

# 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 and places by the M. E. pastor in charge of the circuit:  
1st Sunday—11 a. m. West, Chehalis; 3 p. m. Dupont.  
2nd Sunday—Lafayette, morning and evening.  
3rd Sunday—11 a. m. Pike school house; Saturday evening previous, at Anderson's school house.  
4th Sunday—11 a. m. Carlton; 3 p. m. Lafayette. Preacher in charge.  
PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES.  
Devotional services will be conducted by Rev. J. E. of the Presbyterian church, as follows:  
1st Sabbath of each month at Lafayette.  
2nd and 4th Sabbaths at Zana.  
3rd Sabbath at McCoy. All cordially invited.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1888.

Senator Reagan, who does not believe with Mr. Blaine that trusts are private affairs, has introduced a substitute for his former bill defining trusts, and providing for the punishment of persons connected with them. He says he proposes to have his bill voted on this session if possible.

A substitute for the bill to give Mrs. Sheridan a pension of \$5,000 a year has been reported from the senate committee on pensions. It reduces the amount to \$3,500 a year.

The Chinese prohibition bill was unanimously passed by the house after the discussion had brought out Harrison's damaging record on the Chinese question.

There seems to be no limit to some people's ideas of pensions. A bill came up in the senate this week which proposed to pension the daughter of a soldier of the revolutionary war. It was not passed nor even voted upon so great was the opposition.

Democratic representatives, who are absent on leave, may have their leaves revoked, as there seems to be a disposition on the part of the republicans to bring about a deadlock.

Representative Hooker, of Mississippi, has introduced a bill changing the time for the assembling of the fifty-first and subsequent congresses to the first Monday in March of each year, instead of the first Monday in December.

The republican senate has rejected the fisheries treaty, and now they are frightened to death lest Mr. Cleveland should take advantage of the power conferred upon him by the retaliation act to bring about strained relations with England.

Notwithstanding the fact that the treasury department paid out \$10,000,000 this week on account of pensions the total receipts for August up to date are \$5,000,000 in excess of the disbursements.

Senator Gorman, who has just returned from the democratic headquarters in New York, says: "Everything is being done by our managers there that is possible. They cannot shape the canvass. They can only send out documents, look after organization and encourage active work. They are doing all that. There is no friction whatever, nor is any change needed or thought of. I am satisfied with the outlook."

The republican lie about the surplus for the present year having been entirely exhausted by the appropriations made by congress has been completely exploded by an official statement made by the treasury department, which shows that with all the appropriations made and expected to be made the estimated receipts of the government will give a surplus of nearly \$27,000,000.

The republican senators are still trying to agree on the tariff question. Senator Quay left their New York headquarters long enough this week to come here and add his voice to that of Mr. Blaine in trying to persuade the senators not to offer a substitute for the Mills bill. The republican members of the finance committee still persist in saying

that they will report a tariff bill.

It is believed here that the democrats can hold their own in the house at the coming election. In fact a slight increase in the majority is figured on at the headquarters of the congressional committee.

Representative Matson declined a silver pitcher and goblets which was presented to him by government printing office employes for his help in getting the bill passed giving them thirty days annual leave. He says he is opposed to being rewarded for doing what he considers to be his duty.

I understand that Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance is to be given out next week.

Senator Beck wants to abolish the treasury sinking fund. He says there is enough money lying idle in the treasury to-day to pay off every one of the four and a half per cent bonds without any embarrassment to the government. The requirement of a sinking fund, which had been a fraud for ten years, was designed simply to maintain taxes.

The sinking fund was maintained for no other purpose than to keep up taxes and to put money in the pockets of bondholders by enabling them to combine together. They had already (within five months) put up the price of bonds five per cent, and they would put it up to fifty per cent within a year unless the sinking fund laws were repealed. Mr. Beck has introduced an amendment to the house tariff bill, suspending all the laws relating to the sinking fund. He has also introduced a bill to repeal these laws.

### SHERIDAN'S ESTATE.

General Sheridan's will is signed in a tremulous hand. The signature was appended with his wife's aid on May 25th last, when his illness was expected to terminate fatally at any moment.

The will bequeaths to his wife one-third of the real estate, except the old homestead in Ohio, and one-third of the personal property, in lieu of her dower and her distributive share in the estate. The homestead is left to his mother, and upon her death it is to go to the general's son, Phillip H. Sheridan, in fee simple. All the rest of the estate is left to Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Michael V. Sheridan and Linden Kent as trustees. They are to appropriate the proceeds to the maintenance and education of the children during their minorities. Any surplus goes to Mrs. Sheridan. As the children reach 21 they are to receive their individual shares of the property.

The petition of those named by General Sheridan to administer on his estate was filed. It sets forth that he leaves surviving him his widow, and as heirs and next of kin, the following minor children: Mary, Irene, Louise and Phillip Henry Sheridan, aged respectively 12, 11, 11 and 7. His personal estate consisted of money, \$2,721; stocks, etc., \$8,000; pictures, swords and relics, \$5,000; furniture, \$3,000; horses and carriages, \$600, all of which is in the District of Columbia. The furniture in the house at Nonquitt is not worth more than \$500. Colonel Michael Sheridan estimates the debts of the deceased at \$1,250.

## THE TEMPTATION OF A SURPLUS.

The republic of the United States is becoming the most recklessly spendthrift government on the earth.

The war-tariff defenders are in great glee over the discovery that the extravagance of congress is likely to exhaust the current year's surplus within \$18,000,000. "There is no need for tax reduction," they cry, "this congress has spent this year's surplus; the next congress can spend next year's surplus—away with the Mills bill."

Do the people know what this means?

It means that the appropriations for the current year, made and estimated, amount to the enormous sum of \$428,000,000. It means that the politicians are willing and able to spend all the money that the people will pay in taxes—even to the extent of \$100,000,000 a year in excess of the legitimate needs of the government. And it means that this purpose of expenditure is the settled policy of the republicans.

In 1860, with a population of 31,000,000, the total expenses of the government, including interest, were \$63,000,000, or \$2 per capita. In 1887, with 60,000,000 population, the threatened appropriations are \$428,000,000, or \$7 per capita. The population has barely doubled. The expenses have increased almost sevenfold.

The "condition that confronts us" is national bankruptcy if this reckless extravagance be not stopped. Over-protection creates a surplus. The surplus incites extravagance. Extravagance will lead to ruin. If the voters do not wish to adopt extravagance as the national policy let them decree again that the war taxes must be reduced.—*New York World.*

### CONSUMPTION CONTAGIOUS.

Perhaps the most important meeting of the medical men of the century was that of the International Tuberculosis congress, which met about the 1st of last month in Paris, France, to consider the single disease, tuberculosis, or consumption. There were nearly five hundred physicians present from all quarters of the globe. Though these men had pursued their investigations in widely separated fields, they arrived at the same conclusions almost unanimously: That one-fifth of the deaths in the world are caused by consumption; that the disease is contagious, and may be transmitted from one person to another, from man to animals or from animals to man, and that a prolific source of the disease is the use of fresh milk and half-cooked meat from diseased animals. The disease may be contracted by inoculation, or from germs taken into the stomach. No cure for consumption has been discovered. Nature, assisted by pure air and nutritious food, may effect a cure in some cases. It was the judgment of the Tuberculosis congress that milk should be boiled and meat thoroughly cooked before being used as food.

The conclusions of these learned men are receiving attention, as they should, from all classes. The *New York Herald* devoted a page to dispatches from its Paris correspondents on the subject.

Farmers have been unusually fortunate in housing a bountiful crop.

## HOW A LEPER LOOKS.

Johnson, the leper, lies in a room off from the contagious ward. He is hideous. His hands and hairless face are incrustated with scale-like blotches of reddish-brown. The face shows most distinctly the ravages of the horrible disease. The lower lids of the eyes are drawn down and turned inside out. The lips are blue, and his nose is swollen to twice its natural size. His back and abdomen are covered with huge tubercles. These scales slightly change color from time to time. There is no known remedy for leprosy. It has for all time defied the efforts of physicians. But one important discovery has been made of late years, and that is that the disease is contagious, and is not hereditary, as generally supposed. The germ of the disease is known to exist, and animals have been inoculated, afterwards showing unmistakable signs of the malady. Still no cure has been discovered, or even a remedy to alleviate the leper's suffering. Leprosy is a slow disease, and Johnson may live for even fifteen years. There are two forms of the disease—viz., black leprosy and white leprosy. In the former the scales are dark and in the latter perfectly white. Johnson is suffering from the former. The leprosy of the ancient Jews consisted of shiny smooth blotches on which the hair turned white and silky, and the skin and muscular flesh lost their sensibility. It was incurable. It was not until about the year 900 A. D. that the black leprosy appeared. In time the toes and fingers drop off, and when the eating process reaches the vitals death ensues.—*Chicago Herald.*

### DISCONTINUING A PAPER.

It is not an uncommon thing for a newspaper subscriber to call round at the office and order it discontinued, because he's offended at something he has read in its columns. All newspapers have such experience and as a rule pay slight attention to them. The wind which blows from one direction to-day may come from another quarter tomorrow, and the experienced newspaper manager calmly pursues the course which he believes to be right and safe, whether it pleases everybody or not. In all probability the article which offends one subscriber will please a hundred or a thousand, and when one gets angry enough to stop his paper twenty new subscribers are liable to take his place. The paper goes along on its useful mission, instructing and pleasing thousands, while the hot headed fellow who ordered it stopped has the mortification of seeing that it flourishes quite as well without his patronage and that he is the only real loser, because he obliges himself to go without or borrow from his better tempered neighbor. Stopping one's paper is like taking one's money out of a prosperous savings bank. The depositor simply spites himself and loses the interest on his investment.—*Corvallis Times.*

No citizen of Oregon who has the welfare of his state at heart can vote for Harrison on his Chinese record. That is our great question, and Harrison was not a friend to the Pacific coast in its time of need.—*Umpqua Herald.*

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. A. YER & SON, our authorized agents.