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

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6-The postmaster who neglects to give the legal notice of the neglect of a person to take from the office the paper addressed to him, is liable also to the publisher for the subscription price.

CHURCH NOTICE.

Services will be held at the following times and places by the M. E. pastor in charge of the Lafayette circuit:
1st Sunday—11 a. m. West Chehalis; 3 p. m. Dundee;
2d Sunday—Lafayette, morning and evening.
3d Sunday—11 a. m. Pike school house; Saturday evening previous, at Anderson's school house.
4th Sunday—11 a. m. Carlton; 3 p. m.—6:30 p. m. Lafayette. Preacher in charge.
PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES.
Divine services will be conducted by Rev. City, of the Presbyterian church, as follows:
1st Sabbath of each month at Lafayette.
2d and 4th Sabbaths at Zena.
3d Sabbath at McCoy. All cordially invited.

J. Burt Moore,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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After an active experience of nine years offers his services to the people of Lafayette and surrounding country.
Jan. 21, '87.

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THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Moore, W. AVER & SON, our authorized agents.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1888.

The president returned from his well earned four days' vacation trip in ample time to sign the joint resolution extending the old appropriation bills for thirty days longer, thus disappointing the republicans very much, as they were all ready to raise a cry of neglect of public duties. That is one accusation that no one can truthfully make against Mr. Cleveland. It is doubtful whether this country ever had a president that attended as closely to his duties as Mr. Cleveland, we have certainly not had one since Lincoln.

Senator Beck has given notice that he will in the future object to the passage of any bill. He believes in taking the bills as they stand upon the calendar, and bringing them up in the regular way.

It is now said that the republicans of the senate will not have their substitute for the Mills bill ready before the 20th inst., if they do then. It is further said that they do not propose to attempt to pass a bill at this session, but will only report it, so as to give them a chance to gain votes this fall, by promising to amend it before it is passed, to suit anybody whose vote can be had. The slow and deliberate manner in which the senate committee is acting has gained many believers for the report that no attempt will be made to pass the bill.

Commissioner Colman will probably in a short time be Secretary of the agricultural department an executive department has been favorably reported to the senate, and as there is practically no opposition to it, now that the clause transferring to the agricultural department the weather bureau has been stricken out, its early passage is expected.

One of the president's callers this week was a boy, aged six, named Grover Cleveland Washington.

Representative Mills endeavored to obtain unanimous consent of the house to have August 7th assigned for the consideration of bills from the labor committee, with the exception of the convict labor bill, but there was objection.

A bill has been reported to the senate to give the Richmond, Va., and the Augusta, Ga., expositions the surplus from the appropriation made for the Ohio valley centennial.

The senate has agreed to the resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate our trade relations with Canada.

The senate bill appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue to Gen. Zachary Taylor in this city has been favorably reported to the house.

Representative Bynum, of Indiana, says the senate will not pass the tariff bill, and that while they may be able to agree in committee to the extent of reporting a measure that will please most of the republican senators, it is impossible to please them all, and no bill can be passed without the votes of them all.

Mrs. Cleveland and her mother are at home again.

The house committee on manufactures in their preliminary report

on the trust investigations say that the trusts have been organized carefully so as to avoid the law against conspiracy.

It is generally understood that the river and harbor bill will be signed by the president.

Jimmy Blaine threatens to overshadow Benny Harrison entirely.

Chief Justice Fuller has leased an elegant residence in this city for a long term of years, which he will occupy in September.

Representative McKinley has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Chautauqua society of Atlanta, Ga., some time during this month.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, which has been passed by the senate, has had so many amendments tacked on since it passed the house that when it gets back to that body it will be hardly recognizable.

Representative Outhwaite's bill for the settlement of the government's claims against the Union Pacific railroad has been favorably reported to the senate.

During the temporary absence of Speaker Carlisle Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, has been chosen speaker pro tem.

A TERRIBLE BEAUTY.

A fatal and terrible Algerian beauty named Fatma ben Abelkader, who has had, during an eventful lifetime, seven husbands and nearly double that many lovers, some of whom were murdered at her behest, has just been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude at Oran for infanticide. She was born in 1848, but is still of ravishing beauty. She was first married at the age of sixteen, was divorced shortly afterward, married again and shot her second husband, as she found him engaged in dalliance with a rival. For this offense she was imprisoned for five years and on regaining her freedom she married a Marabout, embarked in politics and incited the tribes to the rising of 1881. When the insurrection was over the fatal Fatma ran away from her Marabout and had in succession four husbands, her seventh one being lucky enough to live to see his dangerous wife sent to prison for a good round period, during which she will be kept carefully out of mischief.—London Telegraph.

BOOMERANG BOOMS.

The residents of Webfoot can thank their lucky stars that Oregon has had no boom like California, to leave it in a deplorable condition. Fictitious values always prove disastrous. A city or county may float for awhile on the high tide of prosperity—but such prosperity is of short duration. Many must reap the result of the whirlwind. A letter from a former resident of this valley vividly portrays the situation: "I am weary of the infernal sleepiness of a dead boom town—a town of empty brick buildings, empty heads and empty pockets. Money is slow in forthcoming; everyone is despondent. A tumble of greatness is imminent. I long to return to the land of plenty—Oregon."—East Portland Vindicator.

In ten years twenty thousand petitions have been filed for divorces. Twenty-four of the applicants had been married fifty years.

A SPEECH BY VOORHEES.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., August 4.—Senator Voorhees spoke at a democratic demonstration here to-night as follows:

"Every movement in the machinery of government set in motion by the republican leaders and managers has been to swell and bloat the gains of the rich and increase the burdens of the poor. The republican conspiracy to fasten the fangs of the money power in the struggling body of American labor took its first great step when, in authorizing the legal tender currency in 1862, the greenback, the immortal and glorious greenback, was discriminated against and made non-receivable for duties on imports and for interest on the bonded debt. No financial measure was ever more oppressive and destructive to the rights of labor in its results than this."

The senator declared that this act enabled the bullionists of Wall street to realize a profit in "naked speculation" with the bonds and currency of the nation of nearly \$1,000,000. "I do not believe any other people on the globe would have submitted unless restrained by force to the monstrous act of congress in March, '69. By one dishonest stroke of a dishonest pen, guided and held by dishonest leaders of a great party, the debt which labor has to pay was swollen 25 per cent."

The speaker then quoted a letter written by John Sherman in 1860, wherein Sherman said: "I think the bondholder violates his promises when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for his bond." Why, asked the speaker, should not the greenbacks come to the front at this time, and all times, when the interests of the laboring classes are under consideration. Persistently stigmatized and caricatured as a rag baby, denounced as dishonest money, a fraud upon the business and commercial world, yet it stands to-day with its purchasing power as great as the brightest gold. "The republican candidate for president suggested in 1878 that an idiot asylum should be erected for the believers in the greenback then, and do now, and I take my place alongside of you, under Gen. Harrison's swelling, intolerant, brutal criticism and denunciation. He canvassed the state in 1878 as the candidate of his party for the senate, as I did as the candidate of mine, and the people of Indiana decided by more than 30,000 majority that he was nearer a financial idiot than I was, and that I should go back to Washington."

Senator Voorhees then entered upon the tariff issue, and recounted the history of modern tariff legislation. No relief, the speaker declared, was offered to labor by the resort to the domestic excise system. On the contrary, this system was made the pretext for a still further encroachment on the part of monopoly and greed against the rights of those who toil. The two acts of congress of 1862 and 1864, by which protective duties were made to ascend to a Pike's peak altitude, were demanded on the express ground that the manufacturer

should be compensated for the amount of his internal tax. On this point the speaker quoted extensively from Senators Morrill, Allison and others. For nineteen years the republican party had caused the people to pay the manufacturer at least a hundred millions a year, in consideration of a tax paid by the manufacturer to the government. The money kings have thus far resisted every effort to reduce the mountainous tariff duties by which they have drained the earnings of the people.

Senator Voorhees then discussed the labor question and the surplus, and declared that the labor interests of the country need in circulation every dollar that can be spared from the expenses of the government, and yet there is piled up, as useless surplus, enough of the people's money to pay down cash more than \$200 for every day since the birth of Christ.

Touching upon the republican internal revenue plank, Senator Voorhees said in this Christian land and age men sometimes spoken of as Christian statesmen have nothing better than free whisky and tobacco to offer the people in response to their cry for relief. The slave holders of the South once belonged to the class which composed the money power, they once were monopolists of cheap, underpaid labor. The most bitter and implacable supporters of slavery thirty years ago were, in fact, the most successful and efficient abolitionist of the nineteenth century. They struck too far, and their blows came back to destroy them, and so it will be with the purse-proud, insolent and misled tax-eaters of the present day. By making no concession to the over-taxed people, and by refusing a single dollar of reduction on the necessities of life, but, on the contrary, insisting that whisky and tobacco should be free, the manufacturers have done more to promote ideas of freer trade in this country in the last few months than the eloquent and gifted tongues and pens of Frank Hurd, Henry Waterson and David A. Wells.

The speaker touched upon the part Gen. Harrison took in suppressing the riots in 1877 and closed by saying that as attorney for Blaine Harrison committed a crime against the state by declaring, in dismissal of the Blaine suit against an Indianapolis paper, that justice could not be obtained in the state.

A sensational dispatch from Australia states that the Chinese emperor has issued an edict to all his subjects in the British colonies to wind up their respective business and affairs within the next three years, and to return to China by the expiration of that period. Taken in connection with the fact that China is building ordinance factories and arsenals and constructing war ships, the inference is that she intends going to war with England as soon as she can prepare for it.

The San Francisco Alta says: "It may be funny or serious, just as you look at it, but it is one or the other. The congressional committee sent to New York to investigate violations of the contract labor law, finds its first duty to be the investigation of Levi P. Morton for importing labor under contract."