

THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

HARDING & HEATH, Publishers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Copy, per year, in advance, \$2.00...

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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 17, 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...

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.

CHARLES F. CRISP, SPEAKER.

Mr. Crisp wears a tall hat. He is a handsome man, taller than most men and very compactly built. The most noticeable thing about him is the breadth of his chest. His nose is straight as an arrow and his mouth and ears are small.

ENOUGH HORSE POWER.

It is a very easy matter to talk about 18,000 or 20,000 horse power, but few persons realize what it means or the enormous force that it exerts.

The new White Star line steamships, for instance, at the Inman's line City of New York develop from 18,000 to 20,000 horse power. They have twelve boilers and seventy-two furnaces, worked with forced draught.

The coal consumption is not less interesting. Four hundred tons a day are burned on the 20,000 horse power pressure. This would fill 400 wagons. It requires for its combustion 8,000 tons of air, occupying a space of 222,326,000 cubic feet.

Booklen's Anus Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Clapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required.

THE MESSAGE IN BRIEF.

For the benefit of the many who have not the time to read the full text of the president's message to congress, the following synopsis of its most salient and interesting features is given.

In opening his address the president recommends a careful study of the reports of the various executive departments.

On the subject of foreign relations he reports the consummation of reciprocal trade arrangements with Brazil, the Spanish West Indies and San Domingo under the new tariff law, and announces that other similar treaties are under negotiation.

The history of the Behring sea agreement with Great Britain is given, and the boundary line complications with Canada come in for a mention, also the unavailing effort to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Attention is then called to the fact that success crowned the efforts of the state department to have the prohibition on the import of American pork removed by Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France.

After a review of the revolt in Brazil the New Orleans lynching is taken up. The demands of Italy, it is claimed, were made in a manner not calculated to promote diplomatic discussion, and were of an untenable character owing to the peculiar restriction of Federal power under the circumstances.

By far the most important portion of the message deals with the attack of the Chilean insurgents at Valparaiso on the men of the United States warship, Baltimore, in which two men were killed and six or seven wounded. Of this affair the president says: "So far as I have yet been able to learn, no real explanation of this bloody work has been suggested other than that it had its origin in the hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity."

He then adds that the attention of the Chilean government was at once called to the affair and advised that if qualifying facts did not exist this government would confidently expect full and prompt reparation.

Reference is made to the remonstrance made by this government to that of the czar in the matter of the cruel treatment of the Hebrews and expulsion from Russia.

Government endorsement of the bonds of the maritime canal company of Nicaragua is recommended on the ground that a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, giving us a short water communication between our ports, is a matter of the highest concern to the United States.

An announcement is made of the international copyright conventions secured with Belgium, France, Great Britain and the British possessions and Switzerland.

With the results of the new tariff legislation the president professes the greatest satisfaction and says in concluding the discussion of the subject he thinks there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries which will within a few years give employment to several hundred thousand American working men and women.

Extracts from the report of the secretary of the treasury are then presented and the recent silver legislation is discussed. The president begs for a further trial of the existing silver coinage enactment and says that he is still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad.

"I believe it is the earnest desire of a great majority of the people, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver."

The surplus in the treasury has been placed in general circulation by the redemption of interest bearing securities of the government.

The work of the war and interior department is then reviewed with words of commendation for the manner in which it has been carried on.

On the matter of the illicit entry of Chinese, he is of the opinion that there seems to be satisfactory evidence that the business of passing Chinamen through the United States is organized and quietly done, and recommends legislation that will remedy the defects in the present laws so as to prevent this.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker gets a word of praise for his betterments of the postal service in all its branches.

will yet require a year's toil. There should be no hesitation in promptly completing a navy of the best modern type, large enough to enable this country to display its flag in all the seas for the protection of its citizens and of its extending commerce.

He devotes considerable space to the Indian question in all its phases and asserts: "It seems to me to be inevitable that there shall be before long some organic changes in the relation of these people to the United States."

On the Indian land question he gives the information that "since March 4, 1889, about 25,000,000 acres have been separated from Indian reservations and added to the public domain for the use of those who desire to secure free homes."

The work of the pension bureau is characterized as having been performed with great diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the roll on the 30th day of June, 1890, was 575,199. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1890-91 was \$187,785,795.89 and the amount expended, \$119,230,649.29, leaving an unexpended surplus of \$68,555,146.64.

The estimate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is \$144,957,000, which by a careful examination of the subject, the commissioner is of the opinion will be sufficient.

Referring to the debts of the subsidized railroads he recommends the immediate adoption of some policy with a view to their ultimate collection. Arid lands and irrigation are dealt with in brief form. On the latter subject he recommends legislation by congress or state legislatures regulating the distribution of the water supply, and says the United States should part with its ownership of the water sources for reservoirs only upon conditions that will insure to the settlers their proper water supply upon equal and reasonable terms.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

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

Sec. 43. If the original nomination thus vacated was made by a convention or assembly, and the convention or assembly can re-convene, it may fill the vacancy before the day fixed by law for the election.

Sec. 44. When such original certificate of nomination thus vacated, was filed with the secretary of state, the certificate to fill the vacancy thus occasioned shall be filed with him, and it may be filed directly with the secretary of state or in the following manner: It may be presented in duplicate to any county clerk who shall file one of the certificates in his office, and upon being tendered the cost of the transmission of the same, it shall be the duty of such county clerk to forthwith cause the certificate of nomination to be telegraphed to the secretary of state and repeated back, and he shall also forthwith mail the duplicate thereof, registered letter to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall file said telegraph copy of the certificate the same as if it were the original, and he shall also file the duplicate when the same arrives by mail.

Sec. 45. Not more than thirty (30) days and not less than twenty-eight (28) days before the day fixed by law for the election, the secretary of state shall arrange, in the manner provided in this act for the arrangements and other information upon the ballots, all the names and other information contained in the certificates of nomination which have been filed with him, and accepted by the provisions of this act, and he shall forthwith certify the same under the seal of the state and file the same in his office, and make and transmit a duplicate thereof by registered letter to the county clerk of each county in the state, and he shall also place a duplicate thereof in a conspicuous place in his office and keep the same posted until after said election has taken place.

Sec. 46. Not more than fifteen (15) and not less than twelve (12) days before the day fixed by law for the election, the county clerk shall arrange, in the manner provided by this act for the arrangement of the names and other information contained in the certificates of nomination which have been filed with him, and accepted by the provisions of this act, and he shall forthwith certify the same under the seal of the state and file the same in his office, and make and transmit a duplicate thereof by registered letter to the county clerk of each county in the state, and he shall also place a duplicate thereof in a conspicuous place in his office and keep the same posted until after said election has taken place.

Sec. 47. The county clerk of each county shall cause to be printed and prepared for distribution, according to law, upon cards of instruction, arranged in the manner herein required for the ballots, the name and information concerning such candidates as nominated to fill vacancies caused by death or withdrawal; one of such cards, certified by the county clerk, shall be posted and kept posted in plain view in each compartment or place provided for preparing the ballots in each polling place, and the same shall also be posted in the county clerk's office from the time the same is prepared until after the election.

Sec. 48. All ballots designated to be voted shall be printed in black ink upon good quality of white paper, and shall be alike and of the same size in the same county at the same election. Duplicate impressions of the same shall be printed upon cheaper colored paper so as to be easily distinguished from the white ballots. These colored ballots shall be used solely as sample ballots for the information and convenience of voters, and shall not be voted, and if voted shall not be counted.

Sec. 49. The ballots shall be styled "Official Ballot," shall state the number or name of the precinct and county they are intended for and the date when the election is to be held; shall contain the names of all the candidates for offices to be filled at that election whose nominations have been duly made and accepted as herein provided, and who have not died or withdrawn, and shall contain no other names of persons, except that in the case of election of electors by congress, the names of the candidates for president and vice president may be added to the party or political designation; the name of the city or town or county in which the candidate resides shall be added to the name of each candidate; the name of each person nominated shall be printed upon the ballot in but one place, but there shall be added thereto the party or political designation, expressed in not more than three words for any one party, as specified in the certificate of nomination nominating him for the office. The names of the candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office, in alphabetical order, according to surnames, except that the names of candidates for the offices of electors of president and vice president shall be arranged in groups, as presented in the several certificates of nomination. There shall be left at the end of the list of candidates for each office as many blank spaces as there are persons to be elected to such office, in which the elector may write in the name of any person not printed on the ballot, for whom he desires to vote as candidate for such office.

Sec. 50. There shall be provided and furnished for each election precinct not less than four white ballots for each vote cast in such election precinct at the general election next proceeding, and a like number of the colored or sample ballots shall be duplicate impressions of the white ballots, but without perforated stubs. These colored or sample ballots shall be furnished as soon as printed, at any time before the election, by the respective county clerks in reasonable quantities, to all electors applying for the same; and on the day of the election, under the direction and control of the judges at each polling place, the same ballots shall be given in reasonable and proper quantities to all electors applying for the same.

Sec. 51. When any vacancy occurs by death or withdrawal aforesaid, and after the printing of the ballots aforesaid, and after the printing of the ballots, any person or persons are nominated to fill such vacancy, the county clerk shall, a sufficient time before the election, cause to be prepared and printed, according to law, upon cards of instruction, arranged in the manner herein required for the ballots, the name and information concerning such candidates as nominated to fill vacancies caused by death or withdrawal; one of such cards, certified by the county clerk, shall be posted and kept posted in plain view in each compartment or place provided for preparing the ballots in each polling place, and the same shall also be posted in the county clerk's office from the time the same is prepared until after the election.

Sec. 52. It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county to cause the name of each nominee who has thus withdrawn or died to be canceled on the white ballots, and also the colored ballots, before they are given out to the electors. If said ballots have already been forwarded to the several election precincts, the county clerk shall, if there is time, certify the matter to the judges of the several election precincts, and then it shall be the duty of the judges of the several election precincts, in accordance with such certification, to see that the name of each candidate who has thus withdrawn or died is canceled upon the white and colored ballots before they are given out to the electors, and also that such cards of instruction, or lists of the candidates nominated to fill such vacancy, are duly posted in each compartment or place provided for preparing the ballots, before the ballots are given out to the electors.

Sec. 53. The judges of the several election precincts, or lists of the candidates nominated to fill such vacancy, are duly posted in each compartment or place provided for preparing the ballots, before the ballots are given out to the electors.

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Great Relief

Instantly afforded sufferers from Bronchitis, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Either as an anodyne, to allay inflammation, or an expectorant, to loosen and bring away the mucus, this preparation has no equal.

"Last winter I contracted a severe cold, which, by repeated exposure, became quite obstinate. I was much troubled with hoarseness and bronchial irritation. After trying various medicines, without relief, I at last purchased a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. On taking this medicine, my cough ceased almost immediately, and I have been well ever since."—Rev. Thomas B. Russell, Secretary Holston Conference and P. E. of the Greenville Dist. M. E. C., Jonesboro, Tenn.

"My mother was sick three years and very low with bronchitis. We feared nothing would cure her. One of my friends told me about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She tried it, has used eight bottles, and is now well."—T. H. D. Chamberlain, Baltimore, Md.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.

TO CLOSE OUT (IMMEDIATELY) THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Having decided to close out the present stock, all goods will be sold AT COST.

Many beautiful and useful goods suitable for Christmas Presents. Come Early to Get Your Choice. MRS. A. E. GALLUP.

G. W. GOUCHER M. D., AND A. G. SMITH M. D.

Have associated themselves together, and will be known in the future as Drs. Goucher & Smith. Professional calls attended to day or night. Office: Two doors east of drug store. Residence within a short distance from the Office.

Calbreath & Goucher, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, McMinnville, Oregon. (Office over Braly's Bank.)

Kidney Disease - is the cause of no end of suffering. A safe and certain remedy is DR. HENLEY'S Oregon Kidney Tea. It can do you no harm. It may do you much good. Here is the testimony of one sufferer who has been made a "new man."

A. J. APPERSON,

Must be Sold! Come and See! These are Rare Bargains! To Make Room for Other Goods! CLOTHING AND OVERCOATS AT EASTERN PRICES!

Just 24. McMinnville, Or

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.

BURNS & DANIELS THE FURNITURE DEALERS. 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, EASY CHAIRS, LOUNGES, TABLES, SHADES, PICTURE FRAMES, SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, WALL PAPER, CARPETS.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT R. JACOBSON'S. Having purchased nearly \$20,000 Worth of Well-Selected Goods. 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"

Thanking you for past favors and hoping to merit a continuation of the same, I remain, Yours, R. JACOBSON.

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.

THIS BEATS THE DICKENS!

Ten pairs of lovers, one time when days were fine, Resolved to wed, each bought a bed from two dollars to nine. Nine pairs of lovers, desired to imitate The first ten pairs, they all bought chairs, from one dollar to eight. Eight pairs of lovers, to whom advice was given, Followed the nine, bought pictures fine, from one dollar to seven. Seven pairs of lovers, who wished their homes to fix, Tracked up the eight, bought mirrors great, from one dollar to six. Six pairs of lovers, to the conclusion did arrive The seven were right, bought carpets bright, one dollar ten to cents twenty-five. Five pairs of lovers went to EVENDEN'S Furniture Store Soon after the six, with lounges did fix, from nine dollars to twenty-four. Four pair of lovers, to marry did all agree, Took advice from the five, for mattresses did give, from eight dollars to three. Three pairs of lovers, to love each other grew, Acted like the four, bought wall paper galore, fifteen cents to dollars two. Two pairs of lovers, with hearts that beat as one, Hurried as the three, between you and me, it was the best thing they could have done. One pair of lovers, left all alone, to anger did give vent, Agreed to part, which broke each heart, and I do not know where they went.

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