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Thursday, October 15, 1891.

CAMPBELL'S TALK.

For some time the joint debate of Governor Campbell of Ohio, and Major McKinley has been looked forward to as a battle between the giants of tariff reform and protection, and the discussion on Thursday last demonstrated that they are giants as exponents of high and low tariff. Mr. Campbell opened the debate and following is a summary of the speech.

He regretted, he said, that he had no time to properly present the merits of that overgrown monster, which, manufacturing in the garb of protection, subsists upon the wage worker and agriculturist. Continuing, he said: "Yearly farming is growing more unprofitable. Our commerce is swept from the seas under protection, and the splendid palaces of the protected manufacturers are crowning the hills, while the imported Huns, Italians and Bohemians are rapidly approaching the condition of affairs predicted by Abraham Lincoln when he said:

"As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned; an era of high prices will follow, and all the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign until all the wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few and the republic is lost."

Campbell cited the utterance of republican Congressman Butterworth who said in congress he could, upon the fingers of his hands, count the men who had added more to their wealth in the last ten years than had been added to the wealth of all the agriculturists in any of the states of the Union. He quoted from an Eastern paper the statement that when Egypt went down, 2 per cent of her people owned 97 per cent of her wealth; when Persia went down, 1 per cent of her population owned the land; and when Rome went down, 1800 men owned all the known world. In 1890, in this country, the capitalists owned 37 per cent of all her wealth. Today they own more than twice that amount, yet he that goes before the people and points to these facts is sneered at as a calamity croaker. He quoted a gain of thirty-seven in the mercantile failures in the United States for the nine months of the year, compared with the same period last year. This is under the McKinley bill. "Where is that boom McKinley predicted if his bill passed?" he asked, and added were it not for the abundant crops these failures would be a great deal worse than they are." The governor then went on to analyze the question of the tariff being a tax on the consumer, presenting figures to show that it was.

He said:

Now, when genuine reciprocity comes in, we will not have a little one-sided reciprocity with the little countries of South America, but substantial free trade with England, France and the world.

He cited various instances of enormous duties which must be visited upon the consumer. Last week a Chicago firm received \$100 worth of pearl buttons from Australia, and the duty on them was just \$3000, or a trifle over 300 per cent. Did the foreign manufacturer, he asked, pay nearly \$2000 for the privilege of sending these buttons here. The McKinley bill provides that 90 per cent of the duties on some articles shall be refunded, provided the articles are exported. Last year the Standard Oil Company imported tin to this country, upon which they paid more than \$1,250,000 duty. If they did not, and if the foreigner paid that duty, then the United States put its hand in the pocket of the people and presented the Standard Oil Company with \$1,250,000 of their money, for this amount was refunded to the Standard Oil Company. There were manufactured in this country last year \$3,500,000 worth of goods. If the tariff on dutiable goods is 60 per cent, it is fair to presume, taking the protected and unprotected industries together, that one-third of that sum is paid in lieu of duty to manufacturers at home upon American product. It is said all this is done for the upbuilding and maintenance of manufactures. How long, oh Lord, how long, shall this upbuilding go on?

Governor Campbell then read a letter written by Mr. Blaine in 1884, in which he said that it is a fact that the coarse descriptions of cotton and cotton products, boots and shoes, ordinary household furniture, harness for draught animals, agricultural implements of all kinds, doors, sashes and blinds, locks, bolts and hinges, silverware, plated ware, woodensware, ordinary vehicles, ordinary window glass and glassware, rubber goods, coal, kerosene, white lead, lead pipe and articles in which lead is the chief exponent, can be and are produced as cheaply in the United States as in any part of the world. Governor Campbell went on to cite the duties upon these articles under the old tariff, and the increases under the McKinley bill. Glassware of common kind, for instance, was taxed 40 per cent under the tariff of 1888. Major McKinley raised to 60 per cent. Although Mr. Blaine said seven years ago that it could be produced as cheaply here as anywhere else in the world, yet 50 per cent of the former tariff was added in 1888 to protect it against competition which does not exist. It is shipped all over the world. In the twenty-five years since the war we have doubled taxation in the tariff. Who is benefited? Who has the farmers of Ohio gotten out of it?

The speaker then read from the statistics of the republican secretary of the Ohio board of equalization, showing that in ten years the appraised value of

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UNDERWEAR!

KAY & TODD, McMinnville, OREGON.

Overcoats in all colors and in all sizes at small prices.

OVERCOATS!

the farm land has depreciated \$98,000,000. The last census shows that in the ten years the state of Ohio has increased in wealth \$248,000,000. How much have the farmers gotten of that? Governor Campbell asserted as a fact that not one farmer in a thousand in Ohio is as well off today as in 1880, and said:

"I want Major McKinley, when he replies, to tell his audience where those men are who have received the better wages under his tariff. There have been more than 500 great manufacturing establishments which have reduced wages since the passage of the McKinley bill, and I don't know one which has increased them. I hold in my hand a list of thirty establishments, including Carnegie's, working 50,000 men, in which organized labor is banished. I ask the major if he favors the banishment of organized labor from the factories of the country?"

Governor Campbell, in closing, said he understood the glass manufactured in Ohio is made by Belgians imported for that purpose. If he had his way, the first thing he would prohibit would be an alien, who comes here to displace American workmen, without the intention of becoming citizens.

There is certainly a lack of interest in the coming city elections. It is absolutely necessary that a good council be chosen to transact the business of a people. This election will be the first under the new charter, and a new order of electing the council will take place. Six men are to be elected, three of them for two years and three for one. In order that more enthusiasm and more attention be had at the city elections we advocate the nomination of a democratic ticket. The democratic party of this city can place good men in the field and so can the republican party. Let the two parties fight for their tickets. Heretofore there has been from one to four tickets in the field and it has been customary for a kicker to put a ticket in the field of his own choice. Let us do away with the fight of the prohibitionists and saloon men for marshal and have clean party tickets composed of representative men and start into the fight for the best interests of the city at large. Leave classes and people to take care of themselves.

Cigar manufacturers of New York and neighboring cities have organized a trust which will put the price of cigars and at the same time reduce the profit of the retailers. The object is to freeze out the multitude of small manufacturers, who now get a good share of the trade, and whose aggressive competition keeps a fair grade of cigars within the reach of the smoking public. The trust includes the manufacturers of the domestic article only. The father of the scheme is Theodore H. Allen, who organized the cigarette trust. In the latter only six manufacturers had to be brought together, while in the cigar trade there are no less than 19,000 shops in the United States, which can be classed as factories, besides the multitude of little stores employing three or four men. All of these men must either be brought into the combine or be frozen out before their object—absolute control—can be an accomplished fact.—Oregonian. One of the results of the McKinley bill.

There are timber stories as well as fish stories. A quarter section of timber land that will cut from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet, is considered a good quarter. Fifteen million is rated extraordinary, but even this is a baby estimate to a certain quarter section on the Satsop river, in Mason county, Wash., which is told about in the *Olympian*. This land was recently cruised by several competent men who will testify shortly in the United States land office to the quantity they found. One of these men will testify that the quarter section will cut 40,000,000, and the whole section at least 100,000,000. It is a solid mass of fir trees in the thickest spots. When a railroad is built to this land the quarter section alone will be worth \$40,000 to \$60,000.

OREGON'S SIBERIA.

Inhuman Treatment of Convicts at the States Prison, if the Prisoners Tell The Truth.

John Curtis, one of the self-appointed of the Oregon state penitentiary, was given his freedom Tuesday says the *Salem Statesman*. It will be remembered that a couple of years ago there was a self-destrorying mania at the prison among the convicts, five of them having in a period of a few weeks chopped off their arms or legs the better part of their hands. Howard set the example, by taking off an arm, and he was followed after a little while, on July 19, 1889, by Curtis, who also took off an arm. Following these, three fellow prisoners cut off fingers. The excuse given in each case was that the work imposed upon them was greater than they could perform. Curtis who now regains his freedom, came to the prison first from Multnomah on Nov. 9, 1889, to serve a term of five years, convicted of larceny. And then on Jan. 29, 1889, he was sent from the same county for larceny. Three days after Curtis donned the prison garb Howard whacked off an arm, his instrument of amputation being a dull hatchet. These fellows were not punished much at first, or until the chopping business became contagious. Then they were put in dark cells.

On April 16, 1890, they were put to work in the prison yard dragging a

A Ship on Fire at Sea.
When the Allan line steamer Montevideo arrived in port the officers gave an account of a thrilling voyage. The Montevideo left London for this port with 2,000 tons of general cargo. The passage was uneventful until the steamer got a little eastward of Cape Bay on Wednesday. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a dense smoke was noticed coming from No. 2 after-hold. A moment later the cry that there was a fire in the hold rang through the ship. All hands were summoned on deck, even the cook having to take a hand in the fight for the ship. Captain Ferguson stood on the bridge, while First Officer Wright held the wheel. The smoke was immediately turned to the wind. The steam donkey pump, force pump and cattle hose were got ready for operation. Every soul was on deck, including the only passengers, a few cattlemen.

Orders were given for the opening of the hatch-holes to be poured. The smoke in dense volumes from the hold and was permeated by fumes of pepper. Three streams directed everything through the smoke but it was necessary to locate the fire, and with this end in view the boatswain's mate was lowered down the hold. No sooner was he in the smoke than it began to suffocate him, and he was brought up to the deck. Three times did he venture down, and the last time he managed to reach a ventilator, where he got a breath of fresh air.

In locating the fire he was compelled to come on deck every few moments. He discovered that the fire had taken in the lower hold among bales of rags and jute and general merchandise. In close proximity were a number of barrels of oil, the outside of which were already scorched. Improvements in the fire were made, and then the fight proper with the fire began. Every man worked with a will, feeling as if the safety of the ship and its crew depended on his own individual exertions. It was an anxious time, and for a while it was feared that the ship was doomed to destruction.

Under the guidance of Captain Ferguson and Chief Officer Wright, who are said to have directed every thing with perfect composure, the fire was eventually mastered, but not till after two and a half hours' hard fighting. Stored in No. 1 hold, the furthest forward on the ship, were twelve tons of gunpowder. Of course, to reach this the fire would have had to burn through several bulkheads. Had it made much more headway the hold would have been flooded by letting in the water from the bottom of the ship, but fortunately this was not necessary.—Montreal Cor. Toronto Mail.

In the list of late patents are one for a propeller and brake cork packed bicycle, another for the improvement in the construction of tires for bicycles, others for vehicles, and all invented by women.

A girl medical student in a western college is the proud recipient of two prizes won from a competition with seventeen other girls. The prizes were for the best physical diagnosis of the diseases

Old People.

J. V. S. is the only Sarsaparilla that old feeble people should take, as the mineral potash which is in every other Sarsaparilla that is known, is under certain conditions known to be emulating. J. V. S. on the contrary is purely vegetable and stimulates digestion and creates new blood, the very thing for old, delicate or sickened down people. It builds them up and prolongs their lives. A case in point:

Mrs. Holden an estimable and elderly lady of 810 Mason St., S. F. was for months declining so rapidly as to seriously alarm her family. It so had that she was finally afflicted with fainting spells. She writes: "While in that dangerous condition I saw some of the testimonials concerning J. V. S. and sent for a bottle. That marked the turning point. I regained my lost flesh and strength and have not felt so well in years." That was two years ago and Mrs. Holden is well and hearty today, and still taking J. V. S.

If you are old or feeble and want to be built up.

Ask for **Vegetable Joy's Sarsaparilla**

Most modern, most effective, largest bottle. Same price, \$1.00, six for \$5.00.

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Has received a new coat of paint outside and **IS REDDER THAN EVER!**

A large and fresh invoice of groceries on the inside which defy competition in quality or price. The largest, finest and cheapest invoice of Decorated Queensware ever opened up on the coast. Teas, Coffees and Spices of Schilling's Best. In fact everything in the Grocery Line, as Good as the Best and as Cheap as the Cheapest.

We mean what we say. If you don't believe it call and see us.

Goods Delivered Free any place within One Mile of the City, all Hours of the Day or Night.

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That Carries A Full Line of

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They carry the largest stock of

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER AND CARPETS IN THE COUNTY.

Also, Parlor Suits, Lounges and, in fact, everything usually found in a first-class furniture store. We have also en route a carload of Bed-Room Suits, Lounges, Tables, Book Cases, Mattresses and Parlor Suits direct from the east. We propose in the future to deal largely with the factories, enabling us to offer our goods lower than we could if we dealt with middle-men. Come and inspect our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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STOPPING LEAKS!

There are a good many Leaks to be stopped by every family, the greatest of these is undue

LIVING EXPENSES

To stop a Large Share of these Expenses is to

BUY GOODS CHEAPER!

Without Surrendering in Quality.

This can be done if you Trade at the Right Place.

There has Just Been Harvested a Magnificent Crop, and in view of the large sales that are sure to follow A. J. APPERSON has purchased in the East

The Largest Stock of Fall and Winter Goods Ever Brought to this County.

This Stock Includes:

Dress Flannels, Water Proofs, Hosiery, Underwear, and a full line of Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

In Gents' Goods our Line of **CLOTHING AND OVERCOATS** Is Exceptionally Large and Fine. **PRICES ARE LOWEST.**

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Fruit Growers, Attention!

5,000 ACRES

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Finest Fruit Land in the Willamette Valley

To be sold in tracts of from 5 to 50 acres at \$30.00 an acre and upwards; one-fifth down, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 6 per cent. per annum. Most of all this land is under cultivation; over 400 acres now in full bearing fruit trees. All this land is within 3 miles of Amity. Over 700,000 pounds of fruit shipped from this point last year.

For particulars apply to or address

Wm. F. BREIDENBACH, AMITY FRUIT LAND COMPANY, AMITY, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF **FALL AND WINTER GOODS** AT **R. JACOBSON'S**.

Having purchased nearly

\$20,000 Worth of Well-Selected Goods,

In addition to our already large stock, direct from Eastern and California manufacturers, all these goods are bought for cash and will be sold on a small margin.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS"

Is the law, and that is just what we propose to do. Come early and see for yourself. A large stock to select from, full in all departments.

Thanking you for past favors and hoping to merit a continuation of the same, I remain, Yours,

R. JACOBSON.

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THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER