

Look at the Map.

State of Oregon, Yamhill County.  
Here you will find the most pro-  
ductive section in the World.  
Land is cheap, offering special in-  
centives to fruit raisers and  
dairymen.

Look at the Map.

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1889.

C. MICHAUX,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

W. F. DIELSCHNEIDER,

Watchmaker  
and Jeweler.

J. ALBREATH & GOUCHER,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

J. D. BAKER,

SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC  
PHYSICIAN.

F. W. FENTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

W. M. RAMSEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

J. P. TURNEY,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

W. E. MARTIN

Has the Finest Saloon in the City and  
keeps the Best Brands of Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars. Billiard, Pool and Card  
table. Construction. Best Milwaukee Beer  
on hand.

McMINNVILLE

TRUCK AND DRAY CO.,

CARL & COULTER, Proprietors

Goods of all descriptions moved and care-  
ful handling guaranteed. Collections will  
be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds  
one cheap.

THE COMMERCIAL STABLE

Gates & Henry, Props.

McMinville, Oregon.

Livery, Feed and Sale!

Everything New

And Firstclass.

Special Accommodations for Commercial  
Travelers.

Corner Second and E Streets, one block  
from Hotel.

J. W. COWLES, LEE LAUGHLIN, E. C. APPEL

McMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK.

McMinville, Oregon.

Paid up Capital, \$50,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Deposits Received Subject to Check.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Sell sight exchange and telegraphic trans-  
fers on New York, San Francisco and Port  
land.

Collections made on all accessible points.  
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED

Wide-awake workers every-  
where for "SHEPP'S PHOTO-  
GRAPHS OF THE WORLD," the great-  
est book on earth; costing \$100.00; retail at  
\$2.50; cash or installments; numerous illus-  
trated circulars and term free  
daily offered over 1500 vol-  
umes. Agents with suc-  
cess. Photos. L. Martin, Centerville, Texas.  
Send for circulars. Write to  
\$11 in 90 days. Rev. J. Howard  
Lyon, N. Y., 101  
in 7 hours; a bonanza;  
unpublished until now. \$100.00  
\$1. Books on credit. Freight paid  
Globe Printing Co., 22 Chestnut St., Phila-  
delphia, or 238 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

of the World

SILK  
DRESS  
FREE

We will give away abso-  
lutely free of cost, an elegant  
black or colored silk  
dress, of the latest fashion, of 16 yards  
to any young lady in ev-  
erywhere who will introduce  
among her friends "The Household Pilot"  
large 8 page, 30 column illustrated home-  
and farm journal, one of the best  
now in its 14th year. We make this great  
offer in order to introduce our paper  
into many thousands of new homes.  
We send 25 cents for the paper one year  
on trial and sample of silk to select from.  
Pilot Pub. Co., Center St., New Haven, Ct.

JUDGE NELSON'S

DECISION.

Speaking of patent medicines, the  
judge says: "I wish to deal fairly  
and honorably with all, and when I  
find an article that will do what I  
am not ashamed to say so. I am acquaint-  
ed with Dr. Vanderpool (having been  
treated by him for cancer), and  
have used his blood medicine,  
known as the S. B. Headache and  
Liver cure, and while I am seven-  
ty-five years old, and have used  
many pills and other remedies for  
the blood, liver and kidneys, I  
must say that for a kidney tonic in  
Bright's disease, as an alternative  
for the blood, or to correct the ac-  
tion of the stomach and bowels it is  
a very superior remedy, and beats  
anything I ever tried."

At 50 cents a bottle, it is the poor man's  
friend and family doctor.

Sold by Rogers Brothers.

ADVERTISERS

For information and free Handbook write to  
J. B. Nelson, 217 N. 7th St., St. Paul, Minn.  
Olden Bureau for securing patents in America.  
Send money for securing patents in America.  
Send money for securing patents in America.  
Send money for securing patents in America.

Send money for securing patents in America.

Send money for securing patents in America.

Send money for securing patents in America.

Send money for securing patents in America.

Send money for securing patents in America.

Send money for securing patents in America.

Send money for securing patents in America.

Send money for securing patents in America.

# The Telephone-Register.

Circulation Guaranteed Greater Than That of Any Other Paper Published in Yamhill County.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

Look at the Map.

McMinville, Yamhill County.  
Here in the County and here  
published THE TELEPHONE-  
REGISTER, Monarch of home  
newspapers, accorded first place  
in all the Directories.

Look at the Map.

VOL. IV. NO. 51

## DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

now compelled not only to pay taxes for himself, but for the rogue who escapes by hiding behind spurious claims of debt. If a state revenue could be secured independently of any county levy, there would be no incentive whatever for undervaluation, and hence there would be no obstacle in the way of a fair valuation at full values. This could be procured by a tax upon the gross receipts of railroad, express, telegraphic, telephone and insurance companies, and by a poll tax of \$2 on every male person over twenty-one years of age, the receipt for which latter tax should be demanded at the polls as proof that the holder thereof who claimed the privilege of citizenship had fulfilled one of its required obligations. Fixed charges, such as those for school, university and military purposes, should be abolished, and provision should be made for collecting all taxes at one time and place.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.  
The board of railroad commissioners for the state of Oregon, in its third annual report, has given an account of its transactions during the past biennial term. The last legislature gave the commission the power to adjust and regulate the freight rates of railroads, and then in order to give the railroad sufficient compensation, the poor are unduly charged. This is an act of great inequality and injustice. No common carrier should be permitted by law to exercise any such unjust discrimination.

MAXIMUM RATE LAWS.  
The enactment of a maximum railroad freight law is urged again, for the fourth time, upon the legislative assembly of Oregon. The unwarranted interference of the federal courts with the rates established by railroad commissioners renders such a law an absolute necessity. During the last summer a federal court has nullified the action of the railroad commission in Texas, following the example of such courts in other states and of the United States supreme court. With a maximum rate law there can be no such interference. The supreme court of the United States (143, U. S. 517) has recently reaffirmed the doctrine laid down in the Granger cases (94, U. S. 113) that "it is within the power of the legislature to declare what should be a reasonable compensation for the services of persons exercising a public employment, and to fix a maximum beyond which any charge would be unreasonable;" and that "for protection against abuses by the legislature the people must resort to the polls, and not to the courts," while at the same time it adheres to the doctrine laid down in the Minnesota case (134, U. S. 418) that the reasonableness of the rates fixed by a railroad commission can also be inquired into by the courts.

The inconsistency of these decisions is in part remedied when they are tested by that sound doctrine of law that a delegated authority cannot be redelegated, which has not yet been stumbled upon by the supreme court. The power to fix maximum rates is an authority delegated by the people under the constitution to the legislature, and therefore, cannot be delegated by it to others. The right to declare what are just and reasonable maximum rates is an undoubted and an exclusive legislative prerogative which cannot validly be delegated to commissioners, nor can it be exercised by the courts without a wanton usurpation of legislative power. Maximum telegraphic rates should also be established. While the postal facilities have been greatly cheapened by the government, the telegraph companies, which, to the disgrace of a professed free and just government, are allowed to exercise a purely governmental function, are taxing our people the most unconscionable rates for the transmission of intelligence. With their cheap poles and wires strung over the entire country their gross revenues are nearly one-third as large as those of the entire postoffice department, with its most expensive and complicated machinery. The postmaster-general of the United States gives as his opinion that "a telegraph company could make a great deal of money on a uniform twenty-five cent twenty-word message to all parts of the country." It is recommended that a maximum rate for telegraph messages within the state be established. If congress will not do its duty to the people by giving them governmental telegraphic facilities, it is incumbent upon the states to protect their citizens from unjust charges, by fixing lawful rates controlling that powerful monopoly.

All municipal governments, by general law, should be given the power to regulate the rates of all monopolies, such as gas, water, telephone, electric lights and street car companies.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.  
One hundred and forty-two offices have been created in this state, exclusive of those pertaining to newly created counties, by the legislature at its last three sessions. The multiplication of offices and the distribution of the various boards of government among various boards and commissions, is one of the vicious tendencies of modern legislation. It appears to be a contagious evil and has become epidemic. The governor of New York one year ago called the attention of the legislature to the growing abuse, and furnished a table

Concluded on 2nd page.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT AS PRESENTED.

Special Like all the Actions and Writings of His Excellency, Contains Good Recommendations, But is Anti-Progressive in Parts.

Gentlemen of the Oregon Legislative Assembly—  
Pursuant to the requirements of the constitution, the following information touching the condition of the state, and recommendations, are submitted for your consideration. For more detailed information you are referred to the reports of the various state officers—

STATE EXPENDITURES—

	1891-92.
Governor's office	\$ 8,888.90
Secretary's office	13,364.75
Treasurer's office	7,800.00
Supt. Public Land and Survey	50,374.62
Librarian and reporter	15,443.82
State land office	2,301.81
Legislature	46,681.87
Judiciary	89,069.97
Penitentiary	82,400.82
Asylum	216,489.65
Penitentiary improvement	16,942.80
Asylum improvement	82,258.68
Dairy and Food Com.	2,304.95
Capital improvement	11,442.31
Mutual school	15,316.42
Blind school	11,355.00
Orphan's home	15,900.00
Agricultural lands	10,000.00
Health officers	4,090.00
Pilot Com. and schooner	5,380.55
Dairy and Food Com.	2,304.95
Fish Commissioners	6,205.35
Railroad Commissioners	19,888.69
Agricultural college	46,335.50
University	44,289.15
Conveying convicts	22,275.88
Conveying insane	24,061.93
Incidental	27,935.92
Fugitive	6,335.04
Indigent	7,623.73
Private claims	11,031.16
Oregon National Guard	65,566.16
Reform school	40,671.21
Horticultural board	7,000.00
Domestic animal Com.	8,093.60
Weather bureau	1,851.72
Miscellaneous	22,201.81
Boatman at Astoria	1,000.00
Resources of Oregon	5,459.80
Charities and correction	8,869.98
Portage railroad	60,000.00
Capital building	73,520.00
Total	\$1,242,297.43

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The total amounts of the common school fund on January 1, of the years mentioned are as follows:

Year	Per Capita	Total.
1890	\$ 1.45	\$144,372.75
1891	1.45	153,151.91
1892	1.45	162,096.56

The following is the total amounts on January 1 of this year in the other trust funds:

Agricultural college	\$123,605.94
State University	102,229.67

Interest has been paid during the past two years on such funds:

Agricultural college	\$22,778.38
State University	16,258.37

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Swamp lands patented in the state in 1891 and 1892.

Swamp lands patented in the state in 1891 and 1892.	20,067.47 acres
---	-----------------

Swamp lands patented in the state in 1891 and 1892.

Swamp lands patented in the state in 1891 and 1892.	22,393.18 acres
---	-----------------

Whole amt. patented, 154,784.83

Whole amt. not patented, 86,960.72

Whole amt. examined and not certified, 40,607.00

The difficulties pertaining to swamp land matters are approaching a final if not a satisfactory conclusion. Although the state may be a slight gainer from the gift of swamp lands from the Federal government, so far as money is concerned, yet it is an open question whether it would not have been much better, all things considered, if it had never received the gift.

The legislature of Oregon, by act approved February 21, 1887, directed the sale of all unsold state lands at the uniform price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The argument used in favor of that law was the fact that all of the choice state lands had been sold, and it would be better to dispose of the remaining lands at a low figure and place the proceeds at interest. Congress, however, by an act approved February 28, 1891, allowed the states to select land where sections sixteen and thirty-six were mineral lands or where they are embraced in any Indian or other reservation. This act opened the door to the selection of some of the very best of the remaining unsold land within the state at the low price fixed for state lands. And to add to this privilege, the land department at Washington permitted land to be selected outside of the land districts embracing such tracts. The state land board, by furnishing public information of the facts pertaining to the selection of such land, did all that was in its power to prevent a few persons from taking advantage of the result of state legislation and the subsequent unexpected congressional legislation. Under the circumstances as they now exist, it perhaps would be advisable to fix the price of state lands at two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

STATE PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The state will be called upon to increase the accommodations in nearly all of its penal and charitable institutions. Additional buildings will be required on the insane asylum and reform school farms, and the penitentiary and blind school buildings must be enlarged. The directors of the deaf-mute school propose to turn its property and management over to the control of the state, which is proper, as all institutions supported by the state should be controlled by the state. One of the most important questions before the assembly will be in regard to the future employment of convict labor. The con-

tract heretofore existing for the employment of convicts has now expired. Hereafter the state should work its own convicts, so as to interfere in the least with free labor, and to that end there is probably no better way than to follow the example of California and Washington in the erection of a penitentiary. As the establishment of such a manufactory would occupy nearly two years, it will be necessary to furnish employment in the meantime to the convicts. This can be done by renewing the present contract for two years, or by the state assuming control of the foundry and making stoves on its own behalf. All the institutions mentioned are most creditably and efficiently managed. Some change in the relating to convicts when they are released from confinement should be made. As they are now sent forth into the world with only a very cheap suit of clothes and five dollars in their pockets, it is indeed a great wonder that more of them do not soon return. A more just and liberal provision should be made.

STATE UNIVERSITY, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.  
The state university received in 1891-92 from the one seventh of one mill tax as now fixed by law, \$21,571.45. This law should be repealed. To tax the people of the whole state for the support of any high institution of learning is both unadvisable and unjust. The tax for the support of common schools is cheerfully borne for the reason that the children of the whole state can be benefited by it. A general tax for high institutions of learning is quite a different thing. Only a small portion of the children of the state can avail themselves of its advantages, and its support therefore by a general tax is most unjust. With the liberal aid already received from the state, and the interest received from the university fund, it ought now to be able to keep abreast of the other high institutions of the state, which have been built up by private benevolence, and which are in possession of no other endowments than those of their merits. It is indeed the most cruel injustice to tax the benefactors of several of the high institutions of the state for the support of rival institutions.

There is a law of the state providing for an annual appropriation of \$2,500 for the agricultural college. This also should be repealed. The institution is now in receipt of \$31,000 a year from the Federal government, which will be increased by the sum of \$1000 annually, until it reaches \$40,000, where it will remain. This, with the interest on the proceeds of the sale of the agricultural college lands should be sufficient for its support without the aid from the taxpayers of Oregon. It would be well, however, for the legislature to memorialize congress for permission to use the interest accruing from the agricultural college funds, now restricted, to the maintenance of the school, for betterments to the college property. If congress would so give its permission as it undoubtedly would upon request, this institution would require no further aid from the state.

By the provisions of a law passed at the last session of the legislature, the state assumed control of the Normal school at Monmouth. The board of regents, created by law, accepted on behalf of the state the college property, and was authorized to appoint and employ teachers. By this law the state became morally and legally bound to extend aid to some extent to that institution. It should at least extend sufficient aid to offset the gift it accepted. Besides, this institution, by educating teachers for the common schools, might be considered as a part of the common school system, and thus have a claim upon the state not possessed by the two other high institutions which have received state aid. At all events, the state having received property built up by private benevolence, should in return expend for the support and improvement of the college an amount equal to the value of the property.

THE CASCADE PORTAGE ROAD.  
The last legislature authorized the construction of a state portage railroad at the Cascades of the Columbia, appropriated sixty thousand dollars therefor, and empowered the governor, secretary of state and treasurer, as a board, to build and operate such road. The road was constructed within the time of its construction, and although operated under some disadvantages, its operation has resulted in an excess of \$956.67 from November 4, 1891, to December 31, 1892, of receipts over operating expenses. It is the purpose of the board to adjust the rates so that not only the operating expenses, but a fair interest on the cost, will be paid by the business of the road, as otherwise the sum expended in such work would be clearly unpaid to the state for the ground so condemned for railway purposes, a small deficiency exists, which it will be necessary to meet.

THE DALLES PORTAGE.  
That it is the duty of congress to overcome the obstructions at the Dalles of the Columbia, thereby opening that great interstate river to free commerce, no one can deny; and it would be a grievous hardship upon the people of this state to consent to a project which should be done by the general government, is equally clear. It was proposed, at a time when it was the general belief that congress would make no other improvement than locks and canal at that point, that the state should build a portage road until such time as such canal and locks were completed; but since the board of engineers appointed for the purpose will recommend the building by congress of a portage road, the great necessity for action on the part of the state does not now exist. In fact, but for the opposition of our representative in the lower house and of our senior senator, work

by the general government on a portage road would in all probability be now under way. Pursuant to an urgent request from the Oregon executive office, the chairman of the river and harbor committee, at the last session of congress, moved that the sum of \$451,500 be inserted in the bill for a portage road at the Dalles of the Columbia. Our own representative opposed the motion, and thereby prevented that most necessary appropriation. Efforts were then made by him and by our senior senator to secure an appropriation for a boat railway, but without success. A board of engineers, however, was appointed by congress to examine the obstructions at the Dalles and report upon the best method for overcoming the same.

It is reported upon what is deemed reliable authority that such board will recommend a portage road as a preliminary work of improvement. Thus the assertion that the general government would never undertake the building of such a road, made only in the interest of private corporations which did not desire it, is not only completely refuted by the action of the chairman of the river and harbor committee in the lower house, but by the action of the board of engineers appointed to consider the matter. The declaration of Holy Writ that "a man's foes shall be they of his own household" has been completely verified to the people of eastern Oregon by the action of its own representatives in congress regarding the portage road, and it therefore devolves upon this legislature assembly that it shall instruct its representatives in congress to secure the needed appropriation for such road, which with their aid, can easily be procured. The present being the short session of congress, no appropriations for rivers and harbors will be made, and therefore the people of Oregon, thanks to its own representatives, will be compelled to wait another year for such aid. The legislature can, however, meantime afford the people of this state great relief by the enactment of a railroad freight law, by which the excessive charges on our state products and upon our general commerce will be replaced by rates just alike to the carrier and the producer. This is what the people of the whole state, and especially of eastern Oregon, imperatively demand, and this is what the legislature should not fail to do.

THE WILLAMETTE CANAL AND LOCKS.  
The legislature of Oregon in 1870 appropriated \$200,000 to a private corporation in aid of the construction of a canal and locks at the falls of the Willamette river, upon the express condition that "at the expiration of twenty years from the time said canal and locks are completed, the state of Oregon shall have the right and privilege to take and appropriate to its own use forever the said canal and locks, upon the payment to said corporation the actual value thereof at the time of taking and appropriating the same, which shall be ascertained in such manner as the legislative assembly may hereafter prescribe." The twenty years have already passed. The state should now avail itself of its option. A just mode of ascertaining the value of the canal and locks would be to take the language for the last year and find out that sum which at six percent interest would bring the amount represented by a reasonable charge on such tonnage, less the cost of operating the locks and less the amount if any, which would be required to put the canal and locks in ordinary good and complete working order. There can be no objection to this mode of ascertaining their value.

It is a fair and just business proposition. The canal and locks are worth only that sum on which the business through them, subject to reasonable charges, pays a fair interest. Neither will the state, in ascertaining the value of such locks and canal, be required, either in law or morals, to take into consideration any other question than that of their value as the means of transporting freight and passengers. If there be an additional value to them, arising out of a facility which they may have of furnishing water-power, that is an incident which attaches to the property, and not to the ownership and which having alone been appropriated by the state through its gift of \$200,000 to the private corporation building them, it is justly its own, and by its purchase at their real value a return to the state of the amount of the interest on the investment could be assured by the collection of sufficient tolls for that purpose, thus rendering a general benefit. If, however, the legislature should see proper to appropriate the money for the building of roads, there is only one just mode for such appropriation, and that is, to distribute the money to those various counties of this state in proportion to their miles of highway, exclusive of villages and cities.

ASSESSMENTS AND TAXATION.  
The urgent necessity for a change in our laws relative to assessment and taxation has existed for years, and such a change should be effected at this session. The law as it now stands is a penalty on honesty and a reward for rascality, by affording an immunity from taxation to those who will trump up a fictitious indebtedness. No deductions whatever for indebtedness should be allowed; and in order that personal property may no longer shrink its share of public burden, it should be provided that if judgement is procured upon any note which has not regularly been handed in to the assessor, as proven by his required stamp, one half the amount recovered upon such note shall be forfeited to the common school fund for consideration, together with all the facts bearing upon the subject, and after weeks of diligent study and calculation, proposed such a reduction as it deemed would be reasonable and just. The commission may be satisfied that its rates are just, but will the farmers of Oregon be satisfied to pay more than twice as much for the transportation of wheat as the farmers of Iowa pay?

JUST RATES.  
It is to be extremely regretted that the railroad commission did not see proper to prepare, as requested, a maximum rate law based upon the Iowa law, with perhaps a reasonable additional percentage. With its experience it could have formulated a bill that would have been both just to the rail-

roads and to the people. The commission cannot reasonably expect that either the legislature or the people will be satisfied with its slight changes, which appear too much like mere love strokes. Instead of its trifling reductions, which afford no material relief, if the board has adopted the Iowa rates, even with fifty per cent difference on distances in excess of 150 miles, it would have been of great benefit to the people and no harm to the railroads, for the reason that such rates would have stimulated increased production and a marked development of our resources, thereby furnishing the great growth of their business a very material enlargement of their revenues. This legislative assembly ought not to adjourn without affording the needed relief to the agricultural and commercial interests of Oregon by a marked reduction of railroad freight rates.

By reducing the passenger rates on the railroads within the state from four to two and one-half cents per mile, and by the absolute prohibition of all passes except to railroad employes, a great act of justice would be performed, and no hardship would be imposed upon the railroads. As it is now men of wealth and influence are allowed to ride free, and then in order to give the railroad sufficient compensation, the poor are unduly charged. This is an act of great inequality and injustice. No common carrier should be permitted by law to exercise any such unjust discrimination.

MAXIMUM RATE LAWS.  
The enactment of a maximum railroad freight law is urged again, for the fourth time, upon the legislative assembly of Oregon. The unwarranted interference of the federal courts with the rates established by railroad commissioners renders such a law an absolute necessity. During the last summer a federal court has nullified the action of the railroad commission in Texas, following the example of such courts in other states and of the United States supreme court. With a maximum rate law there can be no such interference. The supreme court of the United States (143, U. S. 517) has recently reaffirmed the doctrine laid down in the Granger cases (94, U. S. 113) that "it is within the power of the legislature to declare what should be a reasonable compensation for the services of persons exercising a public employment, and to fix a maximum beyond which any charge would be unreasonable;" and that "for protection against abuses by the legislature the people must resort to the polls, and not to the courts," while at the same time it adheres to the doctrine laid down in the Minnesota case (134, U. S. 418) that the reasonableness of the rates fixed by a railroad commission can also be inquired into by the courts.

The inconsistency of these decisions is in part remedied when they are tested by that sound doctrine of law that a delegated authority cannot be redelegated, which has not yet been stumbled upon by the supreme court. The power to fix maximum rates is an authority delegated by the people under the constitution to the legislature, and therefore, cannot be delegated by it to others. The right to declare what are just and reasonable maximum rates is an undoubted and an exclusive legislative prerogative which cannot validly be delegated to commissioners, nor can it be exercised by the courts without a wanton usurpation of legislative power. Maximum telegraphic rates should also be established. While the postal facilities have been greatly cheapened by the government, the telegraph companies, which, to the disgrace of a professed free and just government, are allowed to exercise a purely governmental function, are taxing our people the most unconscionable rates for the transmission of intelligence. With their cheap poles and wires strung over the entire country their gross revenues are nearly one-third as large as those of the entire postoffice department, with its most expensive and complicated machinery. The postmaster-general of the United States gives as his opinion that "a telegraph company could make a great deal of money on a uniform twenty-five cent twenty-word message to all parts of the country." It is recommended that a maximum rate for telegraph messages within the state be established. If congress will not do its duty to the people by giving them governmental telegraphic facilities, it is incumbent upon the states to protect their citizens from unjust charges, by fixing lawful rates controlling that powerful monopoly.

All municipal governments, by general law, should be given the power to regulate the rates of all monopolies, such as gas, water, telephone, electric lights and street car companies.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.  
One hundred and forty-two offices have been created in this state, exclusive of those pertaining to newly created counties, by the legislature at its last three sessions. The multiplication of offices and the distribution of the various boards of government among various boards and commissions, is one of the vicious tendencies of modern legislation. It appears to be a contagious evil and has become epidemic. The governor of New York one year ago called the attention of the legislature to the growing abuse, and furnished a table