

# THE OREGON REGISTER.

"A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, AND BY THE PEOPLE."

VOL. VII.

LAFAYETTE, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

NO. 27.

**The Oregon Register**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
—AT—  
LAFAYETTE, OREGON  
—BY—  
**FRANK S. HARDING.**

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
Copy per year, in advance..... \$2 00  
Copy, six months in advance..... 1 00

Entered at the postoffice in Lafayette, Oregon, as second class matter.

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**WASHINGTON LETTER.**  
(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1888.  
Politicians as well as republicans are ungrateful. If evidence of this were needed, it is shown by the contemptible course of the republicans in both houses of the present congress in their cowardly and treacherous treatment of two of the most conservative and fair-minded men in public life—Justice Lamar and Speaker Carlisle.

If possible, Mr. Carlisle has been treated more basely than Mr. Lamar by the shameless demagogues who hold sway in the councils of the demoralized republican party. While they privately admitted the justice of the speaker's claim to his seat, in public they used all their efforts to prevent consideration of the case, even resorting to filibustering, which has never been done before, except when it was apparent that the minority was being deprived of its just rights by tyrannical majority. In this instance, no such provocation was available.

The republicans are fairly chargeable with uselessly wasting two days of the valuable time of congress, though candor compels the admission that the thirty-five democratic absentees were not entirely blameless. Had they been in their seats, the republicans could not have prevented a quorum by declining to vote.

Although the validity of Mr. Carlisle's claim is at last established, the friends of Mr. Thøbe declare that the end is not yet; that the matter must be reconsidered by congress, and that the people will be appealed to for the vindication of their man.

In the ways and means committee the tariff question has not yet been openly discussed, except very briefly, when Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, proposed to present his bill, repealing the tobacco tax. He was summarily suppressed on the plea that specific tariff legislation was not in order until a bill of general character could be framed. From the outset it was plain that there could be no harmony of views between the democrats and the republican members of this committee, therefore the majority have wisely concluded to formulate a bill of their own before submitting it to the consideration of the minority, who will also present a bill. Each evening members of the majority are holding secret conferences and the work is making substantial progress—really it is much further advanced than usual this early in the session.

The main object is to largely reduce the revenue, and the next end in view is to bring the matter home to the people by including in the list as many articles and commodities of common consumption as possible. All interests—manufacturing as well as commercial and agricultural, will be conserved, and a liberal compromise measure is as much as need be expected under present circumstances.

The Blair educational bill, which is some of the unfinished business on the senate calendar, has received a blow from an unexpected quarter. It is from an authority carrying much weight and of special significance, inasmuch as it proceeds

from one who, until recently, was on the United States supreme bench. The allusion is to Ex-Judge Strong, who expresses the opinion that the bill in question is unconstitutional. He also stated it as his belief that the present members of that court hold the same view. No one has so good an opportunity as Judge Strong of being in their confidence.

Senator Cockrell's report of the condition and methods of conducting business in the executive departments of Washington is about ready for submission to the senate. It is the result of an investigation conducted by himself and colleagues of the special committee last summer. It is reported that several bureaux will be unsparingly criticised, and many important changes recommended. It is said the report in reference to the land office will likely cause a sensation.

The new cabinet officers have not yet made any changes, but around both departments it is whispered that Mr. Vilas and Mr. Dickinson will soon begin to make their authority felt in a way decidedly unpleasant to many republicans who have been spared too long.

**W. G. T. U. COLUMN.**  
"FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND."  
Mrs. F. A. Morris, Press Superintendent  
Newberg, Oregon.

From Dr. A. A. Livermore, president of the Unitarian theological seminary: The saloon, salon, in French usage meant something very different from what it has of late years come to mean in our country. There it was the gilded, elegant apartment or hall, in which the gay clubs of society met and the leading wits and ladies of the metropolis held their famous conversations.

But the saloon in America has fallen into a bad sense. It stands for the grog-shop, the low, disreputable haunt of the victims of alcohol. Its wit is slang, its stimulus bad liquors, and its patrons the children of Bacchus. The man without a home, or whose home is repulsive, may think he finds in its rough and ready sociability a comfortable resort, but its steps lead down to injury and death. It stands next to the brothel on the right hand, and the gambling hell on the left, and gives to both a large share of their fatal fascination. The saloon can not be said to have one redeeming feature about it. It helps no cause of human virtue or happiness, but is the enemy of God and man. It is evil, and only evil, and that continually. With these characteristics we may well predict what would be its effects upon the politics of our country.

Its first effect is to sophisticate mens minds as to what constitutes true freedom. Under the pretense of resisting what are falsely called sumptuary laws, it boasts of maintaining the liberty of the citizen, when it really enslaves its victims to a worse tyranny than that of Algiers. The saloon fights against the wholesome laws of restraint that insure true liberty, and binds its deadly chain of habit around its victims from which only death can free them.

Second. The saloon debauches politics by arraying the dregs of society against social order, temperance, sobriety and morality. In the lowest wards of our great cities the saloon is often made the voting station of the precinct where pot-house politicians, ballot-stuffers and pugilists do mostly congregate, hold high revelry, and ply their infernal arts. It is as much as the life of a respectable citizen is worth to cast an honest vote against the dictation of this desperate band of terrorists. The saloon is the kuklux klan of the north, and an equally deadly foe to the purity and freedom of the ballot.

Third. The saloon instinctively allies itself with whatever other mischievous element rules the hour. Be it slavery of old in the south, treason in the civil war, anarchy in Chicago, socialism, communism, nihilism, atheism, irreligion—whatever the serpent raises his head the saloon takes his part.

Fourth. The saloon courts the foreign element in our politics, and divides our political house against itself. In fact it is essentially a foreign institution, the whisky shop of Ireland, and the beer house of London and Berlin, imported into America and having no natural roots in our soil. Go into any town or city, and see who are the patrons of the saloon, and we shall see that it is hatching a dangerous class to true American ideas and institutions.

Fifth. The saloon as a factor in politics in the United States is busy in corrupting the two great parties, republican and democratic, by passing the word along the liquor lines, that this or that man on whichever side, who favors free whisky, shall have the support of the retailers and wholesalers of spirituous drinks. The saloon is the great briber in the political field, and it draws in its retinue an immense army of drinkers, dealers, manufacturers, bartenders, draymen, agents, clerks, landlords, hotel keepers, who profit by the stupendous iniquity. Therefore, the saloon must go. Else morals, liberty, politics, religion, law and order will go from bad to worse. But the saloon will, shall, and must go.

**PATENTS GRANTED**  
To citizens of the Pacific states during the past week, and reported expressly for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, opposite U. S. Patent office, Washington:  
Oregon—M. Jensen, Astoria, can crimper and capper; L. D. Smith and W. A. Olds, Helix, friction fire escape. California—D. M. Denehy, Acampo, sectional weed cutter; D. Goldstein, San Francisco, sample tray; W. H. Shannon, Stockton, railway crossing.

Of course, as everybody understood, the opposition to Lamar's confirmation was an intended dig at the Cleveland administration. If Lamar had not been a member of the Cleveland cabinet, the probabilities are that Edmunds and Sherman and the rest of his opponents would never have thought of offering an objection to his confirmation. They imagined they saw in it an excellent opportunity to make a personal attack upon Mr. Cleveland and to humiliate him in the sight of the whole nation.—*Topeka, Kansas, Capital, (Rep.)*