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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 by the M. E. pastor in charge of the circuit:

Monday—11 a. m. West Clehalem; 3 p. m. same.

Monday—Lafayette, morning and evening.

Monday—11 a. m. Pike school house; Saturday evening previous, at Anderson's school.

Monday—11 a. m. Carlton; 3 p. m. same. Lafayette. Preacher in charge.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES.

Services will be conducted by Rev. J. C. Stephens at the Presbyterian church, as follows:

Sabbath of each month at Lafayette; 4th Sabbath at Zena.

Sabbath at McCoy. All cordially invited.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1888.

Representative Spinola, one of the shrewdest democratic members of congress, predicts a majority in New York city of more than 60,000 for Cleveland and Thurman. Mr. Spinola speaks from inside knowledge of the political situation in New York city, having resided there all his life, and having been one of the leaders of the party since he became old enough to vote.

Who the republicans will put up to be slaughtered is not yet apparent. John Sherman is far in the lead, having purchased all the delegates that could be had, and he is prepared, with unlimited cash, furnished doubtless by his Wall street friends, to go into the delegate market at Chicago and outbid all competitors in a sufficient manner to ensure his nomination. It is hardly likely that the convention will be foolish enough to nominate Sherman; with him at the head of the republican ticket, the fight would not be spirited enough to make it interesting. Cleveland would beat him as badly as Grant did Greeley in 1872. Besides Sherman, no other candidate has any considerable following, and from opinions expressed by leading republicans here it is probable that the nomination will be the result of combinations made after the convention meets. If that should be the case, it would be an absurdity to even attempt to make an intelligent guess as to who the nominee will be, but I have no hesitation in saying that it will not be John Sherman.

Two-thirds of the republican senators have already left for Chicago to take part in the national convention. Quite as large a percentage of members of the house would have gone except for the refusal by Mr. Mills to allow the tariff bill to be laid over for a week.

Indian Commissioner Atkins has tendered his resignation and gone to Tennessee, where he proposes to make an active personal canvass for his election to the United States senate.

Two speeches were made on the fisheries treaty this week, one by Senator Morgan for, and the other by Senator Hale against it. Its further consideration has been postponed until the 25th inst.

Judge Thurman, who was expected in Washington this week, has postponed his visit until later, in order to be here when the national committee meets for organization, and to take part in the grand ratification meeting which is to be held in this city on the evening of the 26th inst.

The democratic congressional executive committee held their first meeting this week to make arrangements for the coming campaign. There was a full attendance, with Senator Kenna in the chair. A sub-committee consisting of Senator Kenna, Representatives Loyd S. Bryce, of New York, and S. O. Fisher, of Michigan, was appointed to meet and confer with the national committee which is to meet here on the 26th inst. The object of this conference is to so arrange things that the work of the two committees, the national and congression-

al, will not conflict with each other.

Senator Kenna, after the meeting, said to your correspondent: "We shall shortly have a permanent headquarters in this city. This meeting was held simply to appoint this committee of conference. We are sending out thousands of documents, and we do not care to duplicate the work of the national committee, nor have them duplicate ours, hence an understanding of the programme of each is necessary in order to bring out that harmonious work that always leads to success. Every one at our meeting was sanguine as to the result of the fight upon which we are now entering. We have a magnificent ticket and it will create great enthusiasm. With such a man as Thurman for the second place, it can indicate nothing else than a powerful and winning ticket. The republicans are all at sea. They don't know what they are going to do at Chicago, whether they will cut a platform to fit the candidate, or pick a candidate to fit the platform." Senator Daniel, of Virginia, expressed his opinion as follows: "There is no mistaking our advantageous position. We are going into this campaign on a high plane and on great issues. Get below the surface, and there can be no doubt to observing men, of the triumphant election of Cleveland and Thurman."

There is a rumor here that Secretary Whitney will retire from the cabinet. Mr. Whitney neither affirms nor denies the report.

THE ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

The origin of petroleum has been explained both on the organic and inorganic theory. The commonly accepted view, which is held by many American geologists, is, that it has been formed by the distillation of organic remains by the internal heat of the earth. Others consider that it has been formed directly from its elements by chemical reactions, and that its existence is in no way dependent upon the organic remains of former geological ages. Professor Mendelejeff, the distinguished Russian chemist, has recently advanced a theory of the inorganic origin of petroleum which is of considerable interest. Briefly stated, he believes that in the interior of the earth iron is present in large quantities, combined with carbon in the form of a carbide. Now, when water from the surface reaches this heated carbide of iron the oxygen combines with the iron, replacing the carbon, which unites with the hydrogen, forming the hydrocarbons of which petroleum and natural gas are principally composed. The most important practical point of this theory is, that, if true, the formation of these substances may be continually going on, so that we need have no fear of the supply becoming exhausted. Of course, this theory has yet to be confirmed; but it is hoped that it may prove true, in so far, at least, as regards a continuous formation of these invaluable natural products.—*Popular Science News.*

It is now thought that Gresham's chances for the nomination were weakened by the hearty support which the tariff reform, Chicago *Tribune* gave him.

WANT WORK AT 60 CENTS A DAY.

Three hundred men advertised in a Philadelphia paper the other day for work at 60 cents a day. Knowing this is true, and believing that the republicans tell the truth in their campaign speeches, one is led to believe that this must be a "free trade" country. It cannot be true that men have to ask for work in a highly protected country where they are satisfied with 60 cents a day? Alas, it is too true. Protection does not benefit the laborer nor increase his wages. The sole benefit derived from it goes to the corporations, combines, trusts and protected "rings" who are inside of the "charmed circle." The laborer is outside and he is made to feel satisfied with his lot by simply a systematic word now and then from his master, such as "protection to American industry" and a few crumbs from the tables of the rich. Yet the laborer, in every path of life, whether he labors with his brain or muscle, is deluded with the selfish policy of protection. Probably he will awaken from his sleep and delusion to find himself on the edge of starvation; completely in the toils of the privileged class who are in possession of the monopolies.

High taxes, high tariff and high transportation rates are destroying the prosperity of producers. The revenue whereby the expenses of the government are paid should be drawn from the wealth of the nation, whereas by our present system the thousands of millions collected for carrying on the war and for paying the national debt, the hundreds of millions now in the treasury and the millions gathered each day have much of it been forced from the pockets of labor. Years ago the money centers secured from congress a repeal of the income of tax, the tax on bank deposits, railroad receipts and others, while the tax on lumber, sugar and salt remain as before, while the tax on coarse fabric is higher in proportion than that on silks, satins, and diamonds. More money taken from the pockets of the people than is sufficient to defray the expenses of the government is an injustice; that hoarding in the treasury cannot be justified by buying our bonds before due and giving 25 per cent for the privilege of buying them, and is only a benefit to the bond-holders, as producers and laborers do not hold bonds.—*Jacksonville Times.*

In Oregon we burn our sawdust or throw it into the streams, and so kill the fish. That is Oregon style—the sort of free-handed pioneer way of letting the morrow take care of itself and throwing away a shirt and buying a new one rather than take the trouble to have the old one washed. In Maine—the land of steady habits—they know better. They neither destroy their sawdust nor make an instrument of destruction out of it. They bale it and sell it for packing, stable purposes, etc. By a new process of pressing, eight barrels of sawdust is put into a bale 24x24x36 inches in size. A local newspaper remarks: "Among the inventions of recent years perhaps few are destined to play so important a part in the lumber manufacturing regions as the device for utilizing sawdust."—*Astorian.*

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: Oregon—M. J. Anderson and B. J. Smith, Wapinitia, saw mill dog. Washington Territory—W. A. Ladd, Colfax, wagon seat; R. J. Jones, Carrollton, feathering paddle wheel. California—B. A. Lillie, San Francisco, fruit stoning machine; O. Anderson and T. Pattison, San Luis Obispo, button; J. Beaulie, Arcata, saw handle; W. N. Best, Los Angeles, lifting jack; H. R. Coffey, Stockton, fare register; A. Heberer, Alameda, hydrocarbon burner for furnaces; B. Howard, Sheep Ranch, chalk line holder; O. S. Pratt, San Rafael, seal lock; E. L. Rugg, Woodland, astronomical apparatus; J. Ware, Madera, machine for making glory frames.

The success of Miss Amelia Rives in literary circles seems to be stimulating magazine editors to push the works of other young writers. The next debutante will be a young writer, Marah Ellis, whose initial effort at a long story will be a feature in the July issue of the *American Magazine*. The editor of that journal promises a work of unusual strength and interest, and its attractiveness will be increased by a number of very fine illustrations. While the scene is laid in the south during war times, the war is simply an incident, and the entire plot bears the stamp of refreshing originality. "The Miss Norie" is the title of the story.

In his "Twenty Years in Congress," of the Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency, Mr. James Blaine says: "His rank in the senate was established from the day he took his seat, and was never lowered during his period of service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statement, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusion. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch-phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His retirement from the senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss, indeed, to the body."

The *N. Y. Evening Post* has the cruelty to shoot at the republican convention this extract from President Arthur's last message:

I recommend an enlargement of the free list, so as to include within the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods.

Some very profound critic has said that the typical Indiana girl is a model gum-chewer. At the theater she keeps time to the music chewing hard and snapping her jaws together when the villain is in sight, chewing softly when the hero is on, but stops short at all love scenes, and gently poises the "black jack" on her finger tips, but when the orchestra strike up it is thrown back into the cavity, and gee whizz! how her jaws fly.

Next Wednesday is the Fourth of July, yet the rain continues.