

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

The Official Democratic Paper.

H. L. HEATH, Publisher.

McMINNVILLE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888

National Ticket.
CLEVELAND and THURMAN.

STOP IT.

Just about one year ago Barrett's show was in this city followed by a troupe of fakers who made their living off the people by getting them to bet on a game in which the chances for winning were about 1 in 20. Never in our life did we see such folly as was displayed by old gray headed men and youths at this show. About \$1200 was taken from the people of this county by gambling devices which were simply stealing devices. This year Sell's Brothers show will be here and that also is followed by a crowd of fakers. The common council of this city should do something to stop this nefarious business. Call a special meeting and appoint a sufficient police force and give them instructions to allow no gambling on the show grounds. By doing this people can be protected who cannot protect themselves. The gamblers will impose upon the majesty of the law if they can, but if they find out that the law will not be imposed upon them will quietly pull up stakes and say "the people of McMinnville are not such fools as we thought they were." THE TELEPHONE says stop it if possible.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR ONLY.

The following are a few facts concerning the Mills bill. It proposes to cut the surplus down about \$70,000,000, and this reduction is to be made on the articles of necessity not those of luxury. The average reduction made on the present tariff is less than 5 per cent. The reduction is 5 per cent less than the reduction made by a Republican congress in 1872. It is 15 per cent less than the reduction recommended by the Republican tariff commission in 1883. The average of duties proposed in the Mills bill is 23 per cent higher than the war tariff of 1862. The reduction proposed on articles produced in manufacturing industries now established in the United States is not less than the difference in the cost of labor in this and other countries. All the Mills bill proposes to do is to benefit the laboring people by reducing the tax upon the necessities of life to a point where the laboring men of America can get the benefit of European cheap labor represented in articles of clothing, without reducing the price of wages in the United States. Under the Mills bill the laboring people of this country will pay for the labor in a suit of clothes and 15 per cent profit to the manufacturer. The reduction of 5 per cent in this bill reduces the profit of the manufacturer just that amount. The profit that a manufacturer makes is 20 per cent and this can be further reduced without injuring him. If there is to be a protection, THE TELEPHONE advocates "protection for labor only."

BOULANGER'S FUTURE.

From all appearances the political career of General Boulanger is drawing to a close. Since the duel with Floquet he has not been before the people so conspicuously as formerly. He was defeated by a majority of 16,000 in the Ardeche Department. Although this is a serious set back to his political aspirations his career will not be closed until the result of the coming election in the Le Nord Department is against him and he is repudiated by his own constituents. General Boulanger is a man faithful to his country and his name is firmly seated in the heart of every Frenchman as one of the greatest of France's soldiers. He is inseparably coupled in the public mind with the nations defense and dignity. Should the approaching meeting between Prince Herbert Bismarck and French officials prove to be for the purpose of effecting a disarmament of Europe in general and France in particular, the name of Boulanger would be on the lips of every France loving Frenchman and he could with a word, form the future of France. This nation is the most peculiar nation of modern times. A word will bring on a war, and a man will be consigned to obscurity and in a moment almost he is on the topmost pinnacle of fame, the idol of all eyes, the leader of a vast nation. General Boulanger's future looks gloomy but a seething fire of French impulsiveness is lying dormant, waiting for the truth of this rumor and if as reported Boulanger can be king.

The Republicans howl not against the goodness of the Mills bill but against it because it was formulated by a Democrat and that it is gaining in popular favor every day. They do not like to support it purely because it is Democratic. Its principals they would like to advocate and would only they have been forestalled.

Pitcher's Castoria:
Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

TRICKSTERS IN POLITICS.

The future of the Mills bill is not as yet determined. It has passed the house and the senate can now do one of three things. The things are: 1. To perfect a bill and pass it, leaving it to a conference committee to dispose of. 2. To present only a report on the Mills bill and adjourn. 3. To do nothing and go to the country on the action of the house. The first is practically unavailable. The third is the most feasible plan as in order to do it, the Republicans can still maintain their reputation of being tricksters in politics. This plan is the plan of the Republicans in the house. It is based upon the idea that unlamented lying about the Mills bill will deceive the people. The Republicans cannot formulate a policy that can be defended.

"Cheap coats make cheap men" said General Garrison. "Cheap whiskey makes poor men" these words are by someone else but more emphatic.

There is a popular demand for the reduction of the tariff. This is seen by the efforts of the Republicans to devise some other plan than the one presented by the president.

When absolute free trade comes, it will be when the people of the United States prefer to pay the cost of the government by direct taxation instead of indirect taxation. That day is far in the future.

"Benjamin and Levi, vat you dink about dem Chenemans dot are Kalifornia in? Do dey boder de white mens to get vorwick?" "No Isaac dey don't?" Und if I ever in de presidends chair sit I haf von brivate secretaries.

The whole contention of the Democracy for the present tariff reduction is that by it the working people will be benefitted by having their taxes reduced, their wages raised, and the cost of living lessened.

It is not strange that when the Republican tariff commission in 1882 wanted to reduce the tariff to 34.16 per cent it was called "tariff reform," but now when the Democrats advocate a reduction to 42.49 per cent it is called "free trade."

President Cleveland in his message said in speaking about the reduction of the tariff:

"It should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people." We ask a question. Have the actions of the Republicans in the house who were intrusted with the weal by a confiding people been characterized by any such unpartisan spirit and loyal fidelity to the well fare of the people?

The Only Remedy for Contagious Blood Poison.

Mr. D. B. Adams, Union, South Carolina, writes: "I was afflicted with a terrible case of blood poison for about thirteen months. I was unable to work, my strength gave way and various kinds of remedies but received no substantial relief. I finally tried the Swiss Remedy and was soon relieved. I am now sound and well."

Mr. G. F. Weller, editor and proprietor of the Opelika, Ala., Times, under date of August 3, 1888, writes: "I recently contracted a disease which has stuck to me for over a year. I was unable to work since I was troubled with pain, so as to make it difficult for me to walk. Having adverted to the fact that the disease had been around for over a year, I concluded I would try it to see if there was any hope. I obtained the Swiss Remedy and commenced using it according to directions and used half dozen bottles. I was once at a loss for a place to live, left home and walked the seven miles and have never felt any return of the disease. I am now in full health. The good effects I must say I am satisfied with. I am now in my eight years of age and I never had a young girl in the house. In the case when necessary and set up from six to twelve days, I will be pleased to furnish evidence. I send you this without solicitation."

Dr. J. N. Cheney, a prominent physician, residing in Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I send you a letter recounting the infinitesimal success I had in curing contagious blood poison in a case in his extensive practice. I enclose a very severe case of blood poison, however, I am very anxious to receive your medicine. I went to a drug store, the proprietress of which told me she had a preparation of his own, which he said was a cure, used it, and it did not cure. At last I got disgusted and despaired of a cure. I met a man who had a similar disease and he cured him. I went to the same druggist again and asked for your medicine. He was reluctant and met with opposition, and I am now perfectly cured. I write this for the reason that many physicians are easily deceived by false representations. I thank you again for the benefit derived from your medicine."

Mr. F. Woch, 211 North Avenue, Chicago, under date of June 12, 1888, writes: "I deem it a great privilege to be able to receive from your excellent medicine. I enclose a very severe case of blood poison, however, I am very anxious to receive your medicine. I went to a drug store, the proprietress of which told me she had a preparation of his own, which he said was a cure, used it, and it did not cure. At last I got

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