WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

The Official Democratic Paper.

H. L. HEATH.---- Publisher.

McMINNVILLE, FRIDAY Feb 17, 1888.

TO OUR READERS.

To all parties sending us Four new subscribers to the TELEPHONE; cash accompanying the subscriptions; we will send the TELEPHONE for one year Free of charge.

The tariff must go, and as the TELEPHONE is the only paper in the county fighting protection we ask the assistance, the influence, and support of each subscriber in introducing the paper into every home in the county. A little aid on the part of our present subscribers will enable us to do this.

Will you do this?

We offer very liberal inducements to agents who will work. We want a live, rustling, active, earnest, worker in every locality. Write us for terms. We are on the eve of a very important election, an election in which your best interests are concerned, and by helping the circulation of this paper, you can, it is possible, help your own interests.

TARIFF DELUSIONS.

A correspondent to the Louisville Courier Journal writes to that paper reciting the arguments of a republican friend in behalf of the tariff. The republican friend insists, first, that the country has been more prosperous in the past twenty-five years than at any other period of its history; second, that all the necessary articles of wearing apparel are lower in price than before the war; third, that this reduction in price is due to the tariff; and fourth, that the beneficeries of the tariff, these employed in protected industries, outnumber all the remainder of the population; and that, fifth, it is not unjust to tax the minority for the benefit of the majority provided the minority do not suffer thereby.

These are the stock arguments advanced by the republican press and orators, whose whole ambition is to live at the expense of the poorer classes of the people. The Courier Journal subjects the arguments of the republican friend to a test of common sense and the census tables. Knowing the impression which exists in the minds of many farmers against the democratic campaign cry of "a reduction of the tariff," we will submit to them the article of common sense as printed in the Courier Journal. We want every wage worker in the county to read this article:

First, what is a tax? Webster defines a tax as "a charge, especially a pecuniary burden; a levy of any kind made upon property for the support of the government." It is not something contributed by the government to the citizen; it is a contribution by the citizen to the support of the government. It is not an addition to the aggregate wealth, but a substraction. A tax does not create, it destroys; it takes from the taxpayer a portion of his earnings, nominally for the support of the Government. Now the tariff is taxation. It is a tax levied on imported goods. If a farmer sends twelve bushels of wheat abroad, and buys five pairs of blankets, when the blankets reach the custom house the Government takes two as its share, which pays the tax on the three that remain. That is tariff taxation. Instead of adding anything to the farmer's blankets, it reduces the number from five to three, decreasing his wealth to that extent.

His neighbor learns of this, and when he sends his wheat to market, he does not try to buy his blankets abroad; he goes to the domestic manufacturer with the money he has received for his wheat. He finds that instead of getting five blankets he only gets three, the manufacturer keeping the two, as the Government did.

These illustrations tell the whole story. Instead of increasing the wealth of these farmers, we see that the tariff has materially lessened it.

No tax adds or can by any possibility add anything to the wealth of any people, until the half of a thing is more than the whole. The tariff does not add to the wealth of the people, but it does take money from the farming class and give it to the manufacturer. The manufacturers call this "prosperity," but the proper name is confiscation.

But, say the Republicans, the country is more prosperous than ever before.

Not at all. The increase in the value of farms from 1850 to 1860, a period of revenue tariff, was 100 per cent.

Between 1860 and 1870, high tariff, it was only 41 per cent., and from 1870 to 1880 only 9 per cent.

Under a revenue tariff the value of the farms increased $3,273,469,581 in TEN years.

Under a tariff for protection the value of farms increased, in TWENTY years, only $3,639,051,769.

From 1850 to 1860 the increase in the value of farm machinery and implements increased 62 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, high tariff, it increased only 33, and from 1870 to 1880, only 20 per cent.

Live stock, in the decade of a revenue tariff, increased 100 per cent.; during the next ten years it increased only 40 per cent., and from 1870 to 1880 it actually decreased.

Taking all three of these items, which make up our agricultural wealth, we find that in ten years, under a system of taxation, limited to the needs of the Government, the wealth of the farmers increased $4,013,149,433, or 101 per cent., while the total increase for TWENTY years under protection was only $4,122,388,481.

This shows that under a protective tariff it takes a farmer two years to save what he saves in one year under a tariff for revenue only. So much for the plea that the country has flourished more under protection than under so-called free trade.

But our Republican friends reply that all the necessary articles of wearing apparel are cheaper now than prior to 1860. Let us see.

The past twenty-five years have been the most remarkable in the history of the world, in the increase and in the perfection of machinery. Everything is cheaper now than before 1860, but these articles have decreased in price more in England than in America.

The results of invention are a part of the common heritage of the race, and lower prices are due to invention and to machinery and not to the tariff.

But for the tariff every article a farmer has to buy would be cheaper than it is. The tariff is imposed to keep the farmer from getting the full benefit of low prices.

Here is the way it works. The tax on mixed dress goods costing 34 cents a square yard is 60 per cent.; on mixed dress goods costing 21½ cents per square yard is 82 per cent. Mixed woolen and cotton goods, 36 inches wide, require, let us say, ten yards for a dress. For a dress costing $3.40 the tax is $2.04, and the tariff compels the farmer to pay $5.44 for what without the tariff he would get for $3.40.

For ten yards of mixed goods, sufficient to make two dresses for the children, the cost would be $2.13, the tax $1.75, a total of $3.88, for what would cost, except for the tariff, only $2.13. This difference runs all through the list of domestic articles and is a sufficient answer to the absurd claim that the tariff cheapens the cost of wearing apparel.

Now we come to the fourth argument that the beneficiaries of the tariff, those employed in protected industries outnumber the remainder of the population.

According to the census of 1880 there were 7,670,493 persons employed in agriculture unprotected; in professional and personal services 4,074,238 unprotected, while in every branch of mining and manufactures not over one-half of whom can be protected, there are only 3,837,112 hands employed.

Here is a total of 15,581,843 whose occupation is given, of whom only 2,000,000 at the utmost have any benefit from the tariff. Allowing 3½ persons supported by such work and we have seven millions out of the entire population of fifty millions who derive any benefit from the tariff. Instead of being in a majority, forty-three millions are taxed to support seven millions.

In view of these figures it is scarcely necessary to examine the claim that there is no harm in taxing the few for the benefit of the many. If it were true, still justice demands fair play to the minority. Democrats insist that it is a wrong to tax one man for the benefit of ten; one man has his rights and the government is formed to secure him in the enjoyment of them.

NOT A SOLID SOUTH.

Republican newspapers have been crying so long about the solid South, that a number of people in this United States and in McMinnville especially, think that the entire democratic vote is polled in the South, and that it is unanimous, because it is not allowed to be otherwise. Look at the official count of the vote of 1884, and it will be seen that the South is not quite as solid as some of these people think. The presidential vote of 1884 showed a democratic vote of 1,716,143, a southern Republican vote of 1,255,966, northern Democratic vote 3,194,832, northern Republican vote of 3,589,050. This gives 450,177 more Democratic than Republican votes in the South, and 384,218 more Republican than democratic votes in the north, a majority of 65,959 votes for the democratic party which are evenly distributed throughout the United States. Thus the "solid South" as branded on the streaming remnants of the bloody shirt; which are hung up in every Republican newspaper office as a thought bringer; is a myth.

PROTECTION A HOAX.

The republicans say we have protected you from the pauper labor of Europe. If they have we fail to see it. They have not done it as can be seen by the suffering miners in the protected coal districts of Pennsylvania. That idea is in the minds of thinkers a myth. Thousands of the paupers of the European countries have been turned loose upon American soil by the monopolies who have grown under a republican administration. The monopolies were protected. Yes! The pauper workmen were turned loose to compete with American labor and you can now see the republican idea of protection staring you in the face when you read that miners in Pennsylvania earn 70 cents per day, where formerly they earned $2.50. Protection! bah! It makes our eyes tired to read the arguments advanced by our republican cotemporaries.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The county Democratic Central Committee meets at the office of W. L. Bradshaw, at Lafayette, to-morrow. This is the first move on the political checker board in this county. By the way how would W. L. Bradshaw, our present efficient deputy prosecuting attorney do for district prosecuting attorney. We think he would make a good man for that position.

Blaine has written a letter saying he is not a candidate for the Presidency. The politician is seen throughout the letter, and it is a certain fact that he wants the nomination notwithstanding the letter.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6th, 1888.

The week in Congress has been an unusually interesting one and considerable real work has been done in committee rooms and on the floor of both the Senate and the House. Among the Senate's doings was Senator Kenna's defense of the Administration and the President's tariff message, in which he undertook to demolish the argument made by Senator Sherman in his recent speech, and to show the urgent need of tariff reform. The Senate passed the resolution which provides for changing Inauguration day from the 4th of March to the 30th of April, and for fixing the beginning and termination of the official terms of Senators and Representatives to the same date. A number of bills have been discussed and passed, among them one to increase to $72 a month the pension of any person totally helpless from injuries received or disease contracted in the army or naval service of the United States.

The House of Representatives has debated the Lowry-White election contest; given a blow to cheap literature by requiring it to pay book postage, and passed a number of bills for the erection of public buildings in different parts of the country.

In the Lowry-White case the question is whether or not Mr. White, who now occupies the seat, was a duly naturalized American citizen, and had been so for several years at the time of the election; and was therefore eligible. The Democratic majority of the Committee on elections say no; the Republican minority say yes. The question will probably be decided to-day in favor of Mr. White.

The everlasting Blair Educational bill continues as the unfinished business in the Senate, but is put aside from time to time to make way for other business. To-day Senator Platt, of Connecticut has the floor for a talk on the tariff.

It was expected that Senator Kenna's speech would call forth a vigorous rejoinder from the Ohio Senator, and as is usually the case when a straight out party fight is going on the galleries were full and the Senators were in their seats. For an hour and a half the Senator from West Virginia figuratively pounded Sherman and the Republican party with all the strength at his command.

Mr. Sherman, who was sufficiently stirred to strike back, said, among other thing, that the Democratic party had been in power in the House of Representative for ten years, and not a single affirmative proposition or measure as to the tariff question had been presented to the American people. He said if he had not changed his views on the tariff in the past thirty years he would not be worthy of a seat in the United States Senate. He admitted that he voted for immigration in 1864. He said it was an invitation to foreigners to help to make good the absence of brave Union soldiers. He would have voted then for any kind of law to have defeated the Democratic party of that day.

The most important bill of a general character before the House Committee on Patents is that of Mr. Anderson of Kansas to reduce the lifetime of a patent to seven years. The bill has been discussed by the committee and remanded back for further consideration. As far as developed the committee is divided as to the merits of the measure.

The only bills of a general character before the House Pension Committee relate to the Mexican war. One is to amend the act so as to place teamsters in the Mexican war on the pension rolls the same as soldiers. The former, it is said, worked equally as hard as the rank and file, and were exposed to fully as much danger, and for this reason it is considered proper that they should be pensioned.

Henry George and Sam Jones have both been in Washington lecturing. The latter thinks the temperance sentiment is growing in all sections of the country, and that before twenty years there will be both State and National prohibition in all the States. High license he considers the worst enemy of prohibition, because it makes the liquor traffic respectable, and the more respectable the longer it will survive. Henry George thinks President Cleveland will be reelected if he will stick to his tariff message.

It has been whispered about the Capitol this week, though I do not vouch for the truth of the report, that the Judiciary Committee of the House was considering the preparation of a resolution calling upon the Department of Justice to prosecute Gould, Huntington, Senator Stanford and others who are shown by the report of the Pacific Railroad Commission to have made millions of dollars fraudulently out of the land grant roads.

THE VOTE IS THE POWER.

The people are a caldron filled with a liquid called public sentiment, and before the campaign is over this liquid will boil over and extinguish the fire of republican protection which is burning up the vitals of the many for the support of the few. The power in this land is the voters and the republican party in their efforts to control the finances of this country will produce a whirlwind, which is very liable to overwhelm their nicely laid plans for the consumation of their one great aim, "The division of the taxes paid by the farmer and laborer amongst the politicians who are making the laws and doing the bidding of the protected trusts and monopolies which infest our land.

While Blaine clubs are being formed in other towns and cities in the State, why not form a Democratic club in this city to let the people know that the democrats are still alive and kicking.

At the Republican convention in Washington, D.C., to nominate delegates to the Republican national convention in Chicago, a very disgraceful scene occurred. Fredrick Douglass the venerable colored politician was crowded, crushed, and trod upon, and was quite seriously hurt. This is a specimen of the Republican esteem for the colored man.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Stimpson, Rogers Prairie, Tex.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold, which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my Lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark. ††

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

NEW TO-DAY

Think of Spring

—AND—

-- The Coming Campaign --

—But don't forget—

C. GRISSEN

Is still in business, and will sell you Groceries and Provisions, Crockery and Glass ware, Candy and Nuts, Toys, Notions, etc., etc., etc.,

CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY.

Patronize home Manufacturies, and try some of the best Bread, Cakes, and Pies, made by an experienced baker

E. W. Allen's Garden and Vegetable seeds for sale. C. Grissen.

Miss A. P. Young,

Fashionable Dressmaker.

Two doors West of City Market, Third street, McMinnville Oregon.

CUTTING AND FITTING A Specialty.

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Or., February 7, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Tillamook county, Oregon, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Saturday March 31, 1888, viz: John Rupp, pre-emption D. S. No. 5196, for the W ½ S E ¼ sec. 1, and W ½ N E ¼ sec 12, T 2 S R 10 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Gibson, Henry Olds, James A. Briggs and M. D. Reading, all of Tillamook, Oregon.

42-47 W. T. BURNEY, Register.

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Or., January, 21, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county judge or clerk of Tillamook county, Tillamook Oregon, on Saturday, March 17, 1888, viz: Barney Breody, homestead entry, No. 5723, for the N W ¼ sec. T 1 S R 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. M. Keys, M. A. Keys, A. W. Hall and G. W. Chance, all of Tillamook, Tillamook county, Oregon.

40-45 W. T. BURNEY, Register.

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Or., January 18, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be before the county judge or clerk of Tillamook county, Oregon, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Wednesday, March 21, 1888, viz: A. B. Hallock, homestead entry No. 5474, for lots, 2, 3 and 4, sec. 31, T 1 S R 10 W. and 1, 2, 3 and 4, sec. 6, T 1 S R 10 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. T. Newcomb, John P. Day, H. F. Goodspeed and H. McDermott, of Tillamook, Oregon.

40-45 W. T. BURNEY, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Or., Jan. 11, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and, that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Tillamook county, Oregon, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, March 2, 1888, viz: Joseph Bixby, pre-emption, D. S. No. 5449, for the N W 1-4 of S E 1-4 and N E 1-4 of S W 1-4 of Sec. 31, T 3 S R 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Fred C. Foland, C. T. McKinley, B. H. Bunn and M. Foland, all of Hebo P. O., Tillamook county, Oregon.

39-44 W. T. BURNEY, Register.

THE INCURABLE CURED!

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Feb. 24, 1887.

Gentlemen—Seven years ago a sore developed on my nose from a super-nal scratch. I tried a few simple remedies, but the sore would not yield. I grew worse every year we did not know. Many thought I had a cancer. seven years. Many thought I had a cancer. Over a year ago I commenced taking S. S. S., and two dozen bottles entirely cured me. When I began with Swift's Specific I was in very poor health, and could hardly drag about. After I had finished the course of S. S. S. I was strong and buoyant, and had a good appetite. I regard it as a most valuable medicine for ladies in weak, delicate health. It is a household medicine with me. Yours respectfully,

MRS. R. W. WILSON.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 2, 1887.

Gentlemen—For twenty years I have had a sore on my left cheek. It had gradually been growing worse. The many physicians whom I had consulted were unable to do me any good. Last fall a year ago I began using S. S. S. At first it inflamed the sore, and it became more virulent than ever; so much so, indeed, that my family insisted that I should leave off the medicine. I persisted in using the S. S. S. At the end of two months the sore was entirely healed. Thinking that the evil was out of my constitution, I left off the medicine; but in November, ten months after, a very slight breaking out appeared. I at once began again on S. S. S., and now that is also deep-seated. I have every faith in S. S. S. It has done me more good than all the doctors and other medicines I ever took. Yours truly,

A. R. SHANDS.

WINSTON, N. C., April 12, 1887.

Gentlemen—Two or three years ago a cancer came on my face. It soon grew to be quite large. It were on me, and my general health was very poor. Last September I began a course of S. S. S., which I have continued to the present time with the happiest result. The cancer has entirely disappeared, there being no evidence or symptom of a cancerous character left. My general health is good now, and my appetite better than it has been in years. I am 82 years old, and to-day I am working in the field planting corn. Yours truly, JONAS LINDAUER.

Gentlemen—I had a sore on my upper lip for eight years. Seven different doctors attempted in vain to heal it. One gave me a small vial for five dollars, which was a "certain cure." It is needless to say that it did me no good. About two years ago I became quite uneasy, as people thought I had a cancer, and I took a course of eighteen bottles of S. S. S. The result has been a complete cure. The ulcer or cancer healed beautifully, leaving scarcely a perceptible scar. From that day I have been in excellent health, the Specific having purified my blood thoroughly, increased my appetite and perfected my digestion. In a word, I feel like a new woman, and, best of all, the eight year ulcer is gone entirely. Yours sincerely,

MRS. W. P. CANNON.

Trenton, Todd Co., Ky., Feb. 25, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

For Sale by Rogers & Todd

Oregon Railway AND Navigation Co.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE,

Trains for the East leave Ash St. wharf every day at 12:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.

Attached to the 1:15 p m train are through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs and St. Paul.

Attached to the 12:30 a m train is the Walla Walla & Dayton Sleeper, which can be boarded at East Portland station anytime after 8 p m.

Trains arrive at 2:45 and 7:45 p m every day.

The company reserve the right to change steamers or sailing days,

TO ASTORIA,-Str. R R Thompson leaves Ash st wharf every Monday Wed and Saturday at 11:30 p. m. U S Mail steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m., for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES,

Leave Ash st. at 6 a. m., except Sunday.

TO OREGON CITY, Dayton and Albany.—Str. leaves Portland at 7 a. m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning leave Dayton as 6 a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 a. m., Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays. TICKET OFFICE FIRST & OAK STS. A. L. MAXWELL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

CITY STABLES,

Third Street, between E and F

McMinnville, Oregon.

Henderson Bros. Props

First-class accommodations for Commercial men and general travel.

Transient stock well cared for.

Everything new and in First-Class Order

Patronage respectfully solicited tf

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account in the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, as executor of the last will and testament of Aaron Payne, deceased, and said court has fixed upon Tuesday, March 6, 1888, at 10 o'clock, a. m at the court house at Lafayette, in said county, as the time and place for hearing thereof. Therefore, all persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear at said time and place, to show cause if any there be, why said estate be not finally settled and said executor discharged.

JOHN HUTCHCROFT, Executor aforesaid.
FENTON & FENTON, Attorneys. 41-45
Dated February 1, 1888.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account in the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, their final account as executors of the last will and testament of Lydia J. Cook, deceased, and said court has fixed upon Tuesday, March 6, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m at the court house at Lafayette, in said county, as the time and place for hearing thereof. Therefore all persons interested are hereby notified to appear at said time and place, and show cause if any there be, why said estate be not finally settled and said executors discharged.

FENTON & FENTON, Attorneys. A. J. APPERSON, C. H. COOK, Joint Executors aforesaid.
Dated February 1, 1888. 41-45

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that W. D. Fenton, as administrator of the estate of Henry Wallan, deceased, has filed in the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, his final account, and said court has fixed upon Tuesday, March 6, 1888, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, at Lafayette, Oregon, to hear the same. Therefore all persons are hereby notified to appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any there be, why said final account be not allowed and said estate finally settled. W. D. FENTON,
39-43 Administrator Aforesaid.
Dated January 12, 1888.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Or., Jan. 11, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook county, Oregon, at Tillamook, Oregon on Friday, March 2 1888, viz. Fred, C. Foland, pre-emption D. S. No. 4925, for the N E ¼ of S W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼, and S E ¼ of S E 1-4 of Sec. 28, T 3 S R 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Bixby, C. T. McKinley, Chas. Johnson and B. H. Bunn, all of Hebo P. O., Tillamook county, Oregon.

39-44 W. T. BURNEY, Register.

BISHOP & KAY.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

The Best Qualities & Substantialy Made.

Our new Fall and Winter stock of Clothing is now on exhibition.

Our Qualities.

We are prepared to offer the very highesr grades of texture to be afforded at the price and we confidently believe that on this point we are without competition, we urge a critical examination of these goods.

Our Styles.

They show for themselve that they are the latest and nobiest. Everybody wants Fashionable Clothing to keep abreast with the modes, costs our patrons nothing to do so.

Our Prices

We are determined not to be undersold and we are equaly determined that no such bargains shall be obtained elsewhere as we offer, this means low prices to all who come.

Special attention is called to our new line of Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Trunks, Valises etc. etc.

DEPEND UPON IT, EVERYTHING SOLD AT A BARGAIN.

Entire satisfaction always guaranteed. We are also agents for the BROWNSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS carrying a full line of their Mens' Youths' and Boys' Clothing, Blankets and Flannels, these goods are so well and so favorably known that further comment is useless they simply have no equal. Remember our motto, —[THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.]—

BISHOP & KAY.

The Clothiers and Furnishing Goods Men of Yamhill.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time between

Portland and San Francisco,

39 Hours.

California Express trains run daily

BETWEEN PORTLAND and SAN FRANCISCO.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Portland 4:00 P. M.	San Fran' 7:4 A. M.
San Fran' 6:30 P. M.	Portland 10:40 A. M

Local Passenger Daily, Except Sunday.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Portland 8:00 A. M.	Eugene 2:30 P. M.
Eugene 9:00 A. M.	Portland 3:45 P. M.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

EXCURSION SLEEPERS for second class Passengers on all through trains FREE OF CHARGE

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division from foot of F Street

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND & CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Portland 7:30 A. M	Corvallis 12:25 P. M.
Corvallis 1:30 P. M.	Portland 6:15 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific R. R.

Express Train Daily Except Sunday.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Portland 4:50 P. M.	McMinnville 8:00 P. M.
McMin'ville 5:45 A. M.	Portland 9:00 A. M.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agt

The Great Transcontinental Route.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

—VIA THE—

Cascade Division' now completed, making it the Shortest, Best' and Quickest.

The Dining Car line. The Direct Route. No Delays. Fastest Trains. Lowest Rates to Chicago and all points East. Tickets sold to all Prominent Points throughout the East and Southeast. Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars

Reservations can be secured in advance.

To East Bound Passengers.

Be caeful and do not make a mistake but be sure to take the

Northern Pacific Railroad.

And see that your tickets read via THIS LINE, St Paul or Minneapolis, to avoid changes and serious delays occasioned by other routes.

Through Emigrant Sleeping Cars run on regular express trains full length of the line. Berths free. Lowest rates. Quickest time.

General Office of the Company, No, 2 Washington St., Portland, Oregon.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. General Passenger Agent.

McMINNVILLE

Livery Feed and Sale Stables,

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Admistrators Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been, by the county court for Yamhill county, Oregon, appointed administrator of the estate of Norris W. Wilson, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate must present them to me, duly verified, at the office of J. E. Magers, in McMinnville, Oregon, on or before six months from this date, Jan. 27, 1888.

GEO. WILLIS, Administrator.
J. E. MAGERS, Att'y for said estate. 40-45

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