

# THE OREGON REGISTER.

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

VOL. VIII.

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CHURCH NOTICE.

Services will be held at the following times:

By the M. E. pastor in charge of the circuit.

Friday—11 a. m. West Chehalis; 3 p. m. same.

Sunday—Lafayette, morning and evening.

Sunday—11 a. m. Pike school house; Saturday evening previous, at Anderson's school.

Sunday—11 a. m. Carlton; 3 p. m. same.

Sunday—Lafayette. Preacher in charge.

PREBYTERIAN SERVICES.

Services will be conducted by Rev. J. B. Moore of the Presbyterian church, as follows:

Sabbath of each month at Lafayette.

3rd and 4th Sabbaths at Zama.

Sabbath at McCoy. All cordially invited.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1888.

Mr. Cleveland returned from a three days' fishing trip in West Virginia this morning.

The senate has increased the amount appropriated by the fortifications bill from \$3,625,000, as passed by the house, to \$5,322,000; and also added a provision under which \$6,000,000 additional may be spent within three years in the purchase of guns.

Controller of the Treasury Trenchholm has gone to New York, where he will, to-night, deliver an address before the Reform club of that city, on "the present aspect of the tariff question."

The democrats in congress propose to make things lively for trusts by introducing separate bills covering the productions of each trust. Senator Reagan has introduced a bill to permit the importation of jute bagging free of duty. In his remarks upon the bill he spoke of the trust which had increased the price of jute bagging, and said that the cotton planters were seriously discussing the advisability of withholding their cotton from the market until something can be done to break down this trust, which has boldly struck at one of the greatest interests of the country—an interest that has no protection and which has to compete in the markets in the world with cotton from other countries. Congress has the power to protect this great industry by simply taking the duty off jute bagging. These and other similar bills will be forced to a vote at the earliest possible moment, as it is the intention of the democrats to force the republicans to put themselves on record in the matter of trusts.

The republicans have not yet recovered from the panic into which Mr. Cleveland's courageous message on the Canadian question threw them. The senators of that party held a caucus last night, to decide upon what they shall do about this question and the tariff, upon both of which they are at sea without rudder or compass. No final agreement was reached, they will caucus again in a few days.

Mr. Cleveland is said to have contributed \$10,000 to the democratic campaign fund. This is worrying the republicans a great deal, but I don't see why. The head of the party certainly has the right to set a good example to the rank and file.

The house has passed the bill providing that all government securities shall be printed in the highest style of art and on hand presses. This does away with the steam plate presses in the bureau of engraving and printing.

The house committee on foreign affairs is engaged in perfecting the bill offered by Representative Wilson, to confer the necessary power upon the president to retaliate upon Canada for her treatment of our interests. The bill will be reported to the house as soon as possible, and it will be passed immediately, as the republicans will not dare to oppose it.

By dint of hard work the house has again had a quorum present this week, but it is not likely to

keep it long. Private business of a political nature will prove to be too much for most of the members.

Many republicans here are of the opinion that the senate will not pass a tariff bill at the present session. Perhaps not, but if it does after all the bluster in which the republican senators have indulged, it will certainly be a remarkable backdown.

Chairmen Barnum and Brice, of the democratic national committee, have submitted to Mr. Cleveland their plan of campaign in detail, and asked him to suggest any changes that he might desire. His reply was that he had no suggestions to make, that the committee were doing everything just as he would have it done.

Representative Crain, of Texas, who was a member of the house committee on foreign affairs in the last congress, says the charge that Mr. Cleveland had changed his position on the Canadian question is absurd. When the so-called retaliation act was passed March 3, 1887, there were two bills, one a house bill, which was endorsed by Mr. Cleveland, and was just such a bill as the president's message now calls for; the other was the milk and water senate bill, which was accepted by the house as better than nothing on the day before the expiration of the session. Mr. Cleveland stood then right where he does now.

A bill has been introduced in the house to define trusts and the punishment of persons connected therewith.

## HOW REPUBLICANS TALK.

Senator Eugene Hale of Maine: "The duty upon salt is now 18 cents per 100 pounds in bulk and 24 cents in sacks. The best Turk's island salt can be purchased at the place where it is produced for from 9 to 10 cents per bushel. Any gentleman here can compute for himself the percentage of duty resting upon this article. I believe there is no one question about which the reflection of millions of people day by day is so decided as it is in declaring that there should be no tax upon this article of salt. I believe this article should go upon the free list; that the monopoly which has obtained heretofore for the Onondaga salt works—as great and complete as any monopoly ever granted by the Tudors in England's most despotic times—ought to cease."

Senator John J. Ingalls: "We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of an impending revolution; the old issues are dead! The people are arraying themselves upon one side or the other of a portentous contest. On one side is capital, formidably entrenched in privilege, arrogant from continued triumph, conservative, tenacious to old theories, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and foreign commerce, and struggling to adjust all values to its own standard. On the other is labor, asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature and subduing the wilderness; labor, starving and sullen in cities, resolutely determined to overthrow a system under which the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer—a system which gives to a Vanderbilt the possession of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and condemns the poor to a poverty which has no refuge from starvation but 'the prison or the grave.'"

## "DEMOCRATS ALARMED."

THEY WILL BE FORCED TO THROW ALL THE BOODLE INTO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—For several days the air around the democratic headquarters has been blue and heavy. Every one in the building was in bad humor, and try as best they could, they could not conceal it. The cause for the recent development of blueness lies in the information which was received from Indiana a day or two ago. Some time ago agents were sent to Indiana to make a careful polling of the state. This was accomplished quietly, cautiously, but thoroughly, and the report was brought to Colonel Brice. It made that gentleman ill, for it showed increased gains for Gen. Harrison throughout the state and insured his carrying it by a good healthy majority. While the canvass of Indiana was being made another one is said to have been conducted in this state, showing also that so far as the national ticket is concerned the state is now republican. But there remains a chance for the democrats to carry it, so their canvass made it appear, if a man is nominated for governor who has a big barrel to put on tap and is willing to pay liberally for the nomination. On the top of this unhappy condition of affairs for the democrats it was given out to-night in political circles that a dispatch had been received from the old Roman hinting that time and money spent in the northwest states by democrats would be simply wasted, for the west and northwest will roll up big republican majorities. Mr. Thurman is coming to this city next week, and he will be exhibited by his managers in the Madison Square garden. According to some well-informed politicians, Mr. Thurman narrows the contest down to this state alone, and has advised the democratic managers to put all their money and work into the east and let the west go.

The above is clipped from the *Oregonian* of September 8th. It was printed as a matter of news just nine days after it was sent out by the associated press, or else it should have borne date of September 8th instead of August 30th. The *Oregonian*, perhaps, became an "organ" of the high (tariff) binders just long enough to play this little trick, and pass it off as "news" of the day. It was a probable clipping. On the day (last Saturday) that the *Oregonian* published this "dispatch" it knew that Mr. Thurman had on the preceding Wednesday made his Madison Square speech in New York and that this so-called telegram had appeared substantially in that paper a week before. Desperate methods to keep up the courage of the tariff "free-booters."

## MRS. CLEVELAND AT CHURCH.

Since her marriage Mrs. Cleveland has joined the church, and she took her first sacrament with the modest Presbyterian congregation which is presided over by Rev. Byron Sunderland. She goes to church regularly, and the storm and the slush do not keep her at home. She sings with the congregation, and when the contribution box is passed around she drops something into it. She has attended some of the church socials, and she is ever trying to do something to make others happy. She dresses

for church with excellent taste, and there is nothing about her air which would lead to the supposition that she thought herself better than the remainder of the congregation.

Mrs. Cleveland is, however, not a religious enthusiast. She is liberal in her views, and she is full of life. She enjoys life, and likes to walk, ride and drive. She is not snobbish. She does her own shopping, and you may often see her in the stores picking out this and that article for her own use or that of her friends. There is nothing supercilious in her treatment of the clerks, and she is in her daily life the same kind woman that she appears at her state receptions.—*The Cosmopolitan*.

## "A DOLLAR A DAY."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR AFFIRM THAT HARRISON SAID IT WAS ENOUGH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—The assertion was made here several times at the beginning of the canvass that General Harrison had made certain statements derogatory to laboring men, which the *Indianapolis Journal* denounced as lies and offered \$2,000 reward for the proofs. The following will explain itself:

To John C. New and Son, Proprietors *Indianapolis Journal*: Your paper upon numerous occasions has contained editorial offers of a reward, in which you state that you will pay \$2,000 for proof that Benjamin Harrison ever said that "One dollar per day was enough for any workingman," and \$1,000 for proof that he ever said "Were I the governor I would force these men back to work at the point of the bayonet"—referring to the railway strikers of 1877.

The executive board of District Assembly No. 106, K. of L., has been directed to write to you claiming the \$2,000 reward upon the following proof herewith submitted:

Isaac Hughes testifies that Benjamin Harrison did say that one dollar per day was enough wages for the workmen participating in the strike of 1877, and that he characterized the strikers as law-breakers unworthy of the title of citizens.

Martin J. Murphy testifies that Benjamin Harrison did say that the strikers had forfeited all claims to recognition by going on a strike; that Benjamin Harrison did get up a military company for the purpose of pursuing the strikers; that some of the strikers received only 90 cents per day; that he claimed the railroad could pay no more; that he said the strikers were not justified in asking for any more, and that \$1 a day was sufficient for a workingman, and that he ought to be satisfied.

Benjamin Sahn says: "I now quote Benjamin Harrison's exact words: 'If I were governor of this state or sheriff of this county I would have every train running if I had to wade in blood up to my finger-tips.'"

Ten similar statements follow. The above letter has been read by the executive board of District Assembly No. 106, K. of L., who have directed it to be forwarded to you, with a request that you reply, saying by what method you will agree to select a committee to examine the original testimony, now in possession of this board.

By order of the executive board, EDWIN F. GOULD, Secretary.

Why don't the republican journals print the above? They double leaded the challenge of the *Journal*, and are now afraid to notice this official acceptance. Even the *Reporter* of this county does not mention this letter.