

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, Grover Cleveland, Of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Allen G. Thurman, Of Ohio.

TARIFF AND WAGES.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston has issued a little slip containing "Twenty reasons why it is not true that a high tariff makes high wages."

1. Because to say that wage-earners as a body can increase their wages by paying high tariff taxes, which fall mainly upon them, is to say that a man can increase his wealth by picking his own pocket.

2. Because the value of wages consists not in money, but the articles which money buys, and the express object of a high tariff is to make these articles dear, thus decreasing the real reward of labor.

3. Because the high tariff policy, while taxing the wage-earner upon nearly everything that he has to buy, gives him no protection upon the only thing he has to sell. We have free trade in human labor.

4. Because wages represent the wage-earner's share of what he himself produces, and are high or low according as his production is large or small.

5. Because the wages of even the one wage-earner out of ten claimed to be "protected" are determined by general causes rather than by the tariff.

6. Because if a high tariff raises wages at all, its first and greatest effect must be in the "protected" industries, whereas the rate of wages is considerably lower in these industries than in the unprotected ones.

7. Because the high rate of wages in the United States is due to other causes than a high tariff, such as the extent of unsettled territory, the large returns of agriculture, the natural resources of the country, the extensive use of improved machinery, the intelligence and energy of the working population and the greater efficiency of their labor.

8. Because at least nine wage-earners out of every ten in this country are engaged in occupations not subject to the competition of foreign importations, so that the rate of wages which they receive cannot be in any degree dependent on a high tariff.

9. Because a high tariff upon raw materials raises the cost of manufacturing, restricts the market for goods, and prevents the manufacturer from paying as high wages as he would have to if his materials were free.

10. Because the rate of wages increased faster in this country in the low tariff period between 1850 and 1860 than it ever has since under a high tariff.

11. Because wages were high in the United States compared with those in other countries before it ever had a high tariff or any tariff.

12. Because China for thousands of years has enjoyed the full benefits of high tariff "protection" while her wages for skilled labor are 20 cents a day, and Chinese immigration in search of higher wages has become a menace to American wage-earners.

13. Because there are greater differences between rates of wages paid in different parts of this country, all subject to the same high tariff, than between rates of wages in Massachusetts and in England.

14. Because the rate of wages has increased from 50 to 100 per cent in England since she abandoned the high tariff policy, and because her wages are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than in the high tariff countries of continental Europe.

15. Because a high tariff fosters trusts and other combinations of capital for raising the price of everything but labor, and destroys that competition for labor between different employers which is the great agency in raising its wages.

16. Because if the manufacturer really believed that a high tariff compelled him to pay high wages, he would be a low tariff man.

17. Because the manufacturer does not raise his rate of wages when he gets a higher tariff duty upon his product; the manufacturer who makes large profits out of the tariff can undoubtedly pay high wages, but he doesn't.

18. Because the average amount of wages paid by the "protected" manufacturer in the production of \$1 worth of goods is less than 20 cents, while the average tariff tax is 47 cents, leaving 27 cents for the profits of the manufacturer and the extra cost of raw materials due to the tariff.

19. Because the theory that a high tariff makes high wages is principally advanced to men who have never shown any sympathy with legislation to promote the welfare of the wage-earners, by doctrinaire protectionists, political partisans, and manufacturers who have a selfish interest of their own.

20. Because this theory is opposed by the democratic party, made up principally of wage-earners, and ever seeking to promote their true interests.

THE MAN HIMSELF.

President Cleveland's letter of acceptance will be worth thousands of votes to the democratic party, not merely because it is an unanswerable statement of democratic principles, but because it will reach multitudes of readers who do not usually see anything but republican arguments. Every journal in the country must publish the letter as news, and after that it matters little how ingeniously they try to explain it away. The mischief is done. No man open to conviction can read this clear, honest profession of faith without being impressed by the reasonableness of it, and desiring to learn more.

This second message will have one result which perhaps the writer did not anticipate. While earnestly directing the attention of the country to the dangers of tariff oppression, pauper immigration and trusts, President Cleveland has unconsciously fixed the public regard upon himself. The campaign so far has been almost entirely impersonal. With the tremendous issue of tariff reform flung suddenly down upon the field, the merits of candidates have been almost forgotten. But the country will remember, now that it is electing a president to administer the affairs of the government, and that those affairs have never been so honestly and effectively administered within the memory of the present generation as under the quiet man who deliberately renounced a certainty of reelection for the sake of furthering a reform which nobody else had the courage to undertake.

At any other time Cleveland's administration would be platform enough to insure a victory. It would have been this time had the president chosen to have it so. The air of Washington has been purified; rings have been destroyed; the navy is being honestly rebuilt; the public lands have been redeemed from predatory corporations. Even the discussion of the tariff will not force these things entirely out of the public mind.

The people must prove that they can appreciate faithful and unselfish service. A failure to re-elect Grover Cleveland would be a notice to all future presidents that timid routine work is more popular than devotion to the public good.

Let Cleveland's majority be so great that not a trust in Blaine's circle can miss the meaning of it.—S. F. Examiner.

Nina Van Zandt, the young woman who was married by proxy to August Spies, the Chicago anarchist, has taken off mourning and has gone back into her circle of society. The Chicago Herald says that she is once more the bright, sunny, happy girl that a good many remember her to have been before the cloud of anarchy passed over her life. She speaks and writes fluently English, French, German and Italian. She has become reconciled to her rich aunt in Pittsburgh, and will not be disinherited, as was expected.

While we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet, as a means of protection to our workmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.—President Cleveland, in Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1888.

Senator George created consternation among the republicans of the senate when he offered an amendment to the very wild bill against trusts which the republicans of the finance committee had agreed to report to the senate, making it the duty of the president, when satisfied that the price of any article of merchandise is raised in consequence of agreements or combinations, to issue his proclamation suspending temporarily the collection of import duties on each article. This was further than the republican trusting senators wanted to go, and Senator Hoar unbent himself to howl against placing such a vast amount of power in the hands of the president. The people of this country had much rather give the power to the president than to have it wielded by the thieving trusts as they are doing now.

Harrison was very unfortunate in having his letter of acceptance come so close to Mr. Cleveland's. It invited comparison between the two documents, and the comparison was anything else than favorable to Harrison. As one witty congressman expressed it, "it was like comparing a tallow dip to an electric light." Harrison swallowed the whole Chicago platform, but it is evident that the "free whisky" paragraph went against the grain, for he apologizes for saying that there is no likelihood of its adoption for a long time to come. He acknowledges that a revision of the tariff is needed, and yet he and the republican party are opposing the Mills bill which only makes a fair revision of the war tariff. In regard to trusts, Harrison agrees with the Chicago platform and not with Blaine, at least he says he does, but what a republican says about trusts must always be taken with a grain of allowance. Harrison's letter on the whole is regarded here as very weak, and is not calculated to gain any votes for his party.

Mr. Cleveland's ringing letter of acceptance has made a tremendous impression here. Many democrats consider it the strongest and best letter of acceptance ever written. It shows Mr. Cleveland to be firm in his intention of having taxation reduced in this country to the extent necessary to economically administer the government.

The house has reduced the appropriation for reclaiming the arid regions from \$250,000 to \$100,000. The senate committee on foreign relations have hung up the retaliation bill for the present.

The republicans are getting a good deal of consolation out of the fact that they succeeded after great efforts in holding their own in Vermont and Maine. They will discover in November how very foolish they were to think of defeating Cleveland on tariff reform.

Blackguardism seems to be on the increase among the republicans in the senate. The latest offenders are Messrs. Blair, Hoar, Spooner and Mitchell.

Senator Quay came over from New York this week to try to persuade the republican senators to take his advice and not attempt to pass a tariff bill at this session. He has made some converts, but whether enough is somewhat doubtful. The impression among those who ought to know, is that an attempt will be made to pass the bill, if they can ever succeed in getting it reported to the senate. The time set for its report has now gone by. Now they say it will be reported next week.

A naval officer is authority for the statement that the new double turreted monitor Puritan which is being built at Chester, Pennsylvania, will, when completed, be able to disable and sink in fifteen minutes the strongest ironclad afloat. If this be so, about a dozen Puritans would be good things for Uncle Sam to have around.

Senator Beck is seriously ill with an affection of the heart. He has by his physicians orders been compelled to give his congressional duties up for the present session. His loss will be severely felt if there is a tariff debate in the senate as he was expected to lead the democrats in their attack upon the republican tariff bill. It is hoped that perfect rest will restore his health.

The democrats of the house will shortly hold a caucus to determine what action they shall take on the adjournment question.

Republican office-holders in the departments here have received circulars asking them to contribute to the republican campaign fund.

How's that for cheek?

Speaker Carlisle expects to go to Kentucky to-morrow. While there he will probably make a few speeches to help the good cause along.

Several bills have been introduced which are aimed at the cotton-bagging trusts, and it would seem to be almost certain that some of them must pass. All they want is an opportunity, as everybody seems to be opposed to this trust.

The senate has not yet disposed of the Chinese exclusion bill. If one-tenth of the bills introduced against trusts could become laws we would never hear of another trust.

An immense ratification meeting, presided over by Speaker Carlisle, was held here Wednesday evening. It was attended by many congressmen and officials, and the enthusiasm was something marvellous.

Governor Hill's nomination by the New York democrats gives so much satisfaction to the democrats in congress. They remember that it was Cleveland and Hill who carried New York by 190,000 majority.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"For God and Home and Native Land."

Mrs. F. A. MORRIS, Press Superintendent, Newberg, Oregon.

WEST POINT AND WINE.

Interesting news comes from West Point during the late commencement season. It has been for many years a custom with the third class of the Military academy to dine together at a New York hotel before departing for the summer vacation. The question arising whether they should have wine at the banquet this year, a majority of the class voted no. The minority refused to submit and decided to have a dinner by themselves, at which any one could have all the wine he wished. The minority, in so deciding, gave a valuable temperance lesson to their fellow students, who may fairly infer from their actions both the strength and the lowering influence of the wine-bibbing habit. We all know what kind of a boy it is who, when a decision goes against him in a game, throws down his bat and moves sulking away to the nearest fence, saying, "Then I won't play!" This action of the minority calls to mind the familiar scene of the playground. An important question was put to the vote of the whole class, every member having a chance to support his opinion by argument. The question is decided in the negative, whereupon the minority abandon the caucus. They won't play. "And how they must love their wine, these cadets of the third class! Friendship, class feeling, the habit of companionship for years. The respectable custom of their institution, the joy of the parting feast; all these together cannot outweigh the adherence to a dangerous social custom. What a melancholy confession, too, did the minority of the third class make by this withdrawal from their fellow students. Their action implied a doubt if they could, without stimulation, make themselves agreeable to one another. They said by their action, "We are dull, heavy fellows, deficient in wit, humor and the natural vivacity of youth." To get up even the rude semblance of good fellowship we must become stimulated, perhaps semi-delirious, with wine." The vote of the majority affords the country a pleasing assurance that West Point, too, feels the impulse which has abolished the "wine parties" from English Oxford and Cambridge, and made the best American colleges practically unanimous for the principle of total abstinence. The use of wine by a young man is a confession of insufficiency and inferiority.

A noted Sunday school worker, living in Kansas, was once asked to talk to the children of a Sunday school on the subject of temperance. He is very earnest in the cause, and wears a bit of blue ribbon as a badge of his principles. Rising before the school, he pointed to his bit of blue ribbon and said: "Now can any of you children give me a reason why I am not a drunkard?" There was no reply for a moment; then a childish voice in the rear of the room piped out: "Cause this is a prohibition town."

Republicans are making a note of the fact of Harrison's lengthy announcement, but it doesn't set well with them.

NEW TO-DAY.

Adjournment of Circuit Court.

R. P. Bales, judge of third judicial district, regularly opened the circuit court for Yamhill county at Lafayette on Monday, September 24, 1888, and on account of the smallpox in different parts of the county adjourned the term until Monday, December 17, 1888, at which time and place it will convene again.

A STORY OF GENERAL FISK.

A good story of undoubted authenticity is told of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. His relations to President Lincoln were those of warm and close friendship. He enjoyed the perfect confidence of his big-hearted president, and always had his ear, even when the most important matters of state were under consideration. One day, during the darkest hours of the rebellion, when death was the penalty for desertion, he stood with a number of others in the ante-room, waiting for a hearing with the president. The announcement was sent out by Mr. Lincoln that he would see no one on that day. Gen. Fisk noticed an old man tottering with age and care, who was overcome with grief at the announcement. In the kindness of heart the general asked him what he could do for him. The broken-hearted old man poured out to him a tale of woe and misery that would touch the most adamant of hearts. One of his sons had been wounded in the Union army, and after days and weeks of lingering, during which time his brother, a mere lad, had nursed him, his strength gave out and he died. The remaining son, sick, discouraged and worn out with watching, deserted, but was captured and ordered to be shot. For days the old man had been seeking admission to the president with a petition for a pardon, but now he felt that his last chance for saving his son was lost. He was uttering his heart's sorrow. The sympathetic heart of Gen. Fisk was touched, and taking a piece of paper he wrote on it, "For my sake hear this man," and signed his name. The old man was admitted; and President Lincoln glancing at the petition referred it to Secretary Stanton. "Oh, it is too late, too late!" sobbed the disconsolate father, falling upon Mr. Lincoln and weeping like a child. The affairs of state had to wait, the heart of the president could not stand to witness the old man's sorrow, and across the petition was written the one word that saved a life and brought happiness to the aged father's heart, "pardoned."—Ex.

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Everything Dear to the Feminine heart, and USEFUL To man, woman or child can be procured At Bedrock Prices, And all from One Firm, whose name is a warrant in itself of Fair Treatment and Square Dealing. Our Spring Stock is now in and we invite intending purchasers to give us a call and examine our goods at prices Produce taken in exchange for goods, for which we will pay all the market will justify.

Lafayette, Oregon.

Stoves and Tinware!

R. P. UNGERMAN, HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND well selected stock of Stoves and Tinware, and proposes to sell cheaper than any house in the country. Everything kept on hand, and repairing done satisfactorily, and without delay. Sept. 23, 1888. LAFAYETTE, OREGON.



I have just received a Full and Complete Line of these SHOES, guaranteed to be the best and cheapest in the market. ALSO—A full line of C. M. Henderson & Co's Gents' Boots and Shoes, and Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

A FULL LINE OF General Merchandise, At Extremely Low Prices.

W. A. HOWE, Carlton, Oregon.

The Lafayette Shoe Store!

Are now receiving SUPERIOR Goods in Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes and Slippers. It carries the Best Fitting Goods and Is the Place where Gents, Youths and Boys can find anything in boots and shoes that you want, and prices as low as you are paying for poor cheap goods. You have to throw away before you get them well broke to your foot. It is the best place. To go for Foot wear in Yamhill County. Harris & Hancy.

You Must READ

The Papers if you neglect it you will often miss glorious opportunities to spend your money judiciously and secure rare bargains. For instance, we are advertising

Our Advertisement

To-day, because we have just opened several cases of goods and in order to make sure of a quick sale, we are marking them at the lowest possible prices. If we did not advertise you would never know of it. Now that you do know, give us a call.

Geo. W. Burt, PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, McMinnville, Oregon.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Southern Pacific Company's Lines THE MOUNT SHASTA ROUTE!

TIME BETWEEN Portland and San Francisco 39 HOURS!

California Express Trains Run Daily BETWEEN PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO

LEAVE PORTLAND. ARRIVE. Portland, 7:00 pm San Francisco, 7:45 am San Francisco, 8:05 pm Portland, 10:50 am Local Passenger Daily, except Sunday.

LEAVE PORTLAND. ARRIVE. Portland, 8:05 am Eugene, 2:40 pm Eugene, 9:00 am Portland, 3:45 pm

Pullman Buffet sleepers, Tourist Sleeping Cars. For accommodation of Second Class passengers attached to express trains.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division from foot of F street.

WEST SIDE DIVISION Between Portland and Corvallis. Mail Train, Daily except Sunday.

LEAVE PORTLAND. ARRIVE. Portland, 7:30 am Mt. Joseph, 10:05 am St. Joseph, 10:30 am Corvallis, 12:25 pm Corvallis, 1:30 pm St. Joseph, 3:32 pm St. Joseph, 3:50 pm Portland, 6:15 pm

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific.

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R. KOELER, Manager. E. R. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agt.

Narrow Gauge System.

Oregonian Railway, L'd. Line. Portland & Willamette Valley R'y

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LEAVE PORTLAND. ARRIVE. Portland, 10:30 am Astoria, 7:30 am Dundee, 12:45 pm Sheridan, Jan 11 36 am Lafayette, 1:15 pm Lafayette, 1:55 pm Sheridan, Jan 3 22 pm Portland, 1:25 pm Astoria, 6:20 pm Portland, 8:45 pm

LEAVE LAFAYETTE. ARRIVE. Lafayette, 6:30 am Portland, 10:10 am Portland, 5:15 pm Lafayette, 9 pm

For further information apply to the Company's Agent at Lafayette, or address General office, corner Second & Pine Sts., Portland, Or.

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