a caucus of republican senators that the fisheries treaty must be discussed in open sessions of the senate, those who had constantly voted against open executive sessions for any purpose, such men as Senators Edmunds and Sherman, for instance, did not hesitate a moment to turn completely around and reverse their previous records.

There was one day's open discussion of the treaty this week, after which it was postponed until June 11th. The administration has nothing to lose by having the subject publicly discussed.

Seeing the utter hopelessness of any republican being elected president, Mr. Blaine has written another letter, stating in positive terms that he will not under any circumstances accept the republican nomination. He knows what it is to be run over by the Cleveland train, and one experience of the kind is as much as he wants.

Gen. Sheridan has this week been about as near death's door as it was possible to go, and still live; his family and physicians at one time gave up all hope, but suddenly there was a change for the better, which continued for three days, when he had another relapse. There is little hope of his ultimate recovery.

A committee of citizens of Cincinnati are in this city for the purpose of inviting Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland to attend the opening of the centennial exposition in that city.

Commissioner Stockslager has recommended that suits be brought against the Southern Pacific railroad company to vacate patents for about 80,000 acres of land in Southern California.

The house committee on public lands has adopted the substitute offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, for the general land grant forfeiture bill, which recently passed the senate. The senate bill permits the roads to hold all the lands along the line as far as the roads have been completed; regardless of the time limit provided in the original

grants. Mr. Holman's substitute holds the railroads to a stricter accountability, and forfeits all lands not earned strictly according to the terms of the original grant.

The first session of the fiftieth congress bids fair to break the record as to the length of the session. No one dares to name a time for adjournment. If they are not still here in September it will be because the heat will drive them away. Let us glance at the regular business that has to be finished up before they can adjourn. Of the fourteen regular appropriation bills, only two—the military academy and pension bills—have passed both houses. Five of the others have passed the house, and one is now pending before that body. Six of them have not yet been reported from the committees. The first session of the forty-ninth congress was called very slow, but at a corresponding date two years ago it was more than one-third ahead of the present congress.

The Mills tariff bill when it comes before the house again will have quite a number of amendments added. But none will be accepted or voted for by democrats, except those which have been accepted by the democratic caucus, a resolution to that effect having been unanimously passed by the caucus Wednesday night. The amendments which have been accepted by the caucus are rather numerous, but do not affect the bill to any great extent. It is estimated that all told they will not make more than \$2,000,000 a year difference.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The following description of the opening scene of the great democratic convention will be of interest to many:

St. Louis, June 5.—The democratic national convention began to gather in largely during the hours of the morning, although Chairman Barnum will not announce the opening until noon. The stream of humanity which began to run into the big Exposition building as early as 8 o'clock has grown to a torrent, which surges in and fills the great Exposition hall to overflowing. Long before noon 10,000 human faces gazed upon the high desk reserved for the presiding officers of the convention, as yet empty, but with its gleaming white silver gavel, the gift of the Colorado delegation, and possessed of curious interest for the expectant multitude.

The noble proportions of the hall strike all at once with admiration. It is oblong in shape and flanked on either side by balconies reaching back about 200 feet, above which, stretching entirely around the auditorium is a broad, overhanging gallery. The ample stage reaches from the rear of the chairman's platform fifty feet to the east wall of the hall, and accommodates 440 of the gathered leaders and fathers of the national democracy. The decorations are simple but effective. The stage is hung with red, white and blue bunting, relieved by festoons and borders of evergreen. Upon a pedestal on the right of the entrance of the hall stands a bust of President Cleveland, and suspended on the face of the gallery above the stage is a large portrait

of the president in oil. On the other side are similar portraits of Hancock, Cleveland, Tilden and ex-Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri. A very striking effect is produced in the gallery above the stage by an enormous shaded drawing of the capitol at Washington upon a background of sky-blue canvass. The delegations of different states are arranged entirely across the hall and stretch ninety feet in front of the platform. They are arranged with aisles and in alphabetical order, beginning with Alabama at the right and ending with Wisconsin at the left.

As the convention gathered, a full brass band of sixty pieces, stationed on the west gallery, filled the hall with martial strains and popular operatic airs. Delegates straggled in last of all, generally by delegations, and there is some confusion in seating them in accordance with the plan arranged, but nobody appears to be in a hurry. Everybody is good-natured.

As noon approaches, the vast audience watches each new comer to catch a familiar face in the antechamber. Those in the hall who can read the rather dim inscriptions beneath the portraits on the face of the east gallery railing, repeat the epigrams to their neighbors, who pass them on, and soon the curiosity of the entire audience is satisfied.

Beneath Cleveland's portrait is the familiar quotation from the president's message: "It is condition, not theory, that confronts us."

Under Tilden's portrait is the motto, "Let there be peace and fraternity throughout the land."

Beneath Hendrick's portrait is, "The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in time of peace."

Beneath Hancock's portrait is written the following quotation from his letter of acceptance: "The great principles of liberty are the inheritance of the people."

A MOUNTAIN OF SUGAR.

Americans ought to be the sweetest people on earth if, as has been asserted, food goes to make the race. Perhaps they are when not electing a president or discussing fisheries. The quantity of sweets landed at this port during the year would amaze any one who has not given the subject special attention. It would appear that Americans are preserved in sugar, afloat on rivers of saccharine. From West Indies black strap to golden syrup, from dainty lady's fingers to solid pound cake, from molasses candy to the most delicious bonbons, Americans beat all other people as absorbers of saccharine, the French not excepted. No adequate idea of the enormous quantity of sugar consumed in this country can be conveyed by a statement in pounds. The figures, however, indicate that Uncle Sam has a tremendous sweet tooth.

The total sugar transportations for the year 1886 amounted to 2,498,192,000 pounds, or about 1,000,000 tons, valued at \$71,604,698. To this tremendous aggregate Cuba alone contributed 1,201,503,000 pounds; Brazil sent 223,062,000 pounds; Germany (beet sugar) 203,228,000 pounds, and the Sandwich Islands (free sugar) 191,623,000 pounds. Smaller quantities

were imported from the West Indies and other countries. To the aggregate of imports must be added the domestic product to find the total consumption of sugar in the United States.

The best imported sugar is the centrifugal, in form of coarse crystalline particles, varying in size according to the grade or quality of the article. The lowest form of the product is called milado, a thick syrup, of which comparatively little is now imported. Samples of sugar are taken from a specified number of casks of every cargo by government samplers and sent to experts, who determine the grade as a basis for fixing the duty thereon. The instrument employed to indicate the degree of variation in the quality of sugar is called a polariscope, and a variation of one degree means a difference of 1-44th per cent duty, a small fraction, but on millions of pounds it means thousands of dollars.

The manner of handling sugar in the port has recently undergone a change. It is another instance of the condensation of business methods, whereby the same results are obtained by fewer workers. Formerly the great bulk of sugar was stored in the warehouses and withdrawn by refiners from time to time—a method which gave employment to a great number of coopers and laborers. Now the bulk of it goes direct to the refineries, and a good many workmen have lost their occupations in consequence.

In the busy season, which usually begins about the first of March and ends about the middle of July, as many as twenty-five or thirty vessels are distributed at one time along the Brooklyn water front, discharging their sugar cargoes. An idea of the bulk of an average sugar cargo can only be formed by seeing say 1,600 hogsheads of an average weight of 1,500 pounds each spread out upon the dock.

One hundred of such cargoes, if piled in the form of a pyramid, would make a sugar Cheops. Every package is weighed by a government officer, or a sworn special. The former receives \$4 a day, six days in the week; the latter 30 cents an hour for actual service. The weigher's position is no sinecure. He is a worker. He must stand at his scales from 7 a. m. until sunset; he must endure blazing suns and face the coldest winds.

What becomes of the million tons of imported sugar, not to mention the domestic product? Ask the ladies, ask the children, ask the baker and confectioner, ask the housekeeper.

It goes into millions of cups of coffee and tea daily; into cakes, preserves and pies; into fruits and sauces, and a hundred other things. The Western flapjack swims in saccharine fluid; it permeates the luscious griddle cake. The cunning confectioner and skilled housewife mold the crude article into multi-form artistic shapes, and invest the substance with a delicious consistency. If the supply were suddenly stopped, society would be converted into sauerkraut.—N. Y. Sun.

Republican National convention will be in session next week at Chicago.