The Oregon Register

FRANK S. HARDING, PUBLISHER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1888.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Grover Cleveland,
Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Allen G. Thurman,
Of Ohio.

NARROW GAUGE EXTENSION.

The question of extending the narrow gauge railroad from Airlie to Yaquina bay is now being agitated by farmers and business men of Polk county. Their object in bringing this project to the notice of the public is to secure concert of action on the part of all interested. The advantages to be gained by the farmers and shippers along this line are worthy of thoughtful attention. San Francisco is the real produce market of the whole Willamette valley, and any scheme that promises to reduce the freight on that produce should receive substantial encouragement by those who hope to be benefitted thereby. Polk county is not alone interested in this scheme to reduce freight charges and save money to the pockets of farmers and others; Yamhill is not too far off to receive a fair share of these savings, and it would be a good move to join the friends of Polk in giving this project a good start. A public meeting to be held at Dallas at a future day is being urged, and an invitation will be extended to all who may be interested to attend and take part in the deliberations. There is not a farmer or merchant in the southern portion of this county who should not interest himself in this matter, and an opportunity is now given to manifest such interest. An exchange of views on this subject is invited through the columns of this paper.

THE BANK DEPOSITS.

The republicans following the cue of Blaine are telling that Secretary of Treasury Fairchild is depositing pulic money in banks controlled exclusively by democrats. There could not be a more silly and stupid thing told. In the first place there is not nearly so much public money in private hands now as there was under the administration of President Arthur; in the second place it is not true that there is any partiality shown on account of politics, race, color or previous condition of servitude. The Indiana *Sentinel* shows that there are at the present time $1,141,000 of government moneys on deposit in national banks in that state, of which amount $862,000 are deposited in four "republican banks," the balance, $279,000 are in two "democratic banks." Any national bank in this country can get a deposit of government money by making the proper application and furnishing the required security. Let the truth be told, and keep tariff reform in mind.

Judge Thurman, notwithstanding the misgivings of the republicans, has stood the trials and excitement of a very lively and interesting campaign remarkably well. He has made speeches in several states, and held receptions without number. It is fair to presume that in the event of his election the United States senate will have the pleasure of his presence for the full term. There is hardly a doubt, however, of the election of Cleveland and Thurman.

The cry that the war tariff is still in force is bosh. The tariff has been revised several times since the war closed. It may need further reduction. If it does, it must be reduced along protection instead of free trade lines.—*O. C. Enterprise.* The revisions since the war have generally been in the interest of the classes and against the masses. Now it is proposed to change the programme and give the people a chance.

Judging from President Cleveland's own words, we gather that he is for taking the duty off from raw materials and from articles that go to build a single ship—a departure which would convert America into a formidable competitor of this country, both in shipbuilding and in the carrying trade.—*London Shipping World.*

Editor DeYoung said last June that "no man with Harrison's Chinese record could carry the Pacific coast." This prophecy will prove correct, with the exception of Oregon.

Last Wednesday Supt. Downing, of the Oregon penitentiary, received from Washington the pardon of a United States prisoner confined there since 1885. "After reciting the reasons for granting the pardon," says the *Statesman*, "the president concludes: 'Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, in consequence of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said Robert Maher a full and unconditional pardon of the unexecuted portion of his sentence.' Then follows the signature, 'Grover Cleveland,' in the president's characteristic chirography. The form of the pardon was evidently made out by a clerk; but its wording doesen't seem to have suited the presidential idea of finished diction, for the words 'of the unexecuted portion of his sentence,' did not appear in the original, but are added by an interlineation of Cleveland's own writing. No better example of his well known scrupulous attention to the details of the minor affairs of his great office could be afforded." It has ever been President Cleveland's rule to see that all things are just right before they leave his hands.

There is no tariff on the laboring man's sweat. There is no tariff on the importation of men who come into open competition with the American workingmen. The capitalist goes into the open markets of the world and employs the labor at the lowest price for the American wage earner stands in the open market with the million of men who are seeking a livelihood, and there is no tariff that protects him.—*Corvallis Times.*

Senator Stanford, of California, who is one of the owners of the Southern Pacific railroad system, contends that there are less desirable classes in our midst than the Chinamen, and points to Irishmen. Every workingman should stand by Cleveland and the Scott exclusion law, and do so next Tuesday.

RELEASING THE SURPLUS.

The *World* has never believed that a secretary of the treasury should have the power to handle an enormous surplus at his discretion.

But congress has given the secretary this authority, and by refusiug to stop the accumulation of a surplus has forced that official to adopt the only two ways open to him for releasing some of the money, as the sole alternative to a financial panic.

Mr. Blaine criticises Secretary Fairchild for depositing some of the surplus in national banks, where it "draws no interest." Mr. Blaine is nothing if not disingenuous. He knows that the money could not earn interest for the government anywhere. He knows that the secretary has bought since April bonds to the amount of over $73,000,000, paying $13,000,000 in premiums. And he knows, for Secretary Fairchild has so stated, that the money deposited was given to any bank that would put up the security for it, irrespective of politics and without partiality.

John Sherman, when secretary of the treasury, deposited in designated banks—almost wholly republican—a third more than Secretary Fairchild has now placed within reach of business men. Did Mr. Blaine object then? Never a word! —*N. Y. World.*

O. & C. WEST SIDE.

Why this enterprise, so important to the people of this city, has not been completed many years ago, we suppose is owing to the comparatively undeveloped condition of the country through which it is to pass, and to the fact that the main line was sufficient for the accommodation of all. But the rapid way in which this region is filling up with people makes the demand for the completion of that division very urgent, and now that the O. & C. is in the hands of the Southern Pacific it is probable that so small and yet so important a gap in their road will be closed in a short time. In fact, we believe, and have cause to believe, that in the early spring the work of completing the division will commence, and that by the first of July next, it will be brought to a junction with the main line at this place. It is sure to come, and that within a few months, and when it does come it will inaugurate a season of prosperity for this city such as no place in the Willamette valley has ever had before.—*Junction City Pilot.*

ABOUT WOOLEN MILLS.

A writer addresses a letter to the Salem *Statesman*, which we take pleasure in reprinting as follows:

I note you declare your favorite project of a woolen mill at Salem would be destroyed by the election of Cleveland. Others familiar with the business hold contrary opinions. Jesse Metcalf of the Woonsocket mills, Providence, Rhode Island, is among the largest manufacturers of New England. Some of the papers reported that he was alarmed over the Mills bill, and had stated that he expected to reduce the wages of his operatives if it passed. A friend asked him to give the facts about the matter, and I cut the following from his reply:

"I never said that I expected a reduction of wages under any circumstances. I am certainly in favor of the Mills bill and of free wool. Under the present tariff we have practically free trade in our spring goods, and yet we continue to run, and at a small profit. With free wool and 40 per cent duty, we should have all the protection that the most selfish interest ought to ask for, and far more than the consumers ought to grant us. More than that would be a premium on ignorance and laziness. * * * With free wool, we have not half enough machinery in this country to supply the demand for goods, and certainly we could not expect lower wages with such an increased demand for labor as would result. In the event of the passage of the Mills bill I have promised the president to erect a new mill, as I can conceive of no more profitable investment for our stockholdes."

This is no campaign talk, but it is business by one who understands the business he is talking about.

In 1870, Senator Allison, of Iowa, the author of the senate tariff bill just reported to that body, was a member of the ways and means committee of the house, and in a speech upon the subject of the tariff spoke as follows:

"I will say with regard to the duty on wool and woolens that I regard it not as an intentional fraud, but as operating as though it were a fraud upon the great body of the people of the United States. I allude to the woolen tariff—a law the effect of which has been to materially injure the sheep industries of this country."

In the same speech Mr. Allison remarked upon the home market idea as follows:

"But I am told that we must legislate so as to furnish a home market for our agricultural products, and that this can only be done by high tariff. Anyone examining the subject will see that our agricultural products increase more rapidly than our population, so that if we do not export these products in their natural condition we must do so by converting them into manufactured articles, and export the articles. But this cannot be done under a high tariff, for all nations will buy manufactured products where they are the cheapest and the nation selling the cheapest will control the market. This rule excludes our highly taxed manufactures, made from highly taxed materials, from the markets of the world, although we have natural advantages possessed by no other nation."

Mr. Allison proceeded to show that the high duties on wool and woolens injured the sheep raiser as well as the manufactures, and that under the operation of those duties mills engaged in manufacturing fine woolens "had been compelled to abandon business or manufacture the coarsest fabrics." Mr. Allison would now increase a system of taxation he then so vigorously denounced. The demands of the party are thus exacting, but they cannot destroy the truth or force of past utterances. B.

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—Wm. L. Gilson, McMinnville, grain separator; J. W. Suprenant, Astoria, cut off sawing machine; Samuel J. Myrick, Helix, grain header. Washington territory—W. A. Ladd, Colfax, whiffletree hook; L. O. Lander, Tacoma, jack; S. J. Saxon, Colfax, fence post. California—Patrick F. Dundon, San Francisco, steam boiler; D. B. Rowland, Mt. Shasta, vibrating propellor for boats; G. W. Starr, Grass Valley, concentrator.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1888.

Representative S. S. Cox made a personal explanation in the house regarding the charge made by the New York *Tribune* that he had been sending campaign documents, other than portions of the *Congressional Record*, through the mails under his frank. Mr. Cox pronounced his signature on the package in possession of the *Tribune* a forgery, and stated that he had always been particular in franking documents, as he had opposed the restoration of the franking privilege. Mr. Cox also read the report of the postoffice inspector, who made an investigation, which shows, first, that the indorsement of the name of S. S. Cox was a forgery; second, that S. S. Cox did not authorize the use of his name; third, that it did not appear that the package was authorized to be mailed by anyone either at the national or state democratic headquarters in New York; fourth, that the investigation as to who forged the signature of S. S. Cox is practically defeated by the attitude of the *Tribune* in refusing to deliver up the package in which the forgery appears. Mr. Cox then mentioned the fact that unfrankable matter had been sent through the mails under the franks of Representatives Hovey, of Indiana, and Kean, of New Jersey, and Senator Quay. Mr. Cox stated that he brought the matter before the house with a view to having some action taken which would prevent this violation of the franking privilege in the future. Mr. Cox, who has just returned from New York, is perfectly delighted with the political situation. He said of New York: "The democratic vote has largely increased by the very heavy registration. It is impossible to predict majorities, but Mr. Cleveland will have a good one. The vote will be much heavier than in 1884. There will not be any appreciable amount of trading. Cleveland and Hill will get the full vote, the mayoralty squabble will not hurt them."

Senator George, who recently gave notice that he intended calling up his motion to discharge the finance committee from further consideration of the bill providing for the use of hand presses only in the printing of government notes and securities, and to pass the bill, has announced that at the suggestion of the plate printers he will allow the matter to go over for the present.

Senator Allison has offered a concurrent resolution for a congressional recess from Saturday to November 19th. There are quite a number of senators who favor a regular adjournment, but it is probable that the recess will be taken.

Secretary Vilas has found it necessary to use some very plain language to the sixty Sioux Indian chiefs, who have been in Washington nearly a week. They came here to state their objections to the treaty by which it is proposed to sell 11,000,000 acres of their reservation. Their principal objection was that of the price—50 cents an acre—was not enough. The president then authorized Secretary Vilas to say to them that if they would accept the treaty he would recommend to congress to so change the act as to prescribe that all the land taken during the first three years shall be paid for at the rate of $1 an acre; all in the next two years 75 cents, and after that 50 cents an acre. The Indians were asked to accept or reject this proposition, but they refused to do either until they could consult their people. Secretary Vilas told them they must decide the matter or he would end the whole negotiation.

Senator Cockrell, in his speech on the tariff, made the republicans squirm as he poured vollies of sarcasm into their ranks. In describing the republican tariff bill, which proposes to increase some rates and reduce others, he called it a "double-edged sword, keen on both sides. There was a 'fat' to be 'fried' out of the manufacturers; those on whose goods the duties were raised were to be forced to contribute to the republican campaign fund in order to keep them up, and those on whose goods the rates were reduced, were also to be forced to contribute so as to have the rates increased." He charged that the bill, instead of being pressed into its passage was kept open with the object of thus 'frying the fat' out of the manufacturers." "And rumor hath it," he added, "that the frying pan was kept not far from the room of the senate financial committee, so that when the manufacturers go there to make their statements, they also have an opportunity to visit the frying pan."

NEW TO-DAY.

Public Sale!

I, the undersigned, will sell at Public Auction at my farm, three miles west of Amity, on

Saturday, Nov. 3, 1888,

The following desribed property, to-wit:

One wagon; 1 binder; 1 Champion mower; 1 4-section iron harrow; 2 plows; 1 Monitor drill; 1 hack; 1 cart; 2 brood mares; 4 geldings; 3 two-year olds; 5 yearlings; 4 cows—one milch cow and 3 dry; 5 calves; 6 brood sows; also 3 set work harness; 1 set hack harness; 1 set single buggy harness, and other things too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums under $10 cash in hand; all sums over $10 a credit of twelve months, without interest, will be given on notes with approved security.

W. W. JONES.

C. G. REISNER,

Dayton, - - Oregon.

DEALER IN

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.

Lounges, Bed-room Sets, Spring Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Etc.

A Complete Stock at Reasonable Prices:

Also CONTRACTOR and BUILDER. Plans furnished and estimates made on short notice. 10 23

BIRD & GATES

We keep constantly on hand

A Large Stock of

Men's, Boys' and Youths' CLOTHING

And Furnishing Goods,

Queensware,
Glassware,
Pipes,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Canned Goods
And GROCERIES.

In fact almost

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

Fall Stock Is now in and we invite intending purchasers to give us a call and examine our goods & 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 county. Everything kept on hand, and repairing done satisfactorly, and without delay.

Sept. 29, t-f.

LAFAYETTE, - - - - - OREGON.

1869 —:— 1888

J. M. Kelty,

Lafayette, - - Oregon.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

PERFUMERY.

Soaps, Combs and Brushes, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Fancy and Toilet Articles Books and Stationary, Clock and Wathes, Plated and Gold Jewelry

Patent Medicines, etc., Family Medicines.

GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED

T. C. Stephens,

PRACTICAL

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Lafayette, Oregon.

Keeps a firstclass stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and spectacles and sells at unprecedented low prices.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repairing a specialty—All work warranted.

Give me a call.

T. C. STEPHENS.

Lafayette

FEED AND SALE STABLE,

T. B. NELSON, Proprietor,

I am prepared to furnish

CARRIAGES, HACKS
SADDLE HORSES,

and everything in the Livery line in good shape and on short notice.

Transient stock left with me will receive the best of care and attention.

Good and careful drivers employed.

I will find my stable on Jefferson Street between Second and Third.

Sep'. 11, '88.

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 Fall & Winter 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 that 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 & Haney.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

VIA

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

Pullman Buffit 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.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7 30 a m	St Joseph....	10 05 a m
St Joseph....	10 05 a m	Corvallis	12 25 p m
Corvallis	1 30 p m	St Joseph....	3 52 p m
St Joseph	3 52 p m	Portland.....	6 15 p m

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific.

Express Train, Daily except Monday

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4 50 pm	McMinnville..	8 00 pm
McMinnville....	6 45 am	Portland.....	9 00 pm

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

Narrow Gauge System.

Oregonian Railway, L'd, Line.

Portland & Willamette Valley R'y

Until further notice trains will arrive and depart from Lafayette as follows, to and from Portland.

MAIL.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Portland....	11 50 a m	Airlie.....	7,35 a m
Dundee	1 30 p m	Sheridan Jun	12 10 a m
Lafayette...	2 07 p m	Lafayette....	1 40 p m
Sheridan Jun	3 35 p m	Dundee....	2 15 p m
Airlie (arriv)	8 25 p m	Portland (ar)	4 45 p m

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

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

LUBRICATING Oils! Oils! Oils!

Of all Grades

And cheaper than can be obtained this side of Portland. Give us a call.

MOORE BROTHERS,

DRUGGISTS,

Newberg - - Oregon.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

Oregon Pacific Railroad

—AND—

OREGON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

225 Miles Shorter—20 hours less time than by any other route.

First class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco.

Time Schedule (except Sundays).

Leave Albany..	1:30 pm	Leave Yaquina	6:45 am
Leave Corvallis	1:40 pm	Leave Corvallis	10:35 am
Arrive Yaquina	5:30 pm	Arrive Albany	11:10 am

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at YAQUINA with the Oregon Developement Co's. Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates.

Steamers.	From Yaquina.	From San Fran.
Willamette Val'y	Nov 6th	Nov 1st 8 a m
Willamette Val'y	Nov 18th	Nov 12th 4 p m
Willamette Val'y	Nov 30th	Nov 24 10 a m

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley Points can make close connection with the trains of the YAQUINA ROUTE at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information, apply to Messrs. HUDSON & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front street, Portland, Oregon; or to

C. C. HOGUE,
Acting Gen'l, Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co, Corvallis, Oregon.

6 C. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Gen'l. Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.