

THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

HARDING & HEATH, Publishers. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Copy, per year, in advance, \$1.00. One Copy, six months in advance, .50. Entered at the postoffice at McMinnville, Oregon, as second-class matter.

THE ADVERTISING RATES OF THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER are liberal, taking into consideration the circulation. Single inch, \$1.00; each subsequent inch, 75c. Special inducements for yearly or semi-yearly contracts.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE SHOWN BY THE PERSON WHO SENDS THEM, NOT FOR PUBLICATION, unless accompanied by a "non de plume," but for a guarantee of good faith.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.

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

Thursday, February 25, 1892. DEMOCRATS ATTENTION.

On Saturday, February 27, 1892, there will be held at the court house in McMinnville, county judges room, a meeting of the county central committee.

The democratic house has begun work in earnest for the reform of the tariff and the relief of the people.

The committee on ways and means will this week report the first three bills framed for this purpose.

These are the Springer free-wool bill, the Bryan free binding twine bill and Mr. Turner's measure to put cotton ties, cotton bagging and the machinery for manufacturing the same on the free list.

The free wool bill will benefit the wool grower by permitting manufactures to flourish which consume his product.

The binding twine bill is of less consequence because the tax on binding twine is now very small.

These bills will pass the house of course. A democratic majority of 150 is pledged to offer that relief.

WHAT IS THE END? Modern science teaches many things which the ancients would not have believed and probably could not have understood, owing to the lack of brain matter.

The logic of protection is very queer. It admits in one breath that blindfolded has been cheapened "more than 50 per cent."

The opposition in the house to Indian education is unequalled for untimeliness. No doubt it costs a great deal of money to educate an Indian, but experience has shown that it costs more to kill a wild Indian than to support a civilized one.

The nomination of William B. Gilbert, of Portland, for United States circuit judge of the ninth district, has been sent to the senate by the president.

This has created a little surprise among the people who were followers of Simon and Hill. Judge Gilbert is a resident of Portland and has the ability necessary for the position.

The republican newspaper of this city does not seem to enjoy the confidence of the followers of that party, or it deliberately told an untruth in the issue of last week.

It was not a candidate for a county office on the republican ticket in this city. For the office of clerk alone there are six candidates.

By order of WM. GALLOWAY, H. L. HEATH, Chairman. SECRETARY.

REFORM WORK BEGUN. The democratic house has begun work in earnest for the reform of the tariff and the relief of the people.

The committee on ways and means will this week report the first three bills framed for this purpose.

These are the Springer free-wool bill, the Bryan free binding twine bill and Mr. Turner's measure to put cotton ties, cotton bagging and the machinery for manufacturing the same on the free list.

The free wool bill will benefit the wool grower by permitting manufactures to flourish which consume his product.

The binding twine bill is of less consequence because the tax on binding twine is now very small.

These bills will pass the house of course. A democratic majority of 150 is pledged to offer that relief.

As They See it. Red Headed Newspaper Men are Mascots. Congressional candidates from Eastern Oregon for the republican nomination in this district are not few.

Modern science teaches many things which the ancients would not have believed and probably could not have understood, owing to the lack of brain matter.

WHAT IS THE END? Modern science teaches many things which the ancients would not have believed and probably could not have understood, owing to the lack of brain matter.

Modern science teaches many things which the ancients would not have believed and probably could not have understood, owing to the lack of brain matter.

Modern science teaches many things which the ancients would not have believed and probably could not have understood, owing to the lack of brain matter.

THE COMING MAN. Gov. Boies, of Iowa, in responding to the toast "The Iowa democracy and its future," at the banquet given to Gov. Boyd, of Nebraska, at Omaha on Feb. 16, said many things interesting to the democrats throughout the country.

"The following extracts will show that he has the true principles of democracy and he is not afraid to avow them.

"Mr. President and Fellow citizens: I did not come to Omaha expecting to be able to greatly interest you with any remarks of my own.

"I wanted to testify to the pleasure I, in common with the great mass of people of all political opinions, both here and elsewhere, feel in knowing that the will of the people of Nebraska, as expressed through the ballot box, has finally been respected, and that the man you have chosen to be governor of your great commonwealth has been awarded the high position to which the voice of his people called him.

"The accomplishment of this result is far more than a personal or partisan victory. The condition of political affairs in Nebraska for a year past has been one of no common interest to the people of the nation at large.

"It has presented the strange spectacle of a great commonwealth whose highest office was not only filled by one for whom not a single ballot was cast, but who occupied it in defiance of the will of his own people as expressed by them at the polls.

"The republican party reached the zenith of its power in 1880, when its majority for Garfield for president reached the enormous figure of 78,000.

"In 1884 Blaine's majority over the combined votes of democrats and greenbackers was 19,773, and in 1888 Harrison's majority over Cleveland was 31,721.

"In our state elections during the same period Gear (rep.) was elected governor of the state by a plurality of 72,042 in 1879; Sherman (rep.) by a plurality of 58,984 in 1881, and again for a second term by a plurality of 24,109 in 1883; Larabee (rep.) in 1885 by a majority of 6,088 over the fusion ticket by which he was opposed, again in 1887 by a plurality of 15,889 over his democratic competitor.

"In 1889 the first democratic governor in the state for thirty-five years was elected by a plurality of 6,987 and re-elected in 1891 by a plurality of 8,213.

"In 1890 the vote for congressman showed a democratic majority of 9,049, although the republican state ticket was elected by a small majority.

"It is apparent that this change in public sentiment could not have occurred without some great and controlling cause. Men do not like to abandon the political party with which they have served and unite their efforts with those to whom they have been opposed.

"The hope of this nation, however, lies in the fact that all men are not so constituted; that many are interested in the result of political contests in so far as in their judgement they affect the question of good government, and study political issues with an earnest effort to comprehend their bearing upon fundamental principles that lie at the base of our form of government.

"Iowa is an agricultural state. Fifty per cent of all her people are engaged in this one industry. During the rebellion it was an intensely loyal state. There was no burden necessary to be borne to maintain the Union from which her people shrunk. Every tax required for revenue, however onerous, was cheerfully paid.

"When the war was over she did not ask to be relieved of these burdens so long as the necessities of the government required that they should be borne, but when that necessity ceased her voice was heard in both political parties demanding their removal.

"Republicans were not less exacting in these demands than democrats. Time and again during the seventies, in language as emphatic as could be used, that party in state conventions assembled demanded a tariff for revenue only, and her republican representatives in both houses of congress boldly proclaimed that war taxes should be removed.

"In the early '80's all this was changed. The republicans a national party surrendered to the protectionists of the country. The voice of the tariff reformer in republican state conventions of Iowa was hushed. Its republican representatives in congress folded their arms. From avowed champions of a tariff for revenue alone, the leaders of that party, in and out of congress, became open advocates of a higher tariff even than the necessities of a great war made possible a few years before.

"At this thousands of republicans revolted and thousands more would have

done so at once had they fully comprehended the situation.

"Then came the campaign of education in 1888 and after it the election in 1889, when for the first time in thirty-five years a democrat was elected to the highest office in the gift of her people.

"During the first year that I had the honor to fill that position I was asked to go to New York and at a banquet respond to a toast that called for a statement of the condition of agricultural industries of my state.

"To enable me to do this fairly and intelligently I consulted the reports of nearly a thousand practical farmers, made to our commissioner of labor statistics, regarding the cost of producing corn, our most important crop.

"These reports were made in detail in response to questions propounded by the commissioner, reckoning the farmer's labor at prices paid for like labor in other lines of business. They included the cost of ploughing the ground, the cost of harrowing before planting, the cost of seed corn, the cost of plowing, the cost of harrowing after planting, the cost of cultivating three times, the cost of husking and cribbing, the cost of shelling for market, the cost of hauling to market (on an average cost of six miles) the taxes on land, average cost of fertilizers during a series of years, cost of share of repairs to fences and buildings that should be charged to land in corn, cost of crib room, etc., etc.

"An average of all these estimates showed that it cost the Iowa farmer \$8 to produce and market an acre of corn, saying nothing about interest on the value of the land he used.

"Turning from this estimate I found from the most reliable statistics attainable that the average crop per acre of corn in our state for five years prior to that time had been 33 1/2 bushels and the average price soon after harvest in our local markets 22 cents, showing that the cost of producing an acre of corn during the years from 1885 to 1889, both inclusive, had exceeded its value by 67 cents, if the farmer was paid for his labor market rates in other kinds of work.

"Not one of these statements was based upon any opinion of my own. They were statements of facts gathered from statistics open to the examination of everyone, and were so given in my address.

"I had not left the city in which that address was delivered before the organs of protection assailed me with reports as a slanderer of my state, and every reporter and politician in Iowa took up the cry and echoed and re-echoed it from that time until after the election last fall.

"I never had reason to be so grateful for anything that happened to me as I have for that criticism.

"It opened the eyes of the farmer of Iowa as nothing else had ever done. They began to study their own situation. They went over and over again the figures that had been given the commissioner of labor statistics and approved their correctness. They studied the market report during the years of which I spoke and consulted statistics to learn the average yield the state over, and the more they studied the more clear it became that in their industry, the greatest by all odds of any in the state, they were not earning the average wages paid in other lines of business, saying nothing about the use of their farms.

"Having demonstrated this fact, the political problem before them was no longer difficult. Why, under such circumstances, should they be taxed to support the business of Eastern manufacturers, vastly more profitable than their own? Should not the laws be equal? Should there be any distinction in classes? Should one class remain poor that another might grow rich?

"These questions, and many others of like character, these students of the farm continued to ask and answer until they were driven into the democratic party by the logic of their own reasoning.

"They are there to stay until this great question is settled, and settled in accord with the eternal principles of right between man and man. They must not be permitted to go alone.

"The great northwest especially, with its teeming millions of agricultural laborers, is equally interested with the farmers of Iowa in a proper settlement of this economic problem.

"The contest is on. The end will see their industry put upon an equality before the law with all others, or it will see it borne down by burdens imposed in the interest of others.

"What shall it be?" "Let no one despair. It is no spasmodic revival of their business, brought on by storms and droughts in sister states, or famines in foreign lands, that should satisfy these men. Emancipate their calling.

"Take off the taxes imposed upon them for the benefit of others, or prove that their business is the most profitable and can therefore rightfully be taxed to help others.

"The latter cannot be done. The former can only be accomplished by opening the markets of the world to the products of their labor by permitting them to buy in markets where they are compelled to sell. This is their due.

"Deny it and they will strangle the party that commits the wrong.

"I 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 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, 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 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, 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 FURNITURE DEALERS. Have Just Received From THE EAST, A Large Stock of Furniture!

WE WANT YOUR EYE. Points to Remember for 1892, in the purchase of Groceries.

Fully one-half of the People do not stop to consider the money they can save during the year in purchasing goods of a firm that pays strict attention to the selling of First Class Goods at a Small Profit.

People usually go to the nearest place regardless of cost. We sell our goods cheap and deliver them at your door. You will be able find every thing in the grocery line in our store.

We are in it--The Grocery Business; and we will always give you the best goods in the city for the money. We give cash or trade for all produce, suit yourself in the matter.

MILLSAP & SON. 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.

East and South Southern Pacific Route SHASTA LINE. Express Trains Leave Portland Daily.

Portland, 7:00 p.m. San Francisco 8:15 a.m. San Fran., 7:00 p.m. Portland, 7:35 a.m. Above trains stop only at following stations north of Roseburg: East Portland, Tangent, Shedd, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene.

Express Train Daily, Roseburg Mail Daily. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Tourist Sleeping Cars, For accommodations second class passengers attached to express trains.

WEST SIDE DIVISION Between Portland and Corvallis. Mail Train Daily, except Sunday.

Portland, 7:30 a.m. Corvallis, 10:10 a.m. Corvallis, 10:10 a.m. Corvallis, 12:10 p.m. Corvallis, 12:10 p.m. Corvallis, 2:56 p.m. Corvallis, 2:56 p.m. Corvallis, 5:30 p.m. At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific.

Express Train Daily, except Sunday. Portland, 4:40 p.m. Corvallis, 7:25 p.m. Corvallis, 7:25 p.m. Corvallis, 8:30 a.m. Through Tickets to all Points EAST AND SOUTH.

For tickets and full information regard rates, maps, etc., call on the Company's agent at McMinnville. R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agt.

ATTENTION FRUIT GROWERS. Clean Your Fruit Trees. WINTER HAS COME. Fruit Trees are dormant and every body who wishes to raise GOOD FRUIT should see that his trees in the ORCHARDS and DOOR YARDS are sprayed with the ANTI-MOSS REMEDY. It keeps the trees free from moss, and is sure to kill the eggs of SCALE, RED SPIDER AND CODLIN MOTHS.

It does not injure the fruit buds or tree whatsoever. It also acts as a stimulant to the buds. Give it clean bark, and is sure to kill the eggs of SCALE, RED SPIDER AND CODLIN MOTHS. Full particulars given to Purchasers, Sold at the McMinnville Pharmacy. JOHN STAFFORD, Agent.

THE COMMERCIAL STABLE! Gates & Henry, Props. McMinnville, Oregon. Livery, Feed and Sale! Everything New And Firstclass.

Special Accommodations for Commercial Travellers. Corner Second and E Streets, one block from Cooks hotel.

The Forum. "The foremost of our periodicals." COMMANDING EVERY GREAT CENTRE OF THOUGHT AND ACTION IN THE WORLD.

A sample copy with illustrated prospectus will be sent for 25 cents. THE FORUM is the most instructive, the most timely, the largest and the handsomest of the reviews.

THE THREE GREAT GROUPS OF SUBJECTS of the coming year will be impartially and instructively discussed by the ablest writers. POLITICAL SUBJECTS growing out of the PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES here and abroad. THEOLOGICAL UNREST—with all the social questions suggested by these groups of great topics.

There is no other way whereby one may get the ripest information about the great problems of the time within so narrow a compass or for so small a sum—short studies of great subjects by more than a hundred of the foremost men and women of the world, because there is only one American periodical for which all the great leaders of opinion and thought write, and that is THE FORUM.

The December number, for example, contains: "Persecution by Persecutors—The Protest of Loyal Volunteers," by LIEUT. ALLEN E. FORT, Founder of the Society of Loyal Volunteers; "The Meaning of the Democratic Victory in Massachusetts," by ALICE H. ELLIS; "French Feeling towards Germany—Another Conflict about Alsace-Lorraine Inevitable," by CARLETON FLETCHER, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies; "Should the Silver Law of '80 be Repealed?" by JACOB H. SCHIFF, one of the most successful and influential bankers in New York; "Is Modern Education a Failure?" by FREDERICK HARRISON, the great English essayist; "Unredeemed Competition Self-destructive," by ALBACKE F. WALKER, Chairman of the Western Franchise Association; "Women's Clubs—the Volume and the Value of their Work," by ALICE H. ELLIS; "A Day with Lord Tenison," by SIR EDWIN ARLOFF. And five other articles.

There are now in progress discussions of Our Penitentiary System, Prison Management, The Training of the Juvenile, The New Step in the Latin Question, Are Modern Educational Methods a Failure? Send for a copy, \$5 a year. THE FORUM, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC. For information and free Handbook write to BURNS & CO., 91 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Copies sent free for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given from change in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Periodically illustrated. No patent grant should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Address BURNS & CO., PUBLISHERS, 91 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Few are Free FROM Scrofula, which, being hereditary, is the latent cause of Consumption, Catarrh, Loss of Sight, Eruptions, and numerous other maladies. To effect a cure, purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Begin early, and persist till every trace of the poison is eradicated.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I had been troubled many years with disease of the kidneys when I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It was a new man. I had suffered for years, and tried various remedies without effect. Finally, Ayer's Sarsaparilla gave relief and put my present good health condition. My daughter was greatly troubled with scrofula, and, at one time, it was feared she would lose her sight. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has completely restored her health, and her eyes are as well and strong as ever, with not a trace of scrofula in her system.—Geo. King, Killbuck, Conn.

Eurisko Market. J. S. HIBBS, Proprietor. Fresh Meats of all kinds constantly on hand. Highest price paid for Butcher's stock. THIRD STREET, McMINNVILLE, OR.