

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

The Official Democratic Paper.

H. L. HEATH, Publisher.
McMINNVILLE, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1888.

National Ticket.

CLEVELAND and THURMAN.

WHAT CONGRESS COSTS.

There are just 401 members of the house and of the senate, and to wait upon them and run errands and hold open the doors as they pass in and out, and carry the cards of their callers and take care of the thousands of bills they put in, they have employed about 400 people, who are paid the snug little sum of \$648,000 for doing so. Every member has one employe, and for the services of the same there is paid an average of about \$1,800 each. The snug little sum of \$380,000, is required to pay the salaries of the senators, and for the compensation of the members of the house \$1,695,000 is to be provided, and this brings the salaries of our national law makers to a total of over \$2,000,000 per year. It costs little less than \$150,000 per session to pay the mileage of the members and the country pays \$20,000 to purchase the stationery for members and officers of the house alone in any one session. The treasury pays \$55,000 for reporting the debates, whether congress sits for one month or for twelve, as the official reporters like most of the clerks are paid by the year, though the seldom do more than twelve months' work in the twenty-four months that go to make up a congressional term.—New York Graphic.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

Official returns from Victoria just made public show that there were this year 1,532,015 acres under wheat in Australia, yielding 10.81 bushels to the acre, or 13,318,082 bushels. More wheat was damaged by storm during the harvest than usual. The exportable surplus is placed at 3,396,664 bushels of which 1,164,666 bushels has been exported up to June 1. Deducting damaged wheat, there was a surplus of 3,733,000 bushels yet to export. In three colonies of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales there was excess over 1887, of about 10,000,000 bushels. Exports from South Australia from January 1 to April 18 were 4,496,683 bushels. The wheat yield in North Canterbury district, New Zealand, was 4,168,000 bushels from 175,000 acres, equal to an average of 29 bushels to the acre. This is unusually good. Early estimates for Australian colonies on the other hand have had to be reduced, consequent upon damage sustained by storms while harvest operations were in progress.

THE INEQUALITY OF WOMAN.

To the acute observer of human nature it is manifest that in no relation of life are women on the same plane with men. They live in a different atmosphere of thought and feeling. They look neither at the world nor at human affairs from the same point of view, no matter how much they may fancy, or men may fancy, that they do. It is this fact that stands obstinately in the way of bringing about the ideal condition that many excellent people are striving for—the equality of the sexes. Men and women do not meet, and can not meet, on common business grounds, except under very exceptional circumstances. They can not indulge in the ordinary friendships or feelings that women have with women or men with men. There is always the sexual equation to be taken into consideration, which gives a different solution to every problem. Women habitually exact, and perhaps properly exact, a certain consideration in right of their sex, and that becomes to them either an advantage or disadvantage. It acts either favorably or unfavorably, never with exact equity. It gains them more than they should have, or loses them what should properly be theirs. Women contending before the law either awaken sympathy or a feeling reverse of that, and in both cases injustice is the invariable result. This seems to be the constitution of human nature. In the common estimation a bad woman is not like a bad man, simply bad and vicious; she is a devil. A good woman is not like a good man, simply good and virtuous; she is a saint. Always at one extreme or the other, and never in a position to be judged fairly. She is treated either with excessive lenity or excessive harshness. And so it will always be, perhaps, until God make men and women out of some other metal than earth.—Chicago Herald.

AGAINST HARRISON.

Gambling on the national election has already begun. New York sports are backing Cleveland to the time of four to one. Members of the Cleveland club on the stock exchange in New York booked several bets at odds of four to one that the democrats would again triumph, also even bets that Harrison would not carry his own state.

California will surely go democratic this year. De Young the editor of the Chronicle does not like Harrison's Chinese attitude.

The republicans have nominated Harrison of Indiana for president and L. P. Morton, of New York for vice-president. Here's to their defeat.

Over 800,000 boxes of raisins were made in California during the season of 1887. The packing season of 1888 is estimated at 1,500,000 boxes. The season begins about August 20th.

The average yield of wheat in Minnesota last year was 11.6 bushels per acre. The state of Oregon can beat this and not half try. In order to raise as good a crop as Minnesota, the Oregon farmer would have to spend half his time on the coast enjoying himself.

Wisconsin, from its present appearance on the tariff question, will go democratic in the November election. Her electoral vote is 11, and the vote of Connecticut could be given to the republicans and then the democrats would still have votes enough to elect Cleveland. New York and Indiana will surely go democratic this year.

The total vote cast in 1884 was 10,048,061. This year it should exceed it by at least 2,000,000. The total electoral vote is 411. Cleveland's electoral vote in 1884 was 219; Blaine's was 182; Cleveland having a majority of 37. From the looks of things at the present time, the electoral vote will be about the same with the chances for democratic gain good in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

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 never lowered during his period of service. He was an admirably disciplined debator, 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 always direct and manly. His retirement from the senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss indeed, to the body."

The last plank in the republican platform was added Monday, after a very stormy scene; it is as follows: The first concern of all governments is the virtue and sobriety of their people and purity of their homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality. This is as near as they could come to adopting the prohibition platform. It will undoubtedly bring a few of the missing ones back into the fold but a loss is sure to follow. The great influential German papers of America have already arrayed themselves in solid phalanx against the republican doctrine as preached in this 1888 platform.

M. H. De Young one of the delegates to the Chicago convention from California made the statement before the convention that if Harrison was nominated it would be impossible to elect him. He could not possibly carry the Pacific coast, nor could he be able to carry any of the other states where the labor element predominated, because he voted against the Chinese bill and treaty in every phase of it, and he had committed the still greater mistake of voting to naturalize Chinamen and give them the rights of suffrage. This, Mr. De Young stood ready to prove at any moment. Harrison has been nominated; he is the republican candidate for president; will California and Oregon help elect a man who wants to over run this Pacific coast with Chinamen? The answer will be given in November. From the present outlook the republican leaders in California will not support Harrison.

The London journals welcome President Cleveland's nomination and the St. Louis platform as "a step toward free trade." These events, no doubt, mark a step towards freer trade, but as the Mills bill would still leave an average tariff on dutiable goods of 40 per cent., John Bull is quite too previous in thinking it will put dynamite under all the custom houses. What the English and everybody else ought to understand is that while undoubtedly every free-trader is a tariff reformer, it by no means follows that every tariff reformer is a free trader. The present uprising is against unnecessary taxes and over-protection. There is no opposition to a tariff that shall afford all reasonable and necessary protection to both capital and labor. The democrats do not believe, in a word, that a surplus producing war tariff should be perpetuated. They do believe that both manufacturers and workmen would be better off with lower taxes on necessities, free raw material, and a wider market. John Bull will find plenty to do to take care of himself in the other markets of the world that he now monopolizes, when the democratic policy shall be established.—New York World (Dem.), June 10.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BOOST IT ALONG.

A great effort should be made to have a good democratic daily in Portland. In the Southern counties petitions are being signed by the people asking the San Francisco Examiner to start a branch office in Portland. Should the proprietors of the Examiner make the attempt to establish such a paper, they can be assured of the hearty support of the entire democratic state press. A paper which has money to back it in competition to the Oregonian, will succeed in short order. The hearty support of nearly 30,000 democrats will be given it.

NOTES ON BREEDING.

Young breeders must not be discouraged if the produce of the handsome, stylish mare and highly formed roiled bred stallion which have been selected with great care, and an eye to individual merits as well as breeding, should prove a small, weak, crooked, ungainly object when first foaled. Many celebrated turf performers and several of the noted trotting sires were so unpromising at first as to be regarded of little value. When Gen. Knox was standing in Maine, Mr. E. H. Hinds of Salem, that state, owned a very fine road mare, which, if I remember correctly, was by Young Hogarth, son of Hogarth, a fast running horse. Mr. Hines took her to Gen. Knox and paid \$100 for service fee. In due time she produced a colt which was so weak in some of his joints, as stated by Mr. Hines to the writer, that he could not walk standing straight and squarely upon his feet until several weeks old. Most of those who saw the youngster in his condition thought that Mr. Hines could have saved the greater part of his money and got a much better colt within an hour's ride from his door.

The colt grew stronger and improved in form with age, and has proved a very profitable investment to its owner, who at first was the butt of ridicule on account of his efforts to improve his stock. We overheard a horseman remark at Skowhegan, Maine, when his horse was coming four year old, that he had been to Salem to buy a promising son of Gen. Knox, and would have paid \$500 in cash for him. This was the very colt that gave so little promise during the first few weeks of his life.

In 1884 there was foaled in Kentucky among the get of Stratmore, a crooked, inferior colt which the owner of this stallion considered so unpromising as to be a disgrace to his horse, and offered the owner of the colt two services of Stratmore if he would kill the ungainly little thing and bury him out of sight. The offer was declined. As the colt grew and matured he showed such signs of promise that the offer was developed. He finally gained great distinction upon the turf under the name of Santa Claus, by beating such trotters as Voltare, 2:20 1/2, Wedgewood, 2:19, Hamis, 2:17 1/2, Potosi, 2:17 1/2, Edwin Thorne, 2:16 1/2, and others of note. His record 2:17 1/2 is faster than that of any other son or daughter of Stratmore. He is credited with fifty heats in 2:30 or better, which is a greater number than has been won by any other two of Stratmore's get.

Probably most of our readers remember that Vermont Black Hawk was so small and homely when first foaled that his owner thought seriously of knocking him in the head, as he considered it a disgrace for so fine a mare to have such an object following her. Mand Messenger, 2:16, the fastest of Messenger Chief's get, was so small and unimpressive that she was sold for about \$12.50 as a yearling. Midnight, 2:18, by Peace Maker, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by the Drew Horse of Maine, sold in his 2 year-old state for about \$50. A prominent leader in Philadelphia was ridiculed by some who considered themselves shrewd judges of horseflesh, for paying \$300 for Early Rose by Altmont. When she was developed and matured at a record of 2:20, and sold for a big price to the late William H. Vanderbilt, it was the dealer's time to laugh. Sir Roger by Lexington Goldust, son of Dorsey's Goldust, was sold from a wood wagon for \$150, and afterwards gained a record of 2:23 1/2. Numerous other instances might be mentioned to show young breeders that it is not always the most promising young ones that turn out the best. Mand S., 2:08 1/2, was once sold for \$25.

Every breeder of experience knows that it is a difficult matter to select from a lot of young colts the one which will prove the fastest trotter when matured. Many which are large and well proportioned, and show flashing gait, fine knee action and wonderful speed in the at when young, are never heard of after being broken and put to work. Others like those mentioned above, which are small, rough and unimpressive from the time of their birth, showing no inclination to trot, giving no inclination of an unusual speed capacity until matured, finally come out and astonish the world by their achievements upon the turf.—The Cultivator.

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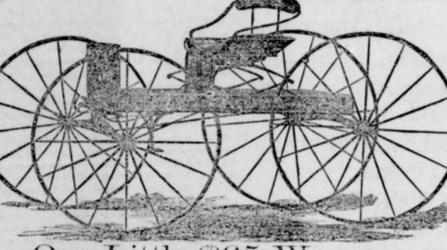
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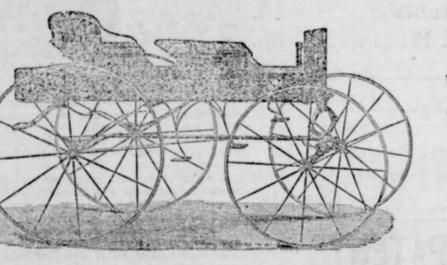
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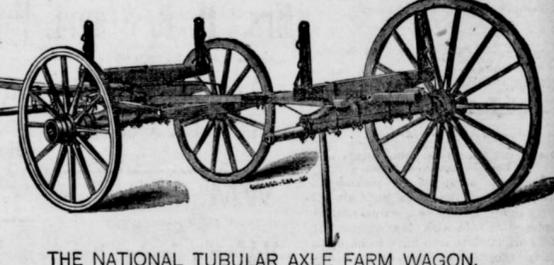


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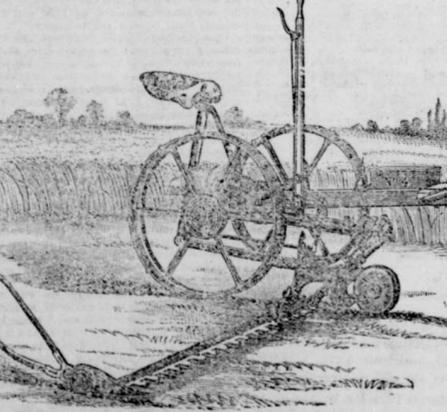
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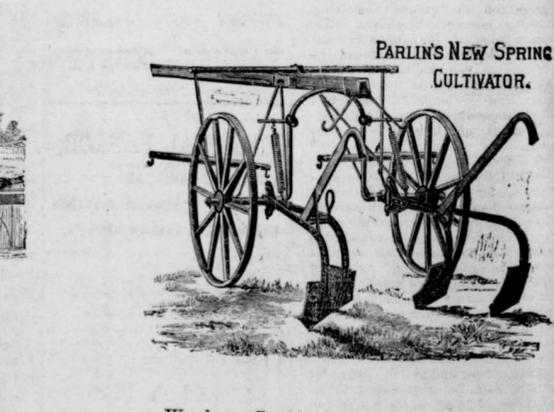
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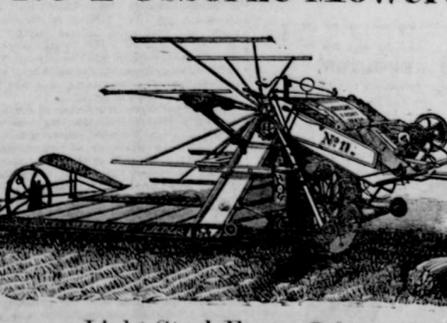
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