The Oregon Register

FRANK S. HARDING, PUBLISHER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1888.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Grover Cleveland,
Of New York.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Allen G. Thurman,
Of Ohio.

Will President Cleveland write a letter endorsing Governor Hill? This seems to be a burning question with the republicans just now. It is claimed by them that if such a letter is not written the governor's friends will bolt the president, and if the letter is written then his enemies will knife Cleveland. Whether the letter is written or not it matters but little to the democrats. President Cleveland is a democrat; Governor Hill is a democrat; both are tariff reformers, and the idea that the president could favor Warner Miller, the extreme protectionist, and oppose Mr. Hill is too absurd to think about. The following from the Albany *Times* is to the point:

In the case of Governor Hill certainly no indorsement is needed. His democracy is under no impeachment, it is known of all men, and of none better than President Cleveland himself, who ran with him in the most triumphant campaign the democracy ever saw anywhere, and who had his aid as a zealous and capable lieutenant in the executive office of the state for two years. The people of this state ask no endorsement of David B. Hill, either as to his personal character or his political faith. He has been in public life and prominence as a democrat known to the state for twenty years, young as he yet is. He has been known as governor for nearly four years—a longer time than any democrat within fifty years, except Horatio Seymour and John T. Hoffman, has occupied that honored chair. There should be no possible doubt that Mr. Cleveland, as a democratic president and hailing from this state, is earnestly desirous of the success of the democratic ticket. It is a curious complication that would leave such a matter doubtful—a curious complication such as only the extraordinary gyrations of a mugwumpian contingent could ever bring about.

The immigration to this county this year has not been large. There is a cause for this, which may be stated in a few words. People have not been invited here; no organized effort has been put forth to advertise the county in the country from whence an immigration can be induced to come. Other counties have organized boards of immigration, and are spending money in judiciously advertising their resources and advantages in the eastern states. As a matter of fact these counties are now reaping a reward—in the increased price of real estate, increase in population of a desirable class, and a general increase in business activity and enterprise. Yamhill county has too long depended on the state board of immigration to bring her to the notice of newcomers. A county or locality must be advertised in the east, and immigrants started on the road with a destination already decided upon. This is the plan that must be adopted if we are to keep pace with other counties in this valley.

The Brownsville woolen mills signed the protest against the Mills bill, because, under the proposed reduction, profits would be reduced, and as a consequence the standard of wages would be lowered. The majority of the operatives in the institution, most truly, says the Bandon *Recorder*, are Chinese, and the product of the mill is wholly made up in Portland and San Francisco by Mongols. Does not this fact seem to confirm the assertion of low tariff advocates that capital buys labor, as it buys everything else, in the cheapest market?

The republicans are claiming that the prohibition vote in Maine at the last election was smaller than in 1884. The official vote for the prohibitionists in September, 1884, was 1,157, and in the election the other day it was 2,971, or a gain of 1,781.

The Oregon *Scout*, of Union, aptly remarks: "The population of Oregon is now something like 300,000, and the next census ought to give us another congressman."

The presidential election will occur on November 6th, three weeks from next Tuesday. Let every democrat go out and vote.

THE SURPLUS AND THE BONDS.

As was generally anticipated, the price of bonds has rapidly risen since the government entered the market as a purchaser. On the 15th of April last the 4 per cents were quoted at 123½ and the 4½ per cents at 106½. Within the last week the secretary has purchased nearly $10,000,000 of 4 per cents at an average of 130, and nearly $2,000,000 4½ per cents at 107½. With interest deducted this is a rise of 6½ per cent in the price of the 4 per cents since the middle of April. The inconsiderable rise in the 4½ per cents is, of course, due to the fact that they are redeemable in a little more than two years, while the others have till 1907 to run. But this policy of anticipating payments of the public debt cannot be maintained much longer. Most of the per cent bonds now remaining belong to great family estates like that of the Vanderbilts, or are invested as trust funds. These securities cannot be drawn from their coffers except by the allurement of still higher premiums, which the secretary would not be justified in offering unless pushed by the inexorable necessity of averting a financial catastrophe. There is a prevailing sentiment that the bondholders have always had more than a fair share of government favors, and it would be a monstrous injustice to the taxpayers of the country to compel them to pay enormous bounties to these bondholders upon a debt not due for nearly twenty years. The business men of the country, no matter of what party, must recognize, therefore, that the only sound policy of the government is to reduce the surplus in the treasury by removing needless burdens of taxation.—*Phila. Record.*

Compare the language of the two letters of acceptance on the surplus. Mr. Harrison knows so little of public affairs that he is not sure there is a surplus, but if there is he thinks it should be put into bonds and that there should be a "proper reduction of the revenues." What he understood in 1883 by a "proper reduction of the revenues" may be inferred from his vote that year for a tariff-reform bill drawn on the same lines as the Mills bill, but more radical than that measure. But we have no means of knowing what he means now. Mr. Cleveland knows all about the surplus, and he says simply that its supply should be checked at its source by reducing duties. If Mr. Cleveland be re-elected the people will know that taxes are going to be reduced, and the influx of money into the treasury stopped. If Mr. Harrison should be elected they wouldn't know what to expect. He might advocate such a measure of revenue reform as he voted for in 1883, or he might, in the language of his present letter, condemn any "surrender of the protective system" and insist that the surplus should be poured into the vaults of the Wall street bondholders. There is never any certainty what prentice hands will do.—*S. F. Examiner.*

THE SOUND OF THUNDER.

One of the most terse and succinct descriptions of a natural phenomenon is that recently given by M. Hirn, in which he says that the sound which is known as thunder is due simply to the fact that the air traversed by an electric spark, that is, a flash of lightning, is suddenly raised to a very high temperature, and has its volume, moreover, considerably increased. The column of gas thus suddenly heated and expanded is sometimes several miles long, and as the duration of the flash is not even a millionth of a second, it follows that the noise bursts forth at once from the whole column, though for an observer in any one place it commences where the lightning is at the least distance.

In precise terms, according to M. Hirn, the beginning of the thunder clap gives us the minimum distance of the lightning, and the length of the thunder clap gives us the length of the column. He also remarks that when a flash of lightning strikes the ground, it is not necessarily from the place struck that the noise is first heard. Again, he points out that a bullet whistles in traversing the air, so that we can to a certain extent follow its flight, the same thing also happening with a falling meteorite just before striking the earth. The noise actually heard has been compared to the sound produced when one tears linen. It is due, really, to the fact that the air rapidly pushed on one side in front of the projectile, whether bullet or meteorite, quickly rushes back to fill the gap left in the rear.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1888.

Senator George made a ringing speech in the senate against the absurd bill of Senator Hoar's providing for holding inquests under national authority. There would be about as much sense or justice in proposing to hold justice of the peace courts under national authority as there is in this bill.

Chief Justice Fuller and family will take possession of the house they have leased in this city on Monday. A week later Mr. Fuller will be sworn in as chief justice.

Representative Townshend, of Illinois, thinks the democrats have a good fighting chance in that state. He left yesterday to take an active part in the campaign, and will not return till after the election. Before leaving he gave his reasons for thinking that the state might go democratic. He said: "The situation is just this: There are a great many changes in the state on account of the tariff, and we are getting most of them. I do not want to exaggerate the case. I do not say that we can carry the state. Neither do I think any republican would be justified in saying that it was sure for his party. What I mean to say is that Illinois is a doubtful state; that we have a good chance of carrying it for the national ticket, and that I think that Governor Palmer will run considerably ahead of the ticket. The chance is certainly worth fighting for. If I did not feel that by hard work we could carry the state, I would not give up all my private business, neglect personal interests, and devote my entire time, as I shall, to hard campaign work."

Senator Sherman's Canadian annexation resolution (that isn't what he calls it, but that's what it is really intended for) has been reported to the senate from the foreign affairs committee without recommendation. This is the resolution that the republicans hope to knock out the house Canadian retaliation bill with.

John H. Oberly, now one of the civil service commissioners, has been nominated commissioner of Indian affairs, to succeed J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee, who resigned to make a canvass for the U. S. senate in his state.

The republican senators have, under the lash of public ridicule, thrown off the Blaine yoke and laid their tariff bill before the full finance committee of the senate. It was not because they wanted to do it, but because public opinion forced them to it.

The democratic minority report, which will recommend the Mills bill, will be prepared by Senators Harris and Vance, who hope to get some assistance from Senator Beck, who is still unwell at Fortress Monroe. The two reports and the bill will be laid before the senate next week, and if the republicans intend to pass it, it is probable that congress will be in continuous session, with the exception of a short recess at election, until the 4th of next March.

Justice Matthews, of the supreme court, has been ill, but is now better.

Ex-Senator Camden, of West Virginia, says that state will have a solid democratic delegation in the fifty-first congress, and that the state is certain for Cleveland and Thurman.

The joint resolution which passed the senate last week appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers has been passed by the house.

The house has passed the bill forfeiting certain unearned lands granted to the Northern Pacific railroad company.

Bills have been introduced in both houses providing for the immediate transmission to the president of enrolled bills.

The Oklahoma bill was up in the house again this week, and Mr. Holman made an unsuccessful effort to get the house to consider the senate bill extending the laws of the United States over the public land strip.

Senator Stewart has introduced another Chinese bill. It prohibits all laborers coming here, and requires all those here to get themselves registered.

Representative Sawyer has prepared a table showing that the republican senate has since 1882 increased the appropriation bills sent to it from the house $137,000,000, which amount the house conferees succeeded in cutting down to $60,000,000. This little table shows upon whose shoulders the charge of extravagance should rest.

The bill for the payment of the celebrated Will and La Abra claims in Mexico has been made a special order for Monday in the senate.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland have been invited to attend the opening of the exposition at Richmond, Virginia, on October 24th. It is probable that they will go, though it has not yet been fully decided.

Representative Matson, of Indiana, has introduced a bill to increase the pensions of those who have lost a limb.

The muddle in relation to the new congressional library building has been virtually settled by an agreement to have new plans prepared under the direction of General Thomas L. Casey, chief of engineers U. S. army.

Ex-Congressman Ben LeFevre thinks that Ohio may be classed as a doubtful state this year, all on account of the tariff.

Senator Daniels, of Virginia, in a speech on the tariff, said the issue between the people was not free trade against protection, but simply an effort for the release of an unneeded surplus in the treasury; for the removal of incumbrances to manufacturing by the furnishing of cheaper raw materials; for the removal of restrictions to commerce and navigation; for the rescue of agriculture, now in a decline; and in behalf of labor in many fields of enterprise, and against monopoly by overtaxation in many branches of trade.

INCREASE IN INSANITY.

Dr. Harry Lane, superintendent of the asylum for the insane, was in the city recently. He reports 509 patients in the asylum, and more "coming down on the rise." He could not imagine for some time how it was that so many foreigners kept coming in, but has at last discovered that many of the persons were insane, or very near it, before they came to this country. In short, he has come to the conclusion that foreign countries are really shipping their paupers and criminals and citizens of unsound mind to this country.

Mr. D. P. Thompson, who was standing by, said he could testify to this being a fact. He knew it was done in Italy and Great Britain and in other European countries.

"Why," said he, "last winter in Rome I fell in with a wealthy Englishman, and we traveled together for some time and talked about many subjects. He told me that he had an estate of several thousand acres in Ireland, and there was an almshouse on it. He could get no rent from his tenants and he had finally made them an offer to ship the whole of them, almshouse occupants and all, to America, paying all their expenses and giving every one of them a sovereign when landed in America. But this lot would not accept the offer."

Mr. Thompson and Dr. Lane differ in politics, but they agreed on this point—that something must be done to prevent paupers and criminals and insane persons being poured into this country. Dr. Lane says they have one asylum full in California and are about building another, and if things keep on at the present rate Oregon will soon need more accommodations.—*Portland Telegram.*

The career of a newspaper man, says J. F. Halloran, of the *Astorian*, is proverbially short—an hour of wrangle and strife, and then oblivion—and his best thoughts and utterances are only for the day, printed, glanced over and cast aside; yet there is more patient labor, honest effort and sincere desire to do good among the ephemeral writings of the newspaper men than among almost any other class of workers. The transitory nature of the editorial life is also noticeable. Of the 186 papers in Oregon and Washington, the writer can only recall the names of two that occupied the positions they do now, and at the time he took charge of the *Astorian*—one is H. W. Scott, of the *Oregonian*, the other is P. B. Johnson, of the Walla Walla *Union*. Of the others, some have entered the portals of "that low green tent whose curtain never outward swings," others are in less wearing business, more have formed new newspaper relations, and still continue to write, as these stray lines are written, long after the most of the surrounding world is asleep.

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Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executrix of the estate of Thos. C. Davis, deceased, has filed her final account in said estate, and that the same will be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of November, 1888, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the regular November term of the county court of Yamhill county.

NANCY A DAVIS,
10 5t Executrix.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF AN execution and a decree of foreclosure and an order of sale duly issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Yamhill county on the 3d day of October, 1888, upon a judgment duly enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court, in said county: on the 30th day of March, 1888, in favor of Clarence M. Blackburn, plaintiff, and against Charles W. Murphy and Sarah A. Murphy, his wife; Abraham Blackburn and Caroline Blackburn, his wife; Matthew Blackburn and Caroline Blackburn, his wife; Roswell H. Lamson and Henry Murphy, Adam Grant and Joseph A. Ford, doing business at San Francisco, California, under the firm name of Murphy, Grant & Co.; Charles Wright, doing business at San Francisco, California, under the firm name of Charles Wright & Co., J. W. Shelton; J. A. Ford; T. W. Perry; F. P. Hembree; H. B. Stevenson, M. J. Peckham; James McCain and H. Hurley, partners as McCain & Hurley, H. W. Price; Edgar Poppleton and Robert Hankin; defendants; for the sum of $4,354.09 and interest from March 30, 1888, at 8 per cent per annum, and $200 special attorney's fees, and costs taxed at $28.80, and to me duly directed and delivered, I did on the 5th day of October, 1888, duly seize and levy upon the following described real estate as by law provided, to-wit:

The donation land claim of Wm. D. Clark and Phœbe Clark, his wife, to same being parts of sections 9, 10 and 11, in t 3 s, r 4 west of the Willamette meridian; bounded by beginning at a point 13 chains and 35 links south, and 18 chains and 7 links west of the northeast corner of section 9, and running thence north 80 degrees 30 minutes, east 80 35-100 chains; thence north 89 degrees 45 minutes, east 76 76-100 chains; thence south 21 31-100 chains; thence north 89 degrees 45 minutes west 33 20-100 chains; thence north 89 degrees 30 minutes, west 15 11-100 chains; thence south 25 70-100 chains; thence north 89 degrees 45 minutes, 24 15-100 chains; thence north 15 minutes, west 41 63-100 chains to the place of beginning; containing 483 62-100 acres; excepting 100 acres off of the west end of said donation land claim sold to James Thomas April 6, 1857; all of the land lying and being in Yamhill county, Oregon.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, on

Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1888,

at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., at the court house door, in the town of Lafayette, in said county and state, I will sell at public auction the above described real estate of said defendants to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1888.

T. J. HARRIS,
10-5t Sheriff of Yamhill county, Or.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In the matter of the estate of D. B. PUTMAN, deceased. } Sale of property.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, made and entered of record on the 4th day of September, 1888, in said estate, the undersigned administrator of the estate of D. B. Putman, deceased, will offer for sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 10th day of November, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. on the premises,

all the right, title and interest of the said D. B. Putman, deceased, in and to the following described real premises, to-wit:

TRACT NO. 1.

The homestead claim of Hamilton Miller, entry No. 1,054, in section 5, in township 4 south, range 5 west of Willamette meridian, in Yamhill county, Oregon, and containing 120 acres.

TRACT NO. 2.

Also the following tract of land, to-wit: Beginning 10 87-100 chains south from the northwest corner of T. J. Jellison's land at a stone on the south side of the road leading from Amity to Matheny's ferry south on the original line between E. C. Williams' and J. R. Walling's to stake in t 5 s, r 4 w; thence east 6 25-100 chains, thence south 1 56-100 chains; thence west 6 25-100 chains; thence north 1 56-100 chains to the place of beginning, being and lying in the precinct of Amity, Yamhill county, Oregon.

TRACT NO. 3.

Also all the right, title and interest of D. B. Putman, deceased, in, of and to the following real premises, to wit: A part of the donation land claim known and designated as claim No's 39 and 64, notification No. 1,240, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the west boundary line of said donation land claim twenty seven and twenty-seven one hundredth (27 27-100) chains north of the southwest corner of said donation land claim and thence running north 73 73 100 chains to lands sold A. M. Hoffman and now owned by said Hoffman, thence running east on the south line of said land sold to and owned by said Hoffman to east boundary of said donation land claim; thence southerly following the east boundary line of said donation land claim to a point 27 27-100 chains north of the southeast corner of said donation land claim; thence running west following the north boundary of the lands sold to and now owned by R. W. Phillips to the place of beginning and containing 422 acres more or less in Yamhill county, Oregon, in t 5 s, r 4 w.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half cash in hand on day of sale, balance on one and two years' time secured by mortgage on the premises drawing interest at 10 per cent per annum from date of sale.

Tract No. 3 to be sold first; title perfect.

Dated October 5th, 1888.

T. J. JELLISON,
Administrator of said estate.

FENTON & FENTON,
Attorneys for estate 10-5t

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Corvallis	1 30 p m	St Joseph	3 52 p m
St Joseph	3 52 p m	Portland	6 15 p m

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific.

Express Train, Daily except Monday

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4 50 pm	McMinnville	8 00 pm
McMinnville	6 45 am	Portland	9 00 pm

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Dundee	1 30 p m	Sheridan Jun	12 10 a m
Lafayette	2 07 p m	Lafayette	1 40 p m
Sheridan Jun	3 39 p m	Dundee	2 15 p m
Airlie (arriv)	8 25 p m	Portland (ar)	4 45 p m

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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Lafayette	6 30 a m	Portland	10 10 a m
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Steamers.	From Yaquina.	From San Fran.
Willamette Val'y	Tuesday Oct 2	Monday Oct 8
Willamette Val'y	Sunday Oct 14	Saturday Oct 20
Willamette Val'y	Friday Oct 26	

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

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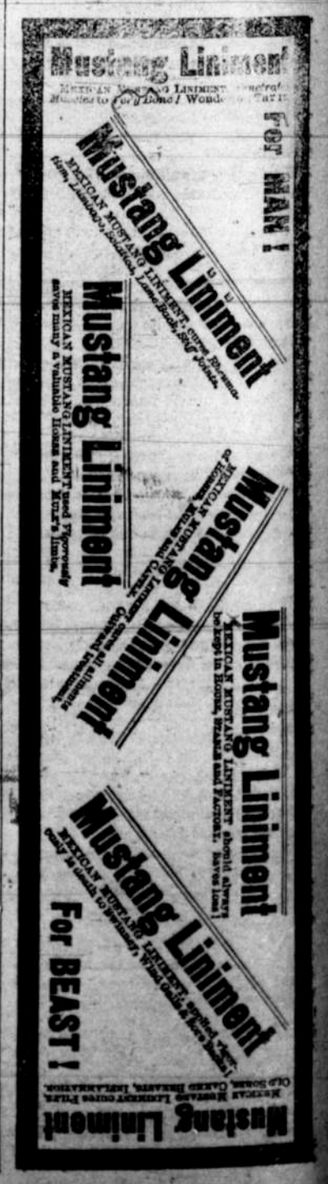
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