

Look at our fine all wool Oregon blankets, direct from the Factory; 15 per cent. less than Portland prices.

Special sale of underwear this month; look in corner window; immense assortment; learn the prices; costs nothing to look.

Overcoats in all colors and in all sizes at small prices.

# BLANKETS! UNDERWEAR! OVERCOATS!

## KAY & TODD, McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

The weather is getting cold and now is the time to buy Winter Goods. We get our blankets direct from the factory and have the best value for the money in the city; get our prices and judge for yourselves. Our line of underwear, overcoats, rubber goods, clothing, etc. will speak for itself. We positively have double the assortment of any other clothing house in the city, and we invite you to INSPECT OUR GOODS AND COMPARE PRICES. Buy where you can get the best goods for the least money.

### THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

#### HARDING & HEATH, Publishers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
Use Copy, per year, in advance..... \$2.00  
Use Copy, six months in advance..... 1.00

Entered at the postoffice at McMinnville, Oregon, as second-class matter.

THE ADVERTISING RATES OF THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER are liberal, taking in consideration the circulation. Single inch, \$1.00; each subsequent inch, \$0.75. Special inducements for year's or semi-yearly contracts.

JOE WORK NEATLY AND QUICKLY EXECUTED at reasonable rates. Our facilities are the best in Yamhill county and good as any in the state. A complete steam plant insures quick work.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE AND ALL ORATORY Poetry will be charged for at regular advertising rates.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE SIGNED BY the person who sends them, not for publication, unless accompanied by a "non de plume," but for a guarantee of good faith. No publications will be published unless so signed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, EITHER FOR the editorial or business departments, TO THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER, McMinnville, Oregon.

SAMPLE COPIES OF THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER will be mailed to any person in the United States or Europe, who desires one, free of charge.

WE INVITE YOU TO COMPARE THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER with any other paper published in Yamhill county.

All subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by immediately reporting the same to this office.

Thursday, December 10, 1891.

#### TO OUR READERS.

THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER has made arrangements with the American Press Association, a syndicate formed for the purpose of furnishing newspapers with special matter by the prominent writers of the day, whereby it will be allowed to publish the illustrated copyrighted serial, "A Prisoner of War." The date of the appearance of the first installment will appear on December 21. It is written by Alfred Rochefort-Galun. He was a major of infantry during the rebellion and was for seven months a prisoner at Libby and Charleston. The serial is the actual experience of the author and another Union officer. This serial will be as interesting to the rising generation as it will be to the ex-soldiers who so bravely laid aside the plow and other tools by which they earned their bread, and took up without a murmur the cause of their country. To these ex-soldiers the TELEPHONE-REGISTER will be sent for a period of three months for twenty-five cents. It will take about three months to publish the serial. It will appear in weekly installments.

This offer of 25 cents for the papers containing the serial is made only to ex-soldiers, and in order that they can receive the first installment they should send in their names not later than Dec. 15, 1891.

The official vote on governor of New York is announced and gives Flower 47,948 plurality over Fassett.

John Sherman's picture is among the likenesses of the great financiers of the world on the walls of the Bank of England.

Crisp, of Georgia, has been elected speaker of the house. This is considered a good choice. His actions in the chair during the session will determine this, however.

The business men of Portland seem to be coming together on the World's fair matter. They now propose to arrange for a \$100,000 exhibit and to put up three-fourths of the money. This surely ought to be satisfactory to the state at large, and the raising of \$25,000 outside of Portland may be accomplished with little difficulty if the metropolis fulfills the promises now made.

A father can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the Scientific American. Its contents will lead the young mind in the path of thought, and if he treats there a while, he'll forget frivolities and be of some account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind, this paper will afford him more entertainment, as well as useful information, that he can obtain elsewhere. Copies of this paper may be seen at this office and subscriptions received. Price, \$3 a year, weekly.

The letters of General Sherman now being published in the Cosmopolitan are unique; in fact, so far as the writer knows, they are the only letters ever written in the midst of hostilities by a great general to his daughter. We have the brief letters of Napoleon to Josephine, but there is nothing at all resembling the Sherman letters to be found in the literature of war. They not only throw a new light upon the character of the great man himself, but upon the operations then in progress of being carried out. The second and last paper, which appears in the December Cosmopolitan, is unique in another respect,—that it is illustrated by a man who sat at Sherman's mess table during the campaigns of which he writes to his daughter.

### OUR GREATEST SHIP.

Last Wednesday was a real red-letter day in the history of the new navy. The launching of the New York will give to us the noblest ship and the most widely useful one that has yet borne the American flag.

The New York combines offensive and defensive powers in a very unusual degree with extraordinary coal endurance and high speed. She is a twenty-knot ship and without being unwieldy in size she has so great a coal capacity that she can steam 13,000 miles without recouling.

Her armor is that of a cruiser, not that of a battleship, but she is fit to fight anything less formidable than a battleship and even engage hopefully in a brief contest with a vessel of that class in an emergency. She can easily run away from any ship of more formidable type than her own now afloat under any flag, and her speed will enable her to overtake 95 per cent. of all the vessels—naval or merchant—in existence.

Her battery is superior to that of any other vessel of the cruiser type in the world. She is both a commerce destroyer and a commerce protector of unusual effectiveness. She can fight or run, as occasion may require, and she can keep the sea as few formidable ships can.

The day of her christening is epochal in our naval history.

Lane county has a justice of the peace of whom she should be proud. Miss May Shanks, aged 14, quarreled with William Wilnot, postmaster at Fall creek, because she did not get a letter when she thought she ought to have it. This man actually got into a fight with this child, in which his wife and several bystanders took part. Then followed the arrest of this young girl for assault, a jury trial, a verdict of guilty and a fine of \$50. The girl refused to pay and the justice of the peace, who revels in the euphonious name of Hinnlet, committed her to that disease-breeding cess-pool, the Lane county jail, against which each succeeding grand jury for the last five years at least has inveighed in the strongest terms, and of which a local paper has said that no farmer in the county would put even his hogs in such a place. To the credit of the sheriff of the county be it said that he refused to incarcerate the girl, and a writ of habeas corpus will probably set her legally at liberty soon. A justice of the peace must be hard up for fees when he entertains cases of such a character and permits the taxpayers of the county to be put to the expense of a jury trial when the culprit is a girl only 14 years old. One may expect to hear next of the arrested and convicted after a stubbornly contested trial, of two 10-year-old boys who have been caught fighting.—Oregonian

After long consideration a board composed of some of the ablest officers of the navy has prepared and reported a plan for the promotion of officers. The basis of the plan is that promotion shall depend on merit and shall not continue to be by seniority.

The end desired is good. There is much worthless material in the navy, and promotion is too slow. Some of the worthless material is due to the condition of the navy itself—to the lack of ships, to the manner in which this country has lagged behind other naval powers in adopting new styles of vessels and new kinds of ordnance. There are a great many officers in the navy who either refuse or neglect to acquire the scientific knowledge necessary to perform their duties on modern warships.

Long service in a subordinate rank breeds rust. Sometimes it breeds bad habits. These facts indicate why bad material has accumulated. Besides this accumulation of bad material there is an evil resulting from stagnation, that affects some of the best officers. It is the fact that our officers do not soon enough obtain the responsibility of command.

Any plan that will really relieve stagnation, promote merit, weed out incompetency, and give commands to men before they are in the decline of mind, will be welcome. The same plan of promotion in the army would be of great benefit to the service.

There is not a known industry in the United States which the duty protects, or which adds one cent to the price the producer receives. The price of sugar was not maintained by the duty of 3 cents per pound. It was maintained by destroying domestic competition, by means of a trust—not the public sugar trust, which was a mere selling agreement. Without this trust the duty would be the same whether the duty were \$1 per pound or one cent per ton. During the Spreckles-Havmeyer fight the domestic price was one cent below the foreign price. During the steel-rail fight, when the trust broke, the price dropped below the foreign. The moment the trust reformed the price went again to \$17 ahead of the foreign.

Protection is the combination of a duty and a trust. It requires both to be genuine. The duty prevents foreign competition; the trust prevents American competition. The duty without the trust, or the trust without the duty, cannot protect. Domestic competition renders the duty worthless and foreign competition renders the trust worthless; and to have protection the industry must have the duty and trust combined. No industry can be protected where the producers cannot combine and fix the selling price. Their own competition destroys the protection.

### THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

The Full and Complete Law as Passed by the Last Legislature.

Sec. 29. Any ballot from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice for a part of the offices shall be counted for such part, but the remainder of the ballot from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice shall be void as to such defective part, and such defective part shall not be counted. The judges shall disregard misspelling or abbreviations of names of candidates for office if it can be ascertained from such ballot for whom it was intended. Every such ballot not counted for any party shall be immediately endorsed on the back thereof with pen and ink by the chairman, "counted for" (stating what office or offices) who shall sign his initials thereto.

Sec. 30. In the canvass of the votes, all ballots found in the box marked "state and district," which are marked "state," as provided in section 61 of this act, shall be considered and counted only for such state offices as are to be filled at the election, and all ballots so marked "state and district," as provided in said section 61, shall be considered and counted only for such state and district offices as are to be filled at the election, and the names of persons thereon for other than state or district offices shall not be considered or counted.

Sec. 31. Any convention of delegates, and any assembly of electors, as hereinafter defined, and also individual electors to the number hereinafter specified by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly prepared and filed in the manner, hereinafter provided, may nominate one candidate for each public office to be filled at the election, whose name shall be placed upon the ballots to be furnished as hereinafter provided. A convention of delegates, within the meaning of this act, is an organized body of delegates representing a political party, which, at the election next preceding, polled at least 3 per cent. of the entire vote cast in the state, county, precinct or other electoral district for which the nomination is made. An assembly of electors, within the meaning of this act, is an organized body of not less than 100 electors of the state or electoral division thereof for which the nomination is made.

Sec. 32. Every such certificate of nomination made by such convention or assembly may contain the name of one candidate for each office to be filled at the election. It shall state such facts concerning the convention or assembly as are required by section 31 of this act for its acceptance, and as are required to be stated therein by section 34 of this act. In conclusion it shall be signed by the presiding officer and secretary, and subscribed or sworn to (or affirmed) by them before some person authorized to administer oaths, to the effect that the statements therein are true, and the certificate of the oath or affirmation shall accompany the certificate of nomination.

Sec. 33. Every such certificate of nomination made by individual electors, as aforesaid, of a candidate for any office to be filled by the electors of the state at large, or for member of congress, shall be signed by not less than two hundred and fifty (250) electors of the state; and of a candidate for any office to be filled by the electors of an electoral district or county of the state, shall be signed by not less than fifty (50) electors of such district or county; and of a candidate for any office to be filled by the electors of a precinct, or for the offices of constable or justice of the peace, shall be signed by not less than ten electors of such precinct or justice of the peace district. Each elector signing a certificate of nomination shall add to his signature his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any, and each elector shall be qualified to subscribe to only one such certificate of nomination for each office to be filled at the election. Except in the case of electors of president and vice president of the United States, every such certificate of nomination made by individual electors shall contain the name of only one candidate. At least two of the signers to each certificate of nomination made by individual electors shall swear (or affirm) before some persons authorized to administer oaths, that the statements and signatures thereof are true, and that the number of signers thereof are qualified to make such nomination, and the certificate of such oath or affirmation shall be annexed to the certificate of nomination.

Sec. 34. All certificates of nomination shall state such facts as are required by this act, and also (1) the name of the candidate, (2) the office for which he is nominated, (3) the party or political principle which he represents, expressed in not more than three words, (4) his place of residence, with street and number thereof, if any. In the case of electors of president and vice president of the United States, the names of the candidates for president and vice president they represent may be added to the party or political affiliation, and the names of all the nominees for electors of president and vice president may be upon the same certificate of nomination.

Sec. 35. No person who is not an elector shall be qualified to join in nominating any candidate. No elector shall be qualified to join in a certificate of nomination made by individual electors in nominating more than one person for each office to be filled. No person shall be qualified to be a candidate for more than one office to be

filled at the same election.

Sec. 36. A certificate of nomination may be accompanied by the acceptance of the nominee, in which case the acceptance shall be endorsed upon the certificate of nomination and signed by the nominee, or it may be by a letter or telegram from the nominee attached to the certificate of nomination and filed therewith. If the certificate of nomination is not thus accompanied by the acceptance of the nominee, he may, at any time after the certificate of nomination is filed, and before the time for filing nominations for such office has expired, file his acceptance thereof in the same manner in the same office where the certificate of nomination is filed. The officer with whom it is filed shall endorse the same and attach it to the certificate of nomination to which it refers. Several different certificates of the same nomination may thus be filed nominating the same person, and if the person so nominated so accepts one of said nominations it shall be sufficient and shall be equivalent to accepting each one of said nominations to the same effect. But unless such nominee accepts a nomination as a candidate for some office in some one of the ways, and within the time aforesaid, he shall not be considered as fully nominated, and his name shall not be placed upon the ballots.

Sec. 37. All certificates of nomination of candidates for office to be filled by the electors at large and for members of congress shall be filed with the secretary of state. If such certificate of nomination be made by a convention or assembly it shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than one hundred (100) days and not less than forty-five (45) days before the day fixed by law for the election. If such certificate of nomination be made by individual electors it shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than one hundred (100) days and not less than thirty (30) days before the day fixed by law for the election.

Sec. 38. All certificates of nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of an electoral district other than a congressional district, or county or precinct, shall be filed with the county clerk of the county; and if such electoral district embraces more than one county, then a duplicate thereof shall be filed with the county clerk of each county within such electoral district. If such certificate of nomination be made by a convention or assembly it shall be filed with such county clerk or clerks not more than one hundred (100) and not less than thirty (30) days before the day fixed by law for the election. If such certificate of nomination be made by individual electors or electors it shall be filed with such county clerk or clerks not more than one hundred (100) days and not less than fifteen (15) days before the day fixed by law for the election.

Sec. 39. Immediately after each certificate of nomination is filed the county clerk shall enter in a book marked "Register of Nominations," the date when the certificate was filed with him, the name of each candidate, the office for which he is nominated, and the name of the party or convention or assembly making the nomination, together with the names of the chairman and secretary certifying the same; and in case the certificate of nomination is made by individual electors, the names of the two signers who made oaths thereto. As soon as the acceptance or withdrawal of the candidate is filed it shall also be entered upon said register.

Sec. 40. All such certificate of nomination, acceptances and withdrawals, as soon as filed, shall be public records, and shall be open to public inspection under proper regulations, and when a copy of any certificate of nomination, acceptance or withdrawal is presented at the time the original is filed, or at any time thereafter, and a request is made to have such copy compared and certified, the officer with whom such certificate of nomination was filed shall forthwith compare such copy with the original on file, and, if necessary, correct the copy and certify and deliver the copy to the person who presented it. All certificates of nomination, acceptances, withdrawals, poll-books, tally-sheets, ballots and ballot-stubs shall be preserved as other records are, for two years after the election to which they pertain, at which time, unless otherwise ordered or restrained by some court, the county clerks shall destroy the ballots and ballot-stubs by fire, without anyone inspecting the same.

Sec. 41. Any person who has been nominated and accepted some nomination, as provided in this act, may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination at any time prior to the election by a writing declaring the nomination, stating the reason, signed and acknowledged by him before some officer authorized by this act to administer oaths, and certified by such officer, and by filing the same with the secretary of state or the county clerk or clerks with whom the certificate nominating him as a candidate was filed. Such withdrawal may be by telegram to the secretary of state through a county clerk, as provided by section 44 of this act in the case of certificates of nomination.

Sec. 42. If any person nominated as herein provided dies or withdraws before the day fixed by law for the election, and no other person is known to the satisfaction of the officer, secretary of state or county clerk or clerks in whose office the certificate of nomination was filed, shall forthwith give notice by posting a certificate of the fact in a conspicuous place in his office. In every such case the name of the candidate who has died or withdrawn shall not be printed upon the ballots, and if already printed, shall be erased or cancelled before the ballots are delivered to the electors.

Continued next week.

## A. J. APPERSON,

Must be Sold!

# CLOTHING AND OVERCOATS AT EASTERN PRICES!

These are Rare Bargains! To Make Room for Other Goods

### McMINNVILLE, OR.

- A Stands for the Army, that come in for miles
- B for the Bedsets, in elegant styles;
- C stands for Carpets, to cover your floors
- D for the Dado Shades, that look well out of doors;
- E is for EVENDEN, who in Furniture deals
- F for his Furniture, which this fact reveals;
- G shows his Goods, real nice goods are these
- H hires his help, his customers to please;
- I is for Ingrain, in Carpets and Paper
- J the Judgement, he shows in cutting this caper;
- K is the knowledge, he shows in his line
- L is the love he bears all mankind;
- M stands for Mirrors, in endless selection
- N is the ninny, who buys without reflection;
- O represents the order, that makes his store pretty
- P shows his Prices, THE BEST IN THE CITY;
- Q is the Query, Can we ever do Better?
- R stands for Rugs, that comfort the fretter;
- S shows his Suits, to be new cheap and pretty
- T stands for time, for composing this ditty;;
- U is for Usurers, who sell for high prices
- V stands for Victims, of such foolish devices;
- W is the Welcome at EVENDEN'S Store
- X represents twenties, never well spent before;
- Y stands for yokels, who are always in Season
- Z is the zanny who won't listen to reason.

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The GLASGO LACE THREAD CO., Glasgo, Conn. will distribute in premiums Two Thousand Dollars Gold Coin, for the best specimens of fancy work, to be made only from the GLASGO TWILLED LACE THREADS. Open to all residents of the United States.

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GLASGO LACE THREAD CO., Glasgo, Conn.

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Have Just Received From THE EAST, A Large Stock of Furniture! Our 16th Century Bookcases, Secretaries, Etc., Etc., In Genuine Oak Must be Seen to be Appreciated. THE PRICES ARE BELOW THOSE OBTAINED IN PORTLAND Bedroom Suits from \$17 to \$100. PARLOR SUITS, PICTURE FRAMES, EASY CHAIRS, SPRING BEDS, LOUNGES, MATTRESSES, TABLES, WALL PAPER, SHADES, CARPETS, Remember we buy Goods from Factories in the East, and can Sell Below Portland Prices. BURNS & DANIELS.

## The Opposition Boot and Shoe Store

Is the Only Establishment this side of Portland That Carries A Full Line of

Boots and Shoes. Latest Fall Styles. LOWEST PRICES. OPPOSITION BOOT AND SHOE STORE, F. DIELSCHNEIDER, Prop.

## Fruit Growers, Attention! 5,000 ACRES

OF THE Finest Fruit Land in the Willamette Valley To be sold in tracts of from 5 to 50 acres at \$30.00 an acre and upwards; one-fifth down, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 6 per cent. per annum. Most of all this land is under cultivation; over 400 acres now in full bearing fruit trees. All this land is within 3 miles of Amity. Over 700,000 pounds of fruit shipped from this point last year. For particulars apply to or address Wm. F. BREIDENSTEIN, AMITY FRUIT LAND COMPANY, AMITY, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON.

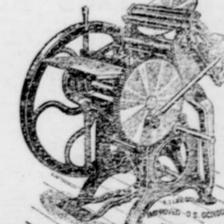
## LARGE ARRIVALS OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT R. JACOBSON'S.

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In addition to our already large stock, direct from Eastern and California manufacturers, all these goods are bought for cash and will be sold on a small margin. "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" Is the law, and that is just what we propose to do. Come early and see for yourself. A large stock to select from, full in all departments. Thanking you for past favors and hoping to merit a continuation of the same, I remain, Yours, R. JACOBSON.

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THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER