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"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: Sunday—11 a. m. West Chehalis; 3 p. m. Lafayette; morning and evening. Monday—11 a. m. Pike school house; 7 p. m. previous, at Anderson's school. Sunday—11 a. m. Carlton; 3 p. m. Lafayette. Preacher in charge.

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## EVENING.

Shades of evening stealing o'er me,  
Thoughts of happy days gone by;  
I meditate on what's before me,  
For the past I heave a sigh.

Like thoughtless birds among the bowers,  
With those now numbered with the dead,  
Like bees we sipped the rarest flowers,  
Without a care, without a dread.

While youth's happy days were fleeting,  
Free from busy care and strife,  
Oft we met in happy greeting,  
These were sunny hours of life.

But those days are gone forever,  
Buried in oblivion's sea,  
Will they e'er return? No, never,  
On pinions strong they swiftly flee.

Evening finds me here reclining  
Where oft I've sat in days before,  
In pensive mood, yes, sad repining,  
My thoughts on blissful days of yore.

The river by me gently flowing,  
In this lovely twilight hour;  
Evening's zephyrs softly blowing,  
Rippling through the shady bower.

And I think of how my mother  
Taught me first to kneel in prayer;  
She who loved me as none other,  
Now no longer meets me there.

Yonder 'neath that willow weeping,  
Wrapped in evening's sombre gloom,  
There she lies in wakeless sleeping,  
In that lone and silent tomb.

—E. CARPENTER.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1888.

Cleveland and Thurman is euphonic, and besides, there is an air of we're-bound-to-win about these good old democratic names that cannot fail to have its effect on the campaign. It is a union of the old and the new democracy.

Judge Thurman was one of the leaders of the democratic party while the "man of destiny"—Grover Cleveland—was yet a schoolboy. The ticket combines the strength of vigorous manhood and the wisdom and experience of more than three score and ten years. The red bandana, which for so many years was found in the front ranks of the democratic senators, will now take its place as one of the emblems of good government and revenue reform in the battle this year, which is to decide the fate of both. Everybody here, except the disconsolate republicans, is enthusiastic over the great work of the St. Louis convention. It was a piece of work that the democratic party of the entire country is proud of; in every movement of that grand body of men confidence and victory were plainly visible. Now let the good work go right on, let the enthusiasm originated by the national convention continue to extend and spread out until the whole country is enveloped in a blaze of enthusiasm that will result in a clean sweep in the legislative as well as the executive branch of the government. The ticket and platform are all that can be asked for, now let the voters do their part, and next November we shall all sing peans of victory.

The red bandana has become the democratic badge of the campaign. They can be seen everywhere.

Red is just now the prevailing color around the capitol. The democratic members all carry red bandanas, and all the members of the house wear red roses in their buttonholes. The red roses are from the country residence of Representative Lee, of Virginia, who lives near this city. He brings a big basket of them in with him every

day, and sends them around to the other members on the floor of the house by a page.

Mr. Cleveland was furnished with the full associated press reports of the St. Louis convention. They were sent direct to the White house over the Western Union wire.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill in the house, which provides that all fines and penalties imposed and collected for violations of the inter-state commerce law, shall be given to the party making the complaint.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, thinks the time has come to place some restriction upon immigration. He has introduced in the house a bill imposing a tax of \$25 on each immigrant.

Attorney General Garland has had quite a severe attack of rheumatism. He is now much better.

The tariff bill has been under consideration in the house for the greater part of the week, but the progress made has not been great. The republicans are determined to delay this bill in every manner possible in the hope of thereby eventually defeating it. Their latest scheme is to force the house to a consideration of the arrearage of pensions bill, which if passed would very quickly wipe out the treasury surplus. If the republicans succeed in getting this pension bill before the house, it is understood that an amendment will be offered there to the democrats, providing for a tax on all incomes above \$5,000, to raise the money which the bill appropriates.

The uncertainty among republicans as to who their presidential candidate is to be, is just as great now as it was the day that Blaine dropped out for good. "Sherman's friends now claim that his nomination is almost assured. Democrats hope that Sherman may be nominated, for of all the candidates yet named, he would be the easiest to beat; in fact, his own record would beat him with no effort whatever on the part of the democrats.

Gen. Sheridan still continues very ill, though his physicians think his condition slightly improved.

The senate has passed bills increasing the pensions of the widows of Major General Thomas Kirby Smith to \$75; of Major General Heinzelman to \$100; and of Brigadier General Schimmel-fenning to \$50 a month. A bill was also passed giving a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Commodore Truxton.

## 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, opposite U. S. Patent office, Washington: Washington Territory—E. S. Sutton, Snohomish, clothes drier; A. K. Snodgrass, Ellensburg, side hill plow. California—A. Blatchley, San Francisco, boiler feeder; H. Casebolt, San Francisco, elevated cable; E. R. Morris, San Francisco, easel; J. O'Donnell, San Francisco, rotary valve; W. B. Sargent, San Francisco, necktie fastener; O. Seifert, San Francisco, rotary pump; P. Selby, Oakland, cartridge loader; D. O'Leary, San Bernardino, grindstone hanger; J. Donnelly, San Mateo, gate.

## GEN. SHERIDAN AND HIS SOLDIERS.

Comrades: I came here to-day to see you and talk with you and shake hands with you, while Col. Carr and others, you know, came here to make eloquent addresses for you to listen to. I think he has been too eulogistic of me in his remarks. It is true that I fought in almost everybody's army, from Pea Ridge to Appomattax, and although I fought with cavalry and with infantry and on every line of operation, and always had to change and take new men on new lines, I was very successful. I went through all the grades they had in the volunteer service, and then I commenced and went through all the grades in the regular service, and the date of every commission that I have is the date of a battle. Now I want to say to you, comrades, this, that I am indebted to the private in the ranks for all this credit that has come to me. [Applause long and continued.] He was the man who did the fighting, and the man who carried the musket is the greatest hero of the war, in my opinion. I was nothing but an agent. I knew how to take care of men. I knew what a soldier was worth, and I knew how to study the country so as to put him in right. I knew how to put him in a battle when one occurred, but I was simply the agent to take care of him, and he did the work. Now, comrades, these are common-sense things, and I can't say them in very flowery language, but they are true nevertheless, and they are true not of me alone but of everybody else. It is the common soldier that we are indebted to any credit that came to us. I often laid awake planning for my soldiers' welfare, and I never killed a man unnecessarily. One great trouble with men who command troops is that they kill men unnecessarily. You may kill as many men as you choose if you give them an equivalent for the loss. Men do not like to be killed for nothing; they do not like to have their heads rammed against a stone wall unless for some good results. These are the points I made during the war. Whenever I took men into a battle I gave them victory as the result of the engagement, and that was always satisfactory.—Address to G. A. R. at Creston, Ia., 1886.

## LOST RIVERS OF IDAHO.

One of the most singular features in the scenery of the territory of Idaho is the occurrence of dark, rocky chasms, in which large streams and creeks disappear, and are never more seen. These fissures are old lava channels, produced by the outside of the molten mass cooling and forming a tube, which, on the fiery stream becoming exhausted, has been left empty, while the roof of the lava duct, having at some point fallen in, presents there an opening into which the river plunges and is lost. At one place along the banks of the Snake, one of these rivers reappears gushing from a cleft high up in the basaltic walls, where it leaps a cataract into the torrents below. Where this stream has its origin, or at what point it is swallowed up, is utterly unknown, though it is believed that its sources are a long way up in the north country. These lost streams and rivers are frequently the source of some mysterious lake in the basin of some mountain.

## THE PREACHER APOLOGIZES.

Rev. C. H. Pendleton, of Worcester, Mass., having learned that he made a great mistake, has hastened to apologize. He has written a letter to President Cleveland, which was received at the White house recently. In this letter he frankly admits that he talked too much, but charges the republicans with having taken advantage of his loquaciousness to publish very damaging reports about the domestic life at the White house. In his letter to the president the reverend gentleman says that while here in attendance at the Baptist convention he heard these matters publicly talked of, and, thinking they must be true, he spoke of them to his political friends in Worcester. The republican-political managers thereupon set a trap for him, with the aid of a newspaper reporter, and Mr. Pendleton promptly fell into it.

He makes his letter to the president a most humble apology for having been the instrument of disseminating private scandal, and says he regards a man who would do this to be quite capable of any crime. He adds also that upon investigation since the publication of his interview and the articles growing out of it he has found that he was entirely wrong, and he is now convinced that there is no happier married pair alive than the president and his young wife, and no more virtuous and loving husband in the land to-day than Grover Cleveland.—Washington Special to Philadelphia Record.

## ANOTHER TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE.

There is being gradually worked out, in the North, a railroad enterprise which is destined to be the next transcontinental route to be completed, making the sixth steel track connecting the shores of the Pacific ocean with the plains of the continent, and the fifth within the United States. It is the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern. Mr. Orman, of the famous contracting firm of Orman, Crocker & Co., who built a large part of the Canadian Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande railroads, has just returned from Washington territory. He will go back there presently when the matter is ready for bidders. The road is to run from Seattle to Spokane Falls, a distance of 300 miles directly eastward. About two-thirds of the route will be in a mountainous country, requiring much heavy rock work in making the grade for the track. It will have a better route than the Northern Pacific and will cross the main range of the Rocky mountains without a tunnel, though short tunnels will be necessary east of the range. A greater part of the road will pass through a heavily wooded country, there being extensive forests of red spruce and other valuable trees. There is no deserts to be crossed. At Spokane Falls the Seattle line will form a connection with the eastern outlet, which will be the Minnesota, Manitoba and the Pacific. This road has already penetrated to Helena with a branch, but its main line must pass north of Helena and is now within 247 miles of Spokane Falls.—Denver (Col.) Republican.

We are enjoying sunshine again.