The Oregon Register

FRANK S. HARDING, PUBLISHER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1888.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SALEM, NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

This year now drawing to a close has been one of unexampled peace, plenty and prosperity within the borders of the state. It is proper that public acknowledgment should be made to the great ruler of the universe for his innumerable blessings. I do, therefore, designate Thursday, the 29th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving to almighty God, to be observed by the whole people of this commonwealth in token of their gratitude for his great mercies.

In witness thereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the state to be affixed, this, the 7th day of November, A. D., 1888.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER,
Governor.

By the governor:
GEO. W. MCBRIDE,
Secretary of State.

THE SOUTH AND THE TARIFF.

The tariff and tax question has not been settled by the late election. It will receive early attention from the party to be placed in power next March, so we are told. The result of the election was barely announced when the republican press commenced to scramble for the democratic platform and many, having reached the objective point, are now boldly contending for tariff reform. Some would go beyond the Mills bill, while others favor a more general reduction, but not on alleged Northern products. The South will look upon any proposed tariff legislation with interest, and well she may. It has been the boast of the republican party that it would break the solidarity of the Southern states, and if that party formulates and passes a reasonable bill for the reduction of the tariff its object may be accomplished. But the passage of any bill such as was offered in the senate as a substitute for the Mills bill will not conduce to that end. The people of the South, like those of the West, are engaged principally in agricultural pursuits, and are interested in cheap necessaries as against cheap luxuries. The practice of condemning a proposition simply because it originates in a particular locality is absurd. Had the Mills bill been introduced by a Northern man, the result may have been different. A republican exchange says: "The tariff should be equitably adjusted and reduced so as to work the greatest good to the greatest number and the least injury possible to any, the principle of protection to American industries being maintained throughout." This is the democratic platform in a nut shell. If the republican party can make such a law it may dissolve the solid South.

It is understood that both Whitelaw Reid and Murat Halstead are candidates for foreign missions. Mr. Reid has long aspired to represent the United States at the court of St. James and Mr. Halstead wants to go to Germany. The latter published some indigestible paragraphs about Harrison before his nomination, but is willing to let bygones be bygones. Senator Quay does not want any office. He prefers to remain in the senate and be recognized as the leader of his party.

Warner Miller sticks his head out of the snowdrift long enough to remark that the republican party will "pass a tariff bill on the basis of protection to America, and not for protection to foreign manufacturers." Then it will give us free raw materials. It is, as Henry Wilson and President Grant said, the foreign manufacturer who is protected by tariffs that increase the cost of raw materials in America.—*World.*

Blaine can have anything he wants, is the substance of the opinions of prominent republicans in various parts of the United States. It is not unlikely the democratic prophecy that he would be secretary of state, will be fulfilled.

In all probability the editor of the *Oregonian* will never be called on to write the history of Grover Cleveland's administration. The scurrilous editorials appearing in the *Oregonian* since the election are not history.

Send your county paper to some one in the east.

There is no use trying to dodge the inevitable, says a Klamath paper. The irrepressible granger is here, and has come to stay; and the faster our country becomes settled and the lands enclosed with fence, so in proportion is the out range lessened, which naturally but invariably works a hardship on those who own large bands of cattle and are mainly dependent on the outside range for feed. Smaller bands of cattle and of a finer grade must necessarily take the place of larger bands of an inferior quality, as now raised. An unpleasant reality confronts the cattle men of Klamath county, and that is, their halcyon days are numbered with the things of the past; and it is an impracticable proposition at this late day to—"go west."

Among the spoils secured by the republicans at the late election is that of the federal judiciary. At the present time there are four U. S. supreme judges and several circuit and district judges, eligible by age, for retirement. These judges have frozen on to their positions with the hope that a republican might succeed President Cleveland. The *quid nunes* say that a scheme is already on foot to make a federal circuit out of Oregon and Washington after the latter has been admitted into the sisterhood of states, and appoint a Portland lawyer circuit judge, leaving Judge Deady district judge. Among those said to be aspiring for the honor are mentioned Richard Williams, Cyrus Dolph and Judge Stott.—*Welcome.*

The following figures are from the report of the corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U.: Number of W. C. T. Unions, 7,371; membership, 164,243; young womens' unions, 958; membership, 21,278; Loyal temperance legions, 3,427; membership, 163,743; coffee houses and inns, 433; money raised by local unions, $227,948.07; received by states, $52,926.43; county and distsict conventions held, 942; states having scientific temperance laws, 7; also all territories and the district of Columbia.

A lady in England, on returning to her chamber, saw a pair of blucher boots with somebody's feet in them, protruding from under the bed. She was alone and knew a burglar was there. She at once knelt down as usual and said her prayers aloud, but with an unusual appendix. After praying for the wicked, she added: "And especially for this miserable sinner who is under my bed with his thoughts fixed on robbery and murder." The man was so taken aback by this allusion that he crawled out a penitent.

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—I. N. Woodle, Albany, draft equalizer. California—J. H. Therien, San Francisco, washing machine; R. Savage, San Francisco, heating range; F. A. Huntington, San Francisco, ore feeder; W. H. Larew, Mariposa, map support; W. Dages, Murphys, weeding hoe; J. Behm, West Point, centrifugal pulverizer.

An exchange says that one reason why Washington territory is building up faster than Oregon is on account of our miserable assessment system. Here property is assessed at about 40 per cent of its value and all manner of indebtedness taken out. There it is assessed at full value and no indebtedness is taken out. As a result the rate of taxation there is about half what it is here.

Judge Thurman says that he fears the republicans will seek to perpetuate themselves in power by admitting the northwestern territories. Of course, it will, and if Judge Thurman's party wants to get on the right side of a great question, it will consent to the admission of the territories before the end of the present administration.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

Claus Spreckles is running his new sugar beet factory at Watsonville, Cal., day and night. He gives personal supervision to all details, and instructs the hands in the new process, with which they are unfamiliar. The beet farmers are receiving $8 per ton, whereas only $4 was guaranteed. Spreckles will probably establish several other refineries in different parts of the state.

In California, as in New York, proceedings have been instituted against the sugar trust. A suit of this nature was begun by the attorney-general of the state in San Francisco on Monday. The theory upon which the suit has been brought is substantially the same as that upon which the attorney-general of New York has proceeded in the suits instituted by him. This will be seen by reference to the allegations in the complaint in the California case. These are in effect that the American sugar company, the company sued, has disregarded the purpose for which it was incorporated, by surrendering the management of its concerns and control of its business to the Sugar Refineries company, and that the latter company is an association of individuals not residents of the state of California, that it is formed and operated for the purpose of limiting the supply, and thus advancing the price of sugar, and that it is not a corporation but is an unlawful combination and a monopoly acting in the restraint of trade. The attorney-general asks that the charter of the company against which the suit is brought be vacated, and its franchise forfeited. It will be interesting to see what conclusion will be reached by the California courts upon the allegations of fact and the legal conclusions upon which the attorney-general bases his proceedings.—*Bradstreets.*

Bradstreets; A project which is periodically agitated in England is that of establishing a decimal system of coinage there. It was taken up with some animation last year by the chambers of commerce, with the London chamber at their head, and a deputation was sent to wait upon the chancellor of the exchecquer to urge upon his attention the desirability of the proposed reform. The chancellor did not give the deputation much encouragement at the time but he counseled them to agitate the question further so as to make it as far as possible a public one. The matter has since been made the subject of many articles in the daily press and in periodicals, and it was one of the matters dealt with by the associated chambers of commerce at its late meeting at Cardiff. A resolution requesting the executive council of chambers to take such steps as may be deemed most advisable to promote the early adoption in the United Kingdom of a decimal system of coinage and weights and measures was brought forward and was passed unanimously.

The following story is told of General Harrison in connection with a public dinner given him on one occasion: "At the close of the dinner one of the gentlemen drank his health. The general pledged his toast by drinking water. Another gentleman offered a toast and said: 'General, will you not favor me by taking a glass of wine?' The general, in a very gentlemanly way, begged to be excused. He was again urged to join in a glass of wine. This was too much. He rose from his seat and said, in the most dignified manner: 'Gentlemen, I have twice refused to partake of the wine-cup; I hope that will be sufficient. Though you press the matter ever so much, not a drop shall pass my lips. I made a resolve when I started in life that I would avoid strong drink. That vow I have never broken. I am one of a class of young men who graduated together. Sixteen members of my class now fill drunkard's graves, and all from the pernicious habit of wine-drinking. I owe my health, my happiness and prosperity to that resolution.'"

In his annual report, Surgeon General Moore says of the U. S. army that the mean strength of the army for the year, including officers and both white and colored enlisted men, is stated at 23,841, of which 21,601 were whites and 2,240 were colored. The total admissions to sick report were 29,727 (white, 26,600; colored, 3,127); ratio of all admissions per 1,000 of all mean strength, 1,231.31 white, and 1,395.98 colored; deaths from all causes, 188 white, 26 colored—total, 214; ratio of deaths per 1,000 of mean strength, 7.88 white; 10.71 colored—total, 8.12. The death rate was somewhat lower than the rate for the previous decade, which was 11.4. The death-rate of the army of the United States continues to be higher than that of any foreign armies, except British and India. The principal causes of deaths were pneumonia and shot-wounds.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1888.

Mr. Cleveland has been defeated, but under such a combination of circumstances that the republican party as an organization has really no right to claim credit for the victory, although the result places its candidate in the White house for four years. Mr. Cleveland has been sacrificed to gratify the personal malice of Mayor Abraham S. Hewitt and to satisfy the greed of a gang of corrupt local politicians in New York city. It is a reproach to our country that such a thing could have been possible, and it will remain a reproach as long as the vote of New York city can control a presidential election. Few people here believe that Governor Hill of New York did not do his best to reelect Mr. Cleveland. Col. Lamont, who doubtless reflects the sentiments of Mr. Cleveland on this subject, says that he is fully satisfied that Governor Hill has done all that he possibly could for the national ticket, and that the votes he got that Cleveland did not get, were from the republican liquor interests, and could not have been controlled by anyone.

Mr. Cleveland has so conducted himself since the election as to win the admiration of everybody, republicans as well as democrats. He is disappointed, of course. He would not be human if he was not under the circumstances, but he hides it well. On Wednesday, with the streets full of jubilant yelling republicans, and a battery of artillery in the park just in the rear of the White house firing a salute to celebrate Harrison's election, Mr. Cleveland was holding his usual public reception and quietly shaking hands with the large crowd in attendance, and exchanging smiles and pleasant words with each one. Most men would have sulked for some time after the election.

There is a great diversity of opinion among democratic officials as to the cause of the defeat. For instance; Secretary Whitney says that the loss of New York was caused by the fact that the workingmen had not been properly educated as to the tariff. The question was not presented to them in the right manner, and they were made to believe the democrats were free traders instead of tariff reductionists. Justice Lamar is of the opinion that the tariff had nothing whatever to do with the result. Representative Foran, fresh from an interview with the president, said: "I am not good on a postmortem. I can diagnose the case, but there my skill ends. Tariff and civil service reform did it. Civil service a little and tariff a great deal. The president was entirely right in all that he did, but he was right too soon. The time was not yet ready. But the manufacturers have refused a small reduction. The result will be that there will be an uprising of the taxed people and they will be cut deep. Everybody confesses that there must be tariff revision. The democratic party will be stronger than ever four years hence. There will be a reaction from this intense selfishness." Representative Taulbee feels confident that the responsibility now given the republicans will eventually prove their destruction. And thus it goes on. Columns might be filled with the different opinions, but it is unnecessary.

Mr. Cleveland, in talking of the election, admits that his tariff message may have lost him a good many votes, enough probably to have caused his defeat, but he still maintains, with a courage that does him honor, that if he had the whole business to do over again he would not change his course in regard to the tariff question by a hair's breadth, as what he did was the result of his honest conviction. Mr. Cleveland was very much disappointed at the action of the republicans that he had kept in office, who voted and worked against him with all their might. Mr. Cleveland states in language that cannot be misunderstood, that Hill and Tammany hall treated him squarely, but he makes no such statement in regard to Hewitt and his crowd, who, as stated in the first paragraph of this letter, are the parties that are responsibls for the defeat of the national democratic ticket.

The loss of the house was particularly unfortunate just at this time, as it will enable the republicans to admit as states all the territories that are republican in politics, which will give them at least four more senators and the vote of two more states in the electoral college of 1892. That they will admit the republican territories and keep out the democratic territories, cannot for a moment be doubted by anyone at all familiar with republican methods.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, R. P. bird executor of the estate of Buel Olds, deceased, has filed his final account of his administration of said estate in the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, and said court has fixed

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1889,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the county court room in said county, as the time and place for hearing the same.

Therefore all persons interested in said estate are hereby notified and required to appear at said time and place and show cause, if any there be, why said estate be not finally settled

Dated at Lafayette, Or., November 23d, 1888.

R. P. BIRD,
Executor of said Estate.

FENTON & FENTON,
Attorneys for Estate. 16-5t

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, Oregon, Nov. 13th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Yamhill county, Oregon, at Lafayette, Oregon, on Friday, January 4th, 1889, viz:

JOHN B. WILSON,

pre emption D. S., No 5,251, for the s ½ of n e ¼ of section 31, t 2 s, r 2 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz:

James Miller, of Scholls Ferry, Washington county, and John Gubser, John G. Shilling and A. Ornduff, of Newberg, Yamhill county; all of Oregon.

W. T. BURNEY,
16-6t Register.

NEWBERG
Real Estate Agency

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Farms Rented and Rents Collected.

We have now on hand a large amount of

Town Property, Desirable Farming, Dairy and Fruit Lands For Sale.

Persons desiring such property will do well to consult us.

CARTER & FOSTER.
Newberg, Oregon. 14

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

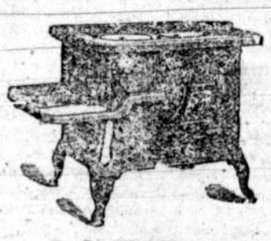
At Bedrock Prices,

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 satisfactorily, and without delay.

Sept. 29, t-f.

LAFAYETTE, - - - - - OREGON.

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

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Elva Slater, deceased.

Therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same with proper vouchers to the undersigned at Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1888.

F. W. FENTON,
15 5t Administrator of said Estate.

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.

6 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.

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	11:00 a m	Airlie	7,25 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 30 p m	Dundee	2 15 p m
Airlie (arriv)	8 25 p m	Portland (ar)	4 45 p m

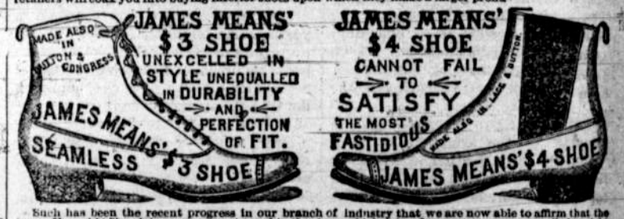
For further information apply to the Company's Agent at Lafayette, or address General office, corner Second & Pine Sts., Portland Oge

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS!

OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENTS!

"Competition is the Life of Trade," and if you have not seen our latest improved goods you cannot imagine how lively trade is, or how hard our competitors have to work to keep within sight of us. Ask your retailer for the JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE, or the JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE according to your needs.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior shoes upon which they make a larger profit.



Such has been the recent progress in our branch of industry that we are now able to affirm that the James Means' $4 Shoe is in every respect equal to the shoes which only a few years ago were retailed at eight and ten dollars. If you will try on a pair you will be convinced that we do not exaggerate. Ours are the original $3 and $4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

One of our traveling salesmen who is now visiting the shoe retailers of the Pacific Coast and Rock Mountain Region writes from there as follows:

"I am more than satisfied with the results of my trip. I have thus far succeeded in placing our full line in the hands of 'A No. 1' dealers in every point I have visited." He goes on to say, "This is a splendid region for us to sell shoes in, because most of the retailers are charging their customers at least about double the prices which the shoes have cost at wholesale. The consequence is that the people who wear shoes are paying six or seven dollars a pair for shoes which are not worth as much as our JAMES MEANS' $3 and $4 SHOES. Our shoes with their very low retail prices stamped on the soles of every pair are breaking down the high prices which have hitherto ruled in the retail markets here, and when a retailer puts a full line of goods in his stock they at once begin to go off like hot cakes, so great is the demand for them."

Now, kind reader, just stop and consider what the above signifies so far as you are concerned. It assures you that if you keep on buying shoes bearing no manufacturers' name or fixed retail price stamped on the soles, you cannot tell what you are getting and your retailer is probably making you pay double what your shoes have cost him. Now, can you afford to do this while we are protecting you by stamping our name and the fixed retail price upon the soles of our shoes before they leave our factory so that you cannot be made to pay more for your shoes than they are worth?

Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

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.

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

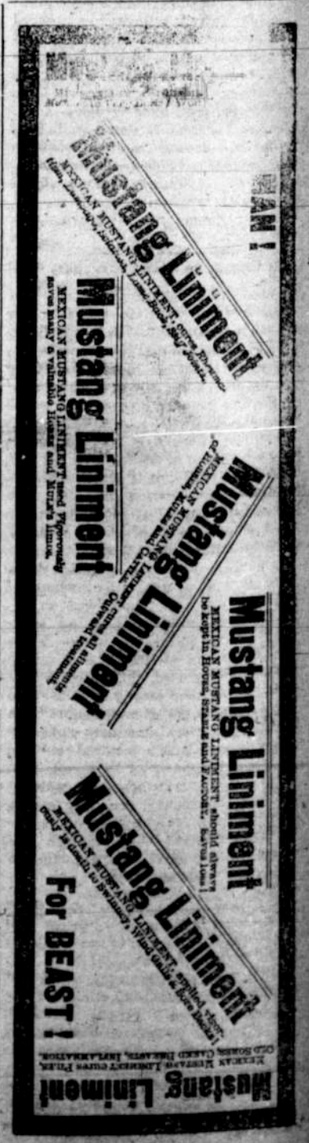
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division from foot of F street.

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. B. ROGERS, Ast G F & P Agt