

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

The Official Democratic Paper.

H. L. HEATH, Publisher.
McMINNVILLE, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1888.

National Ticket.
CLEVELAND and THURMAN.

PLENTY OF THEM.

The heads of all the presidential tickets but one are now known, all but one have been officially declared, by their conventions. A gentleman named Pedstone, from somewhere, is the "Industrial labor" candidate; a party named Streeter is on the "Union labor" ticket, and one Cowdery heads the "United labor" ballot. Then there is the women suffrage party, which, instead of going to the cost and trouble of a convention, held a conference somewhere and had the delegates remain at home with the babies and send in their votes by mail, a proceeding which resulted in the nomination of Belva Lockwood for president and Alfred Love for vice president. The "socialistic labor party" has put John Swinton, of New York, at its head. The Prohibitionists nominated at Indianapolis, Clinton B. Fiske for president and John W. Brooks, for vice president. In addition to all these there is a crank down in Georgia named George Henry Abram, who as soon as he can find a crank willing to go on his ticket for second place, will nominate himself for president, George O. Jones of New York who is the only remaining survivor of the greenback labor ticket has taken it upon himself to nominate a greenback ticket. Grover Cleveland was nominated at St. Louis; for first place and Allen G. Thurman for second place. Nothing remains now to complete the field except the Republican entries in the race. This will make the biggest field that ever run in a presidential race and ought to fill the grand stand to overflowing. It is a free-for-all, go-as-you-please, get-there-eli race, and it is the glorious privilege of every nativeborn citizen to enter in the race if he wants to, while it is a happy thought for all the rest that the country will stand the struggle of the armies and come out healthy and victorious, although the trainers of each team will assure us in the most solemn and wishful manner that unless their horses win the republic will go to hades (hell) in a hand basket. However it results, the average American citizen can get a good deal of excitement and fun out of the campaign. This is the time for the calm even in newspaper circles, within a month we will all be howling wild again. Cleveland's skinned sheep will undoubtedly suffer in the coming campaign.

A MUDDLE.

Mr. Blaine's refusal to accept the presidential nomination has introduced an element of confusion and embarrassment into the republican organization. That party has no other pre-eminent leader, and is now very nearly, if not quite, as much at sea as the democratic party would be had Mr. Cleveland decided not to be a candidate for a second term. Sherman, Allison, Harrison, Depew, Hawley, and Alger have each a strong following; but none of them inspires a great deal of enthusiasm, except possibly Alger, who if nominated would receive the entire labor vote of the east. Unless Alger is nominated the republican party will have to make its next fight upon its record and platform rather than upon the personal popularity of its candidate. It is just possible that Mr. Blaine may be nominated after all. He has said that he could not now permit the use of his name without an appearance of insincerity and without injustice to aspirants whom his withdrawal has induced to come to the front. But in the face of this statement the republicans should nevertheless persist in nominating him he could scarcely escape the candidacy, which has apparently lost all its charms for him. Verily it is a muddle. Blaine undoubtedly wants to be Secretary of State and his forces will go to the man who will promise him the appointment. By this means he can virtually be the power in the republican camp and in the nation. This is what he desires above all.

OUR COURSE.

The presidential campaign is slowly coming on, and it will undoubtedly be a warm one. But before it commences in good earnest we wish to say to the people of Yamhill county that THE TELEPHONE intends to confine itself to the issues of the present and present to the people of this county the democratic principles and the democratic way of looking at the issues now before the people; to give to the people clear and concise reasons why they should vote for Cleveland and tariff reform at the coming November election. A party paper can be a party paper and be conservative at the same time, and this is the course which THE TELEPHONE intends to take, although its efforts will be for democratic success in November.

ALLAN G. THURMAN.

Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, the democratic nominee for vice-president, was born at Lynchburg, Va., November 13, 1813, and is therefore seventy-five years old. He is the oldest person ever nominated for so high an office. Mr. Thurman though old has not lost his youthful vigor and brightness. His brain is as active as it was twenty years ago; he is good for twenty-five years to come. He is an able lawyer and is fully capable to fulfil the duties of vice-president, if elected.

THE CROP.

The grain sown late in the fall will not be half a crop in Yamhill, Polk and Washington counties, owing to the freeze, which came just as the grain began to come up. The farmers in this section thought that the freeze had not hurt the grain and it was so reported to the papers. We now learn that the freeze loosened up the wild oats, and the supposed crop is now seen to be, when headed out, nothing but wild oats, with but little wheat. The early fall sown grain looks well and will be a good crop.

A BAR'L THEY WANT.

The republican leaders realize the dilemma they are in, and consequently the "dark horse" is assuming more importance as a presidential candidate than he was a few weeks ago. The colored equine must be a man without a record. He is not usually supposed to possess ability, or any special qualification for the chief magistracy of the nation. It doesn't make any difference whether anything can be said in his favor or not—the main point is to get a candidate against whom nothing can be charged. If he never made a speech or wrote a letter, so much the better. It would be so much the better if he had never cast a vote. The dark horse's most essential qualification is the possession of a "bar'l." If he has a bank account and no record his availability is accepted.

London has eight homes for poor working girls, at which breakfast, dinner and tea cost only a dollar a week, and a room not over a dollar more. They are said to be well managed and well supported by charitable people.

The total cost of the Sandwich Islands missions for the fifty years from 1820 to 1870 was \$1,220,000. During the next two years, 1870-71 the commerce of the United States with the Islands amounted to over \$9,000,000. The net proceeds on this equalled the entire fifty years' cost of the missions.

When the Republican press stops dishing up the "copperhead" record of a Democrat we want to hear about it. When the sons of the present generation are party leaders and prominent men, we expect to hear all about their record during the war. Republican politicians never forget that they are Republicans.

Senator Hurst, of California, has been making some extensive investments in Mexico, including the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land in the state of Vera Cruz, to be devoted to the raising of coffee, sugar, and tobacco. Along with other California capitalists he has obtained concessions for building a railroad from the city of Mexico to some point on the Pacific coast.

Colored men are learning that slavery was abolished by a movement the present republicans of the north had no more to do with than the present democrats. The old republican leaders are all dead. Lincoln's friends are—most of those who survive—inclined to be democrats rather than republicans to-day. George W. Julian, Charles A. Dana and Charles Robinson are examples. Supporting Mr. Cleveland are A. K. McClure, George William Curtis, and Carl Schurz, while the loudest mouthed republicans to-day had little to say when the fight was on.

It has been definitely given out in Salt Lake that the Mormons in Southern Idaho will take the test oath passed by the Idaho Legislature recently and sustained by the supreme court of that territory, and vote at the next election. The oath requires the citizen to swear that he is not a member of an order, sect or association, which teaches, advises or encourages its members, devotees or any other person to commit bigamy or polygamy, plural or celestial marriages as a doctrinal rite. Thousands of Mormons are located in Southern Idaho and it is a foregone conclusion that they will elect every officer in their favor if allowed to vote. By this means the Mormons will be in control of the Territory soon.

The following article clipped from the Richmond State shows what the south thinks of the woman suffrage plank in the Prohibition platform. "Sad, indeed is the spectacle of the father staggering home, but sadder, far sadder, would be the sight of mothers struggling in angry contests in the mire about the polls. If prohibition can not be attained by manhood suffrage, it never will be attained by carrying partisan contentions to the field-sides and by making wives the political antagonists of their husbands.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, June 1 1888.

The graceful compliment paid by Congress and the president on Friday last to the gallant officer whose struggle with death the whole nation has been watching for a week, was one of those acts which raise human nature's estimate of itself. The event of the day in the senate on Tuesday was the passage of the bill to make Gen. Sheridan a full General. But in the House there was delay over the measure, even after Representative Mills demanded, on behalf of Confederate soldiers living and dead, that the bill be passed at once. On Friday however, about one o'clock, the bill to revive the rank of General of the Army passed the house, and an hour and a half later the bill had been signed by the president, the nomination of Sheridan for the office sent to the senate and confirmed, and the commission made out. It was the one thing which remained for the American people to do to testify their admiration for the stricken General; and the merit of the deed was exalted by the circumstance that both Houses of Congress contain so many ex-confederate soldiers, who voted, to a man, in favor of this tribute to their opponent of a quarter of a century ago. If never before, we can truly say that the war is now ended, and that there are no politics in the reward of faithful service to the flag which floats over a united nation.

At the present writing General Sheridan's physicians are a little hopeful. He sleeps some and occasionally takes a little nourishment with comfort, still a relapse is probable at any moment. The news of his promotion was broken to him gradually, one of his attendants first told him that the bill had been passed by the house; then in a few minutes he was told that the president had signed it, and so on through the process, each step of his nomination and confirmation being announced to him at intervals, and finally his wife carried in his commission complete, which Senators Hawley and Manderson brought to the house. The general soon fell asleep, but in a few minutes he awoke, and not forgetting the proprieties, dictated a letter of thanks to the president, signed it, and dispatched it to the White House. There will be a large attendance at the St. Louis convention from Washington. On Saturday evening, enough through tickets had already been sold to fill four or five cars, and the demand was increasing. The Press gallery was almost deserted that morning, fully three-fourths of its occupants having left for St. Louis. It is expected that about sixty democratic senators and representatives together will be there. But for the pending debate on the tariff bill there would be more. Members of the house do not like to leave while that measure is under discussion, and they find that the republicans are not anxious to pair. The pairs which have been arranged are nearly all between democrats who are going to St. Louis and republicans who are going to Chicago, and they are in every instance of the ironclad order, applying to divisions and roll calls alike. At the Capital there was but one comment on the Paris letter of Mr. Blaine published on Wednesday, and that was that there is no longer any doubt or question as to his absolute withdrawal from politics. The letter was thus accepted and construed by men of both parties. The republican senators say that Mr. Blaine's positive prohibition of the use of his name clears the political field on their side of the only element of uncertainty that existed, and that now they will proceed to ascertain who is their strongest man and nominate him. The nomination of Mr. Fuller for Chief Justice still hangs fire in the senate. The delay is said to be due rather to a fear that the committee will be accused of haste and want of thoroughness if it neglects to examine and weigh all that is laid before it rather than to any special charges against the nominee. A Chicago gentleman has asked for delay in order to give him time to put certain things in shape for presentation to the committee. He alleges that the clerk of the court and Mr. Fuller were jury commissioners in 1881, and that Mr. Fuller drew a jury before which a case in which he was himself heavily interested was tried. The result, according to this gentleman, was a verdict for Mr. Fuller, and the consequent recovery of a large tract of swamp land. The committee has telegraphed for a transcript of the records and will await their receipt.

General Sheridan is some better, and hopes are entertained for his complete recovery.

The senate committee on judiciary have not yet recommended the confirmation of Milville W. Fuller as chief justice.

From the Tillamook Headlight we learn that Hermann had a majority of 156, over Gearin, in Tillamook county. Lord's majority was 143. Maxwell's was 149.

The senate of the United States is becoming a very foul affair. Nearly every day some of the senators get into a quarrel and a lengthy, dirty, mud slinging speech on both sides. Some one ought to take a club to them.

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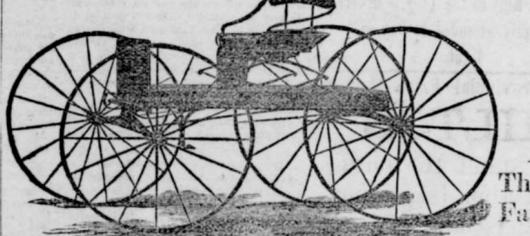
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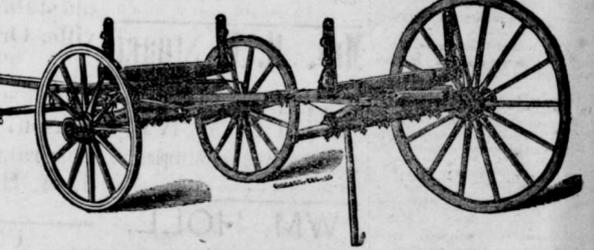
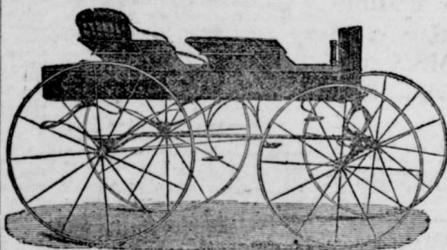


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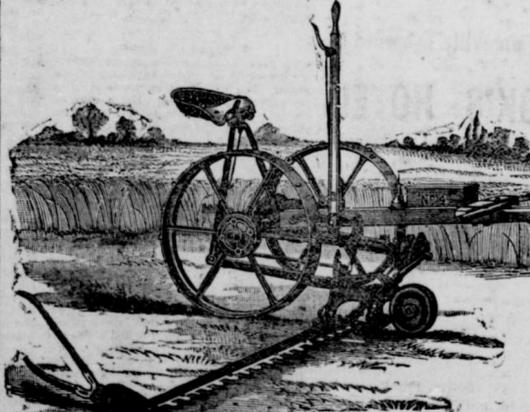


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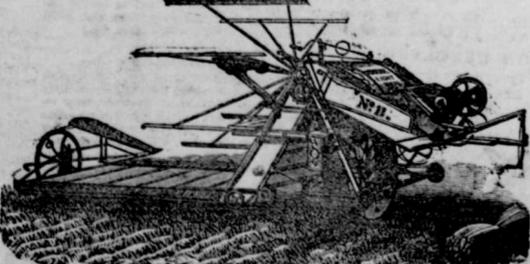


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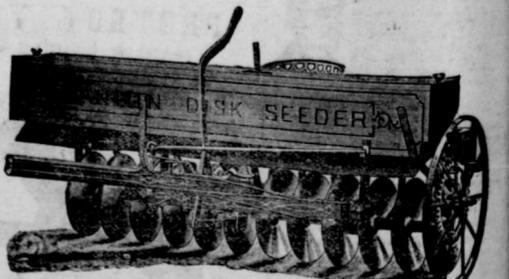


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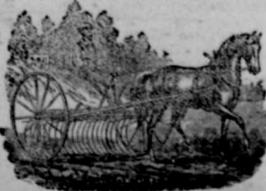
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