

# THE OREGON REGISTER.

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

L. VII.

LAFAYETTE, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.

NO. 52.

Oregon Register  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—AT—  
LAFAYETTE, OREGON

—BY—  
FRANK S. HARDING.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
Per year, in advance..... \$2 00  
Per six months in advance..... 1 00

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

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

Grover Cleveland  
President of State..... Thos. F. Bayard  
Secretary of State..... Chas. F. Fairchild  
Secretary of the Interior..... W. F. Vilas  
Secretary of War..... Wm. C. Sledge  
Secretary of Navy..... W. C. Whitney  
Major General..... Don M. Dickinson  
Lieutenant General..... A. H. Guiland  
Judge..... Melville W. Fuller

CONGRESSIONAL.

J. H. Mitchell  
J. N. Dolph  
Representative..... Binger Hermann

STATE.

Sylvester Pennoyer  
Governor..... Geo. W. McBride  
Secretary..... G. W. Webb  
Public Instruction..... E. R. McElroy  
Printer..... Frank Baker  
Judge..... W. W. Thayer  
Judge..... Wm. P. Lord  
Judge..... R. S. Stahlan

DISTRICT.

R. P. Boise  
H. H. Hewitt

COUNTY.

L. Longhary  
J. W. Hobbs  
T. J. Harris  
P. P. Gates  
Wyatt Harris  
F. M. York  
J. E. Cooper  
S. Brutscher  
D. B. Kingery

TOWN.

John Thompson  
Thomas Houston  
M. J. Ranney  
Henry Hopkins  
Z. E. Perkins  
E. Carpenter  
B. W. Dunn  
W. W. Nelson

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing their subscriptions to continue until all arrears are paid.

If subscribers neglect to or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they have directed, they are held responsible for any arrears they may have ordered or discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places with their papers, they are held responsible for the same, and the papers are to be sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to pay for the paper is not a breach of contract, but a breach of the contract of the publisher, and the publisher is not bound to give notice of the neglect of a person to take the paper to the publisher for the subscription.

CHURCH NOTICE.

Services will be held at the following times and places by the M. E. pastor in charge of the circuit:

Sunday—11 a. m. West Chehalis; 3 p. m. Sunday—Lafayette, morning and evening. Sunday—11 a. m. Pike school house; Saturday evening previous, at Anderson's school house.

Sunday—11 a. m. Carlton; 3 p. m. Sunday—Lafayette. Preacher in charge, J. Burt Moore.

PREBYTERIAN SERVICES.

The services will be conducted by Rev. J. C. Michaux, of the Presbyterian church, as follows: Sabbath of each month at Lafayette, and 4th Sabbath at Zena.

Sabbath at McCoy. All cordially invited.

J. Burt Moore,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Newberg, Oregon.

DR. J. C. MICHAUX,

LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Has an active experience of nine years in all the services to the people of Lafayette and surrounding country.

Aug. 21, '87.

T. C. Stephens,

PRACTICAL

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Lafayette, Oregon.

Has a first-class stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and spectacles and sells at unprecedentedly low prices.

Repairs watches, clocks and jewelry with speciality—All work warranted.

Give me a call.

T. C. STEPHENS.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1888.

Senator Gorman, who has just returned from New York, where he went to attend a meeting of the national democratic campaign committee, says the selection of Mr. Calvin S. Brice for chairman of the committee is very fortunate of the democratic party, as he has the brains and ability to do good service in the campaign. Some democrats in congress had been of the opinion that Mr. Brice lacked the experience necessary for carrying on the campaign, but since he is endorsed by an experienced politician as his predecessor, Senator Gorman, everybody is satisfied.

Secretary Vilas has appointed Rev. T. S. Childs, of this city, Major R. B. Weaver, of Arkansas, and J. M. Smith, of Wisconsin, as a committee to negotiate with the Ute Indians in Southern Colorado for their removal to some other reservation.

The president found it necessary again this week to veto a number of private pension bills. As usual his reasons were conclusive.

The conferees on the river and harbor bill are in a deadlock. The house conferees object to the various canal appropriations added by the senate.

The bill to regulate inter-state telegraphy has been favorably reported to the senate.

The fourth annual report of the civil service commission has been placed in the hands of the president. During the year there were 15,852 persons examined; the names of 10,746 were placed on the list of eligibles, and 4,445 received appointments. The report argues against the suggestion that appointments should be apportioned among congressional districts, and recommends the extension of the classified service to embrace employees of the railway mail service, the field employes of the labor and Indian bureaus, and the graded clerks in the several depots of the quarter-master general's office.

There is a rumor here that Representative W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, will decline a nomination to congress. I am told that the reason is, because he wishes to be free to enter Mr. Cleveland's cabinet next March.

It is understood that when the fortification appropriation bill is reported to the house—probably next week—it will appropriate something like \$25,000,000.

In spite of all reports to the contrary, I can officially, so to speak, announce that the president has made no definite plans for a summer vacation, nor will he, until congress shall agree upon a date for adjournment.

Before this letter is in type the Mills tariff bill will probably have passed the house, and the democratic party will have officially placed itself on record as being in favor of revenue reform. The number of democrats who voted against the free wool clause—three—probably represents the number which will vote, against the bill when it is put upon its final passage.

Mr. Randall is improving slowly, and his family hope to be able to carry him to his country residence near Philadelphia in a few days.

## THE FISHERIES TREATY HAS TAKEN UP

A considerable portion of the time in the senate this week. Senator Pugh made a strong and sensible argument in favor of its confirmation, and "Little Billy" Chandler made a speech, composed equally of protection and bloody shirt, against it.

A bill has been passed in the senate appropriating \$35,000 for the erection of a monument in Louisville, Kentucky, to George Rogers Clark, who captured the northwest territory.

The date for the great Cleveland and Thurman ratification meeting in this city has been definitely set, September 7th.

The republicans of the house by their action in refusing to vote Wednesday on the tobacco clause of the tariff bill, left the house without a quorum and caused an adjournment, when it had been arranged to take a recess to an evening session for the purpose of acting upon bills from the labor committee. It is believed it was done purposely.

It is said that republican members of the senate committee on finance already have printed copies of the proposed senate tariff bill.

## QUERIES ABOUT WOOL.

A Nevada correspondent sends us the following communication:

I would esteem it a favor to myself, as well as a matter of interest to your readers, if you would answer the following:

1. What is wool worth in Australia?

2. What is wool worth in England?

3. Why is it that with a duty of ten cents a pound on imported wool, Nevada wool is worth only thirteen cents a pound, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad?

## A SHEEPMAN.

Elko, Nev.

1. Average wool in the grease at Sydney, sixteen to eighteen cents.

2. English wool at London, eighteen to twenty-two cents.

3. Because there is no market for American wool except American factories, as the purchasing power of American factories is crippled by the taxes they are obliged to pay on everything they use, especially the foreign wool which they must have to mix with the native. Suppose the American manufacturer requires one pound of foreign to every two pounds of American wool. His English rival can buy three pounds of wool at twenty cents a pound, or sixty cents in all. To stand on even terms with him in the matter of material the American manufacturer must get three pounds for sixty cents. But this one pound of foreign wool costs him, freight and duty paid, at least thirty cents. That leaves thirty cents for two pounds of American wool, or fifteen cents a pound.

The American manufacturer must have some foreign wool, or go out of business. He does have it, in spite of the duty, to the extent of 114,000,000 pounds a year. By just so much as the tariff makes him pay for this above what his foreign competitors pay, is his power to pay good prices for American wool curtailed.—S. F. Examiner.

The gentlemen who are becoming millionaires by cornering lumber are all campaigning for Harrison and Morton and "protection to American industry."

## NOT A DEAD ISSUE.

Last May the California state republican convention adopted the following plank:

We regard the presence of Chinese in our midst as an evil fraught with most dangerous consequences to people and country alike. We rejoice that our eastern brethren have at last awakened to the curses inevitably attendant upon the admixture of a Chinese with an Anglo-Saxon or English speaking population; and we beg them to heed our warning ere it becomes too late to save the republic from the myriad hordes of Asiatic barbarians that threaten to overwhelm us with their numbers and customs. We demand the unconditional repeal and abrogation of all laws or treaties that permit these Mongolian locusts to land upon our shores, and the enactment of such laws as will speedily rid us of those now here.

Rather strong language to use on a "dead issue," is it not? The Chinese question put a plank in the state and national platforms of the two great parties this year; it comes up in every congress; "Chinese outrages" stain the fair name of the west every little while; there are hundreds of thousands of Chinese in the country; more than six thousand landed on our shores in 1886; eleven thousand in 1887; eight thousand five hundred have already landed this year, and it is believed that the number will reach fifteen thousand by January next. Dead? It is one of the liveliest issues of the day, and the people of the coast are face to face with it.—East Oregon Herald.

## SIX THOUSAND MEN NEEDED.

The secretary of the navy has sent a communication to the senate in answer to a resolution introduced by Mr. Hale showing the full complement of officers and men which will be required for the following new cruisers, gunboats, monitors, etc.

It shows as follows: Chicago, 31 officers and 406 enlisted men; total, 437. Boston and Atlanta, each 26 officers and 286 men; total, 312; Dolphin, 10 officers and 93 men; total, 103. Newark, 31 officers and 359 men; total, 390. Charleston, 30 officers and 314 men; total, 344. Baltimore, 31 officers and 410 men; total, 441. Philadelphia and San Francisco, each 31 officers and 340 men; total, 371. Yorktown, Concord and Bennington, each 17 officers and 194 men; total, 211. Petrel, 14 officers and 131 men; total, 145. Dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, 6 officers and 70 men; total, 76. First class torpedo boat, 4 officers and 18 men; total, 22. Puritan, 25 officers and 196 men; total, 221. Miantonomoh, Ampritrte and Terror, each 23 officers and 177 men; total, 200. Monadnock, 23 officers and 180 men; total, 203. Texas, 30 officers and 400 men; total, 430. Maine, 30 officers and 444 men; total, 474.

In the presidential election of 1872 there were eight states which voted the democratic ticket; in 1876 there were seventeen democratic states; in 1880 there were nineteen democratic states; and in 1884 there were twenty. In 1872 there were thirty states voting the republican ticket, or rejected or stolen; in 1876 there were twenty-one thus categorized; in 1880 there were nineteen; and in 1884 there were eighteen. This is the march of destiny.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## GIRLS AND THE WEST.

We have received the following letter, typical of many that come to this office:

Some time ago I read in Sunday's World "Bill Nye's" advice to young men who are ambitious as to what chances they would have in going west to better their condition. I should like to see a little advice to young women who are also plucky and ambitious and not afraid to work. I read not long ago an article which said "The Lord helps those who help themselves," but in the nineteenth century money and influence are better. Are there any agencies in New York where one could see about getting something to do out west? If you will kindly let me know in Sunday's World you will oblige me and be aiding one who detests idleness. Respectfully,  
Miss SINCLAIR.

No. 23 Duffield street, Brooklyn, July 9th.

We do not know of any such agency in this city, though there may be one. We should, however, advise a young woman to take great care to satisfy herself of the honesty and good character of any such agency, by examining references here and corresponding concerning the western end of the business, before intrusting herself or her money to it.

In regard to the general question, it may be said that the older settled portions of the west—any states this side of the Missouri—are pretty well supplied with young women of their own. There are thousands of well-to-do families at the west that would be glad to get capable and trustworthy girls for housework, under conditions of independence, freedom and decent treatment that are too little known in the large cities of the east. But this is not the sort of a place that many intelligent young women are looking for, even if "plucky, ambitious and not afraid to work." And at the west, as here, the "gentle" positions, the "easy places," are in the proportion of about one to five.

What the farther west stands most in want of is good girls for wives. And as to be the honored wife of a good man is the natural aspiration and the best lot of all women, it is a pity that some practical method cannot be devised of meeting the demand of the west with the supply of the east. Any young woman with enterprise enough to go beyond the Missouri, and knowledge and tact enough to take care of herself for six months, is pretty sure to find a home and a husband, and a chance to do at the best advantage her share of life's work.—N. Y. World.

## 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—A. J. Spicer, Portland, thill coupling; R. C. Redman, Salem, weather strip. California—I. Holliday, San Francisco, brace and bit; P. Portois, San Francisco, wheel guard for railway cars; R. Arnold, Oakland, filter; J. Davy, Oakland, box fastener.

Is a difference of two cents a hundred in the market price of grain of any importance to farmers? The abolition of the duty on bags would mean that much more in the farmer's net returns.