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.

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

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

L. P. Fisher, Newspaper advertising agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized agent. This paper is kept on file in his office.

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

Thursday, October 26, 1893.

It must be admitted that the Van Alen appointment balances the Wanamaker appointment of the Harrison administration. The game up to date is a draw.

It seems not to have dawned upon the minds of some of our friends that the *Evening Telegram* is no longer a democratic paper, if it ever was. It is populistic through and through.

The country seems to be in need of a restoration of parity in its official punishment. The man who steals bread ought to enjoy the same advantages as the man who steals railroads—*World.*

The country press is imposed upon by all classes of people. Even ministers of the gospel attempt to use it for selfish purposes and feel hurt when the editor fails to look at matters through their spectacles.

The speech of Senator Dolph delivered on the 2d and 3d inst. is a strong and forcible reminder to the democratic senators of their duty to the party and to the country in the matter of the repeal of the Sherman law.

Probably no railroad commission of this state has brought forth more condemnation of railroad commissions than has the present one. Why the rates were raised and how it was accomplished by the railroad company we would like explained by the commission.

The passage of the bill repealing the federal election laws by the house has not brought forth the storm of dissent from the press of the country as was brought forth by the passage of the law. This simply illustrates the unity of the people on questions of right.

A pull for McMinnville and all her institutions, by the business men of the city will do more at this time than at any other. McMinnvile will either be a city of the first class or a village in twenty years. The way we go depends upon the business men and citizens. Patronize home people as a starter.

If the ministers of this city who seem inclined to talk newspapers instead of the gospel to their congregations, will please announce in connection with their discourse that the subscription price of the TELEPHONE-REGISTER is one dollar per year, we will feel grateful to them for the favor. For what advertising they are doing for us we extend our thanks. Let the good work go on.

The end of financial legislation is drawing near and the country will have a currency as stable as the mountains, plentiful as the waters of the ocean. From now on the country will galop back to its former condition. Money will become easier and with the ease of money will come an increased price of wheat. Instead of hoarding money and starving people will spend more for their necessities and a few luxuries. Business will develop and it will be possible to borrow money in time of need. Tramps will receive work and prosperity will revive.

The great impelling force behind repeal of the silver purchase law was public opinion. But the two great agencies through which that force was realized in action are Grover Cleveland and the republican party. Without Cleveland in the White House, it could not be done. Without the aid of the republican party in congress, Cleveland could not do it. The country owes equal gratitude to both for saving it from the ignorance and folly of the party one leads and the other combats. It is a curious association, but it has worked immense good.—*Oregonian.*

The silver senators have folded up their tents and departed. The rule of the majority has been established in the senate and the silver repeal bill will come to a vote within a week. The popular demand for repeal has been honored and the silver senators will no longer delay legislation in the face of decreasing prosperity. The silver camp is no longer the governing power in financial matters. Common sense has asserted itself. The people have triumphed. Public opinion is a force in this country once more. Unconditional repeal will be passed by the senate and the house probably within a week. A new financial law will be in operation. The practical working of theories can then be determined.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Why more young men and ladies do not attend the state agricultural college is a question that must be answered by the man who opposes appropriations for educational purposes. While some 250 are attending the college, there are accommodations for 250 more. The college is perfect in all its appointments and when you see young men in the mechanical department hard at work fashioning iron and wood into various useful things, each having a look of earnestness and perfect satisfaction upon his face, one wonders why more of our mechanics do not take this practical as well as theoretical course before going into the world. The man who does not take advantage of opportunities offered is slowly going behind, and the man who starts out in life, without the benefit of college training in his trade, is handicapped. While the agricultural college is all that the title implies, it is more, and is a thorough training school for persons desiring to take up mechanics in all its branches or in one. President Bloss is a cool calculator and has caught the drift of the times. Already in the east the demand for college mechanical training has increased to such an extent that at the agricultural college of New York there are but two students taking the agricultural course. Under the supervision of President Bloss a complete iron and wood working plant has been added to the college and it was indeed a pleasure to see the earnest faced students taking their turn in handling the engine for the generation of power and their turn in caring for the dynamo that furnishes light for the institution. Upon a table stood a small constant current dynamo capable of producing current for 12 16-candle power lights, the work of two students. The entire machine had been constructed in the shops. Forgings were being made that were the equal of the product of expert mechanics. Lathes were being operated and the most difficult work to an uneducated mechanic was being turned out, correct in all its parts, by beardless boys, not yet more than half way through their teens. In the wood working department and in the blacksmith shop the same degree of excellence prevailed, and, while the boys were clothed in overalls and leather aprons and looked as disreputable as any mechanic could desire them to look, it was evident that something else besides their hands produced the symmetrical shapes of iron and wood they were making out. It was the result of practiced hands guided by a properly directed and cultivated mind. At the school the brain is made to bear its best fruit and the experience of thousands of brains is concentrated and given to the young man who applies himself, for the betterment of himself and the world.

THE WEST WILL DESERT.

If this disconnected and uncertain administration of national affairs by the democratic party continues there will be no democratic party in the next campaign. Consolidation of affairs and sentiment is needed at this time if the democratic party is to do the things it has been ordered to do by the people of this country. The start was made in the proper manner and in the right direction, but dissentions have sprung up that have riven the party into a thousand fragments. If matters continue as they are these fragments will disintegrate and it will be an impossibility to unite them in one common mass. A great man is needed in our national affairs at this time more than one was ever needed before, and that he should be a democrat everyone must admit. Unless one turns up with the power to conciliate, to interest the people because of his own greatness and the greatness of his measures for the common good, the west will desert both parties. So long as the west is the home of liberty, the home of Americans, and the birth place of the idea that America is for Americans, it is meet that the country, if it is to be divided, should divide on this line. The west is loyal to the old traditions. They believe in the principles for which their forefathers fought, and are prepared to fight for them again if need be. The west is broad and fertile, and the intelligence of the people is as broad and fertile as the country. Its people believe not only in the true, but in the exact principles of liberty, and will desert any party that attempts to usurp the power of the people in any way, it matters not whether the usurpation comes from the chief executive of the nation or from the halls of congress, from the men they have elected. They are prepared to repudiate any and all un-American ideas and laws and demonstrate through the ballot box their unity and strength on all matters that do not conform to their broad interpretation of American liberty and of a government by the people.

There are agricultural colleges in nearly every state, province, and territory in America, and without exception so far as we know, they are all doing good work. And when more of our young men and women shall have attended these colleges and learned that farming in all its phases is both a science and an art as well as an occupation, fewer farmers and farmers' wives will be found without respect for their calling.—*Hoard's Dairyman.* That's right. And these agricultural colleges should pay more attention to this very matter of teaching that all work is honorable—and farm work as honorable as any other; and that it is more conducive to good health and good morals, and prospectively, at least, more profitable and independent than most other work.—*Statesman.*

Our republican friends, that is, some of the radical ones, insist that the tramp is a product of this new democratic administration. If this is so and they are working men out of employment, then why do they not live for a time at least upon the savings accumulated during decades of republican rule. Is it possible that wages have been so low under high protection's reign that these honest, hard-worked toilers could accumulate nothing for the inevitable "rainy day" of democratic success? This is a problem upon which the editors of our radical contemporaries should set their somewhat erratic but ever active think tanks at work.—*Roseburg Review.*

GRADUATION INCOME TAXES.

Recent Washington despatches indicate very clearly that the project of an income tax is likely to command a much stronger support, both in the ways and means committee and the house, than has been expected.

Properly adjusted, an income tax is an ideal revenue measure. It taxes wealth and not consumption, accumulation instead of industry.

The suggestion of Mr. Whiting, of the ways and means committee, however, if embodied in law, would seriously impair both the productiveness and the ideal justice of the tax. It is his plan to impose the tax at a fixed percentage upon all incomes over $2000, making the rate no heavier upon a great than upon a small income.

But the graduation of rate is of the essence of an income tax, a part of the fundamental idea upon which the tax rests—namely that men should be taxed according to their ability to pay.

A levy of 5 per cent would mean two very different things to the man with an income of $2,500 and the man with one of $50,000. To the one its payment would involve some deprival of the ordinary comforts and necessaries of life; to the other it would not involve even the sacrifice of luxury, but would mean only some small reduction in annual accumulation. Such a tax would be grossly unfair as a distribution of public burdens and very unsatisfactory as a source of revenue.

An income tax should bear very lightly upon small incomes and more and more heavily as incomes become larger and better able to bear it. That principle is accepted wherever the income tax is a part of a scientific system. It is that principle which excepts very small incomes from all taxation. It is right and just and expedient.—*World.*

The eight years' administration of General Grant experienced more cabinet changes than any other in the history of the government. This fact was apparently lost sight of when upon the death of Hamilton Fish some weeks ago it was repeatedly stated that his death left but three suruivors of Grant's administration corps—George M. Robeson of New Jersey, Benjamin H. Bristow of New York, and J. N. Tyner of Indiana. The full cabinet list of the Grant administration is as follows: Secretaries of state, Elihu B. Washburne and Hamilton Fish; secretaries of the treasury, George A. Boutwell, Wm. A. Richardson, Benjamin H. Bristow and Lot M. Morrill; secretaries of war, John A. Rawlins, John M. Schofield, William T. Sherman, Wm. W. Belknap, Alphonzo Taft and J. Donald Cameron; secretaries of the navy, Adolph E. Borie and George M. Robeson; postmasters-general, John A.J. Creswell, James W. Marshall, Marshall Jewel and James M. Tyner; attorneys-general, Ebenezer R. Hoar, Amos T. Akerman, Geo. H. Williams, Edwards Pierrepont and Alphonzo Taft; secretaries of the interior, Jacob D. Cox, Columbus Delano and Zachariah Chandler. Among those of this list who still survive are Judge Williams of this city, Boutwell, Richardson, Bristow, Schofield, Cameron, Robeson, Tyner, Hoar, Cox and Delano. There are possibly others whose political fame has suffered eclipse and the announcement of whose death will in due time recall to the country the fact that they ever lived. The truth is that Grant's administration detracted from rather than added to his political honors, and there are some names and events connected with it that the most sincere friends of the soldier do not care to recall and would fain forget.—*Oregonian.*

In an article on "Speculation and Banking operations," M. R. G. Levy undertakes to prove that an element of speculation enters into all business and exercises human faculties in a perfectly legitimate manner. He who quotes the Greek philosopher Thales, who on one occasion bought up all the olives of his district, his meteorological knowledge having warned him of a bad season. The olives went up, and Thales made money. Certain practical friends appear to have objected to monetary operations as being in themselves unfruitful. Thales laughed and said that the learned man who could reason would come out with a profit. The morality of this answer not being in question, the reader is free to find a Greek "corner" interesting as a matter of history. The real gist of M. Levy's article is that the free play of human intellect on the value of a present or prospective bargain tends on the whole to reduce prices to an average and to diminish the element of chance. He illustrates this opinion aptly by remarking that the French peasant sells his crops with far less risk of local cheating than he could were there no Cour de la Halle, meaning the market price of Paris.

If reports are true the Southern Pacific is desirous of gaining control over the Oregon Pacific railroad. This road is in the hands of a receiver and will be sold during the early part of next month. It will be a sorry day for western Oregon should this occur. The Southern Pacific would then control the entire railroad system of the Willamette valley from the California line to Portland. The maw of the corporation would demand more from the farmer in the way of freight than ever was demanded before and would have a direct and controlling grasp on the prosperity of every farmer, laborer and business man of the valley. To say that that this control would not increase the freight rates, with railroads commissions that are docile and like clay, would simply be arguing for a lie. There is a possibility, however, that the Southern Pacific will not purchase it. The Great Northern management desires a connection with San Francisco and the purchase of the road would give them what they desire, and at the same time save the people of this valley from the grasp of the monopoly that is now not giving them proper consideration because of its power to do otherwise.

"Our up county friends," says a Portland paper, "are attempting to fix up the tickets for our next municipal election." The country newspapers of this state are far more conscientiously edited than is the rag from which the quotation is taken and have no desire to meddle. The tickets of Portland will continue to be fixed by Portland people. Excuse us, we don't care to meddle with such a dirty mess.

There has been much said about the democratic party and the pensioners. Some, perhaps, justly; more, unjustly. On this subject the *Reporter* overreaches itself. In calling attention to a member of Custer post whose pension has been stopped, it conveyed the idea that the present administration was at fault. It is safe to say that the same rules prevail in the department now that were in force under Mr. Harrison. At any rate many pensioners—a member of Custer post among the number—were cut off the rolls in 1892 in the same unceremonious manner as the *Reporter* has stated. Maybe the G. A. R. did not approve these things then any more than it does now. The democratic policy regarding the pension bureau is to give every honest, deserving soldier his due; but to cut off the frauds many whose only claim for a pension is on a plain with that of the Irishman who sent in an application because he had "hurted his back jumping the bounty."

Over 1500 tramps have crossed the California line going south in the past 30 days. Poor California.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned as sheriff of Yamhill county, State of Oregon, will, by virtue of a writ of execution duly issued out of the Circuit court of said county and state, bearing date of October 23, 1893, and to me directed, upon and to enforce that certain decree of foreclosure and sale made on the 26th day of September, 1893, by said court in that certain suit wherein Andrew Full and George Trunk were plaintiffs and William Bond, Hannah Bond, W. T. Shurtleff, Alice O. Shurtleff, Milton Hampton, Mrs. Milton Hampton, J. D. Nash, F. B. V. Nash, J. A. Arment, Mrs. J. A. Arment, Henry L. Clark, Geo. L. Simonds, Elmer P. Dixon, Wiley B. Hastings, J. C. Morris, F. R. McDonald and Yamhill county, Oregon, were defendants, whereby it was decreed by said court that said plaintiffs recover from the defendants, William Bond and Hannah Bond, in United States gold coin, the sum of four thousand and forty-nine dollars and 25 cents ($4,049.25) with interest thereon from the date of said decree at the rate of ten per cent per annum and $300.00 attorney's fees and $97.35 costs and disbursements, and that the real property hereinafter described, be sold, according to law, to obtain funds with which to satisfy said decree, costs and accruing costs, at the courthouse door in McMinnville, in said county and state, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1893, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction for cash in United States gold coin, the following described real premises, towit:

The donation land claim of Edward R. Geary and Nancy M. Geary his wife, claim Nos. 62 and 65, notification No 1176 in townships 3 and 4 south of range 3 W. of the Willamette meridian, in Yamhill county, and state of Oregon, containing 320.92 acres of land (saving and excepting from said premises 80 acres thereof heretofore conveyed to Herman and Annie Kramer by deed recorded on pages 88 and 89 of book "S" of the records of deeds of said county, and excepting, also, from said premises to be sold, as aforesaid, lots 19, 20, 21 and 25 of what is known as Fruitvale Subdivision of land as described on the recorded plat of said subdivision in the public records of said Yamhill county, said lots having been released from the lien of the mortgage deed foreclosed in said suit, and that said real premises will be sold by me at said time and place and upon the terms stated to satisfy said execution and said decree.

Dated October 25, 1893.

W. L. WARREN,
Sheriff of said County.