

# THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

HARDING & HEATH, Publishers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Copy, per year, in advance..... \$1.00  
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All subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by immediately reporting the same to this office.

Thursday, September 29, 1892.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE AND ALL OTHER Poetry will be charged for at regular advertising rates.

SAMPLE COPIES OF THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER will be mailed to any person in the United States or Europe, who desires one, free of charge.

WE INVITE YOU TO COMPAIRE THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER with any other paper published in Yamhill County.

## THE Telephone-Register.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

FOR

The benefit of the people who do not take it we again remark that the price is

ONE DOLLAR

per year. It is the only out and out democratic paper published in Yamhill County and

GOES INTO THE HOMES

Of the democratic population, thus making it especially sought by the advertisers. If your business needs strengthening try advertising in the TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

C Street, McMinnville, Or.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

For Presidential Electors, W. M. COVING, of Jackson, GEO. E. NOLLAND, of Clatsop, ROBT. A. MILLER, of Jackson, W. F. BUTCHER, of Baker.

A DEMOCRATIC TARIFF.

Senator Hill defined and defended the position of the democratic party upon the tariff by a reference to its record.

This is just and fair. The McKinley bill embodies the republican doctrine. The Mills bill and the separate bills passed by the house at the late session indicate in like manner the democratic policy. The voters rightly look to a party's performance for an indication of its purposes. Senator Hill thus summarizes the democratic idea of a tariff.

First—That the necessities of life should be substantially free. Second—That luxuries should bear the heaviest burdens. Third—That there should be free raw materials for the benefit of our manufacturers. Fourth—That the tariff on manufactured articles should, as a rule, be larger where similar articles are manufactured in this country than where they are not. Fifth—That the tariff imposed upon all manufactured articles, other than those which for good reason are placed on the free list, should equal the difference between the rate of wages paid in this and foreign countries so far as labor enters into the cost of their production.

This has been the democratic position ever since the question was newly raised by the Morrill war tariff of 1861. It was the platform upon which Tilden was elected. It was the guiding principle of President Cleveland's famous tariff message of 1887. It has shaped every democratic attempt to reduce the monstrous exactions of the republican tariff for centuries.

The record shows that "tariff reform does not mean free trade."

The McKinley act violates every one of these cardinal principles.

Two-thirds of the revenue under it are collected from the necessities of life.

It taxes outrageously the food, fuel, clothing and shelter of the people.

It taxes luxuries lightly.

It handicaps our manufacturers and increases the cost of goods by heavy taxes upon raw materials—the only tariff in the world guilty of such a barbarism.

Under pretext of equalizing the difference in wages it imposes a tax equal on an average to double the entire labor cost in manufactured articles.

It is a robbery-tariff, trust-fostering, monopoly-creating, election-corrupting and government-debauching tariff.

The worst than was tariff must be reformed through reduction, but "tariff reform is not free trade."

THE AX ILLUSTRATION.

Here is a simple illustration of the oppression of the tariff tax, says the Telegram. There is no tool in more common use among the farmers and mechanics than the ax or hatchet. Two months ago the manufacturers of these tools formed a "trust" and the combine now has complete control of the market. An advance has been made of \$1.75 to \$2.22 per dozen.

Now let us see what part the protective duty plays in ax manufacturing. Under the McKinley law the duty is 45 per cent. The price to the home trade is \$7.75 per dozen for first quality, delivered on cars at the factory, and \$8.24 per dozen for beveled axes.

Now see the difference on the export trade. The first quality is delivered in New York for the export trade at \$6.75 per dozen, a difference of \$1.01 and for the beveled axes, \$7.20, or a difference of \$1.04 on the dozen. You can buy the American ax in England \$1 a dozen cheaper than you can buy them at the factory.

Mr. Blaine has explained why he did not vote to the recent election. He was paired with a democrat. But this does not explain why 6,000 other republicans did not vote.

# CAUSES OF HIGH WAGES.

The Protectionists tell us that wages are higher in this country than in Europe. But it is not true that the tariff has raised wages.

There is only one way in which a protective tariff could raise wages, and that is by a tax on foreign workingmen, so big as to decrease the supply of labor.

Wages in this country are highest to the trades that are not protected. They are lowest in the industries most highly protected. In the building trades wages are from 200 to 400 per cent. higher here than on the Continent of Europe. They are about 100 per cent. higher than they are in England. In the protected industries wages here and in England are about the same by the hour, while the cost of labor here in many of the industries is less than it is abroad.

In the building trades the workingmen have to contend against capital made enormously large by tariff bounties. Our free institutions give the workingmen larger powers, and they use them most intelligently gain what their work is worth.

The free use of machinery, the readiness to adopt new inventions, the freedom of the workingmen, the greater demand and wider field—these are the causes of high wages in the United States.

While the wages in the building trades were going up .85 of one per cent. during the investigation of the Aldrich committee, the wages of the protected industries were going down .75 of one per cent.

Mr. McKinley thinks that his tariff statute has wrought more benefit to American wage-earners of the United States than the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution; that free institutions are a detriment to the people who live under them when they come into competition with the subjects of kings and emperors.

Mr. McKinley is mistaken.

THINKS FROM THE COUNTRY PRESS.

On the Right Track.

The last legislature passed a new road law, which applies to all counties having a population of 10,000 and upwards. Under the provisions of the new law, Yamhill county is divided into six road districts, each one having a salaried roadmaster appointed by the county court. Henry Gee supervises the district embracing the precincts of Sheridan, Williamina and Bellevue, and has under his care about eighty miles of road. Two and a half miles of road leading from town toward Mill creek which was graded by a new road machine, is as nice a stretch of highway as one could wish. Mr. Gee has put upon the road this season between 4000 and 5000 loads of gravel, where it will do the most good. The road from Sheridan to McMinnville for some distance east of Bellevue is another piece of graded work and the traveler soon discovers the difference in it when he reaches the end of the graded road. Of course it will take much time and hard work to put all the roads in good condition, but we believe it will be done under the present system. The question of road improvement in Oregon has been a matter of experiment for many years, and the present plan will come nearer to practical results than anything that has yet been tried. The sum assessed for this district for the year was \$1600, or, nearly all of which has been collected by the roadmaster.—*Sheridan Star.*

A Road Maker, Not a Destroyer.

Some time ago we advocated wide tires for wagon wheels in order to preserve the roads. There is no doubt but narrow wagon tires have a great deal to do with the cutting up and wearing of the clay roads. We remember that in our days that on toll roads that the wider the tire, the less toll there was to pay, and where a man had tires on his wagon that were five inches wide, he had no toll to pay, for it was considered that tires that were wide were more of a benefit than an injury to a clay road, or in fact any road. It is to be hoped that before long people in Oregon will see the necessity of using wide tires.—*Lafayette Ledger.*

"Looking Backward."

An exchange says men who are in the employ of the government never strike. Just so. What better proof is there of the government's should control the railroads, where the strikes are most common? *Newbury Graphic.*

Owing to a disagreement in regard to wages the Tennessee tin mines have been closed. Will Mr. McKinley please inform a patient public just where the joke on the Welsh tin-workers is located in this particular instance?

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, and children. Smallest, mildest, surest, 50 doses, 25 cents. Samples free at Rogers Bros.

Exports, Imports and Pilots.

B. F. Packard, J. A. Brown and C. H. Page, state pilot commissioners have filed their annual report with the Governor for the year ending June 30, 1892. It is given here: "During the past year the board has made its regular semi-annual tours of inspection, finding the pilot service efficient and satisfactory. The total amount of pilotage received, as reported by the pilots, was: \$16,611.98; river, \$6903.52; total, \$23,515.50. For licenses, \$120. Total number of vessels cleared during the year, 587; tonnage represented, 664,448 tons; value of imports, \$159,738.08; value of exports, \$1,228,048." The number of per pilots now holding licenses is thirteen and there are eleven river pilots.

Newspapers Endorse.

"Educators are certainly the greatest benefactors of the race, and after reading Dr. Franklin Miles' popular works, cannot help declaring him to be among the most enterprising and educating authors."—*New York Daily.* He is not a stranger to our readers, as his advertisements appear in our columns in every issue, calling attention to the fact that his elegant work on Nerve and Heart Disease is distributed free by our enterprising druggists, Rogers Bros. Trial bottles of Dr. Miles' Nerve are given away, also book of testimonials showing that it is unequalled for nervous prostration, Headache, Poor Memory, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy.

# THE TIN PLATE MOCKERY.

Wm. M. Springer Exposes this Fraud Upon the People.

Wm. M. Springer, chairman of the ways and means committee of congress addressed a great mass meeting at Mattoon, Ill., on Sept. 20.

Mr. Springer recited the increase of tax on tin-plate by the McKinley law from 1 to 2.2 cents a pound to take effect July 1, 1891, and the fact that in the interval between the passage of the bill—October 1, 1890—and that date the imports of tin were largely increased by importers, who desired to take advantage of the increased profit made possible by the tax, so that for the year ending June 30, 1891, there was imported 1,090,457,074 pounds of tin-plate, while the average demand of consumption was about 722,392,392 pounds yearly, and said:

If the McKinley bill had taken effect as to tin plate immediately on its passage as it should have done, the government would have received in duties on tin plates for the nine months of that fiscal year and for the next fiscal year, twenty-one months in all, the sum of \$48,029,805. But the amount actually received being at the rate of one cent a pound on the importations for the remaining nine months of that fiscal year and 2.2 cents a pound on the importations of the year ending June 30, 1892, was only \$17,758,934 or \$10,270,871 less than the government should have received.

In the meantime the people were required to pay for wholesale prices for tin plates purchased for consumption, the same as if they had actually paid duties at the rate of 2.2 cents a pound on \$10,000,000 in excess of the amount the government actually received. This amount of \$10,000,000 was the net profit of the tin plate importers and jobbers, without taking any risks whatever, which they were enabled to realize by reason of the postponement for nine months of the time for the taking effect of the increased tax on tin plates.

In order to get into this country the billion pounds of tin plate which were imported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the mills in Wales were worked to their utmost capacity and after the close of that fiscal year in July, 1891, the mills which had been overworked in order to meet the immense demand from the United States were obliged to shut down for a time in order that the consumption should catch up with production. But republican newspapers and politicians immediately set up the claim that the McKinley bill had caused tin plate mills in Wales to be shut down and that the industry was being transferred to this country. Thus history and facts are perverted in order to deceive our people and to commend to popular favor the political party which is responsible for this wicked legislation.

Of the republican contention that to manufacture tin plates in this country would save to it \$20,000,000 paid annually to England and give employment to many thousand Americans he said:

This contention utterly ignores the fact that our people export to other countries every year articles which are valued at from \$800,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. Last year our exports exceeded our imports \$200,000,000. We must get something for these enormous exports, seven-eighths of which are the products of our farms. We cannot get gold and silver, for it seems the exports of coin and bullion for last year exceed our imports.

Agricultural implements are dearer in Europe than in this country hence we must to a great extent exchange the products of our farms for the manufactured articles of other countries. And in making this exchange what possible objection is there to taking from Wales \$20,000,000 worth of tin plates a year? If we buy our tin plates from Wales we could pay for their demands with 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. If we take a dollar a bushel, but if we make our tin plates in this country, under a protection of 2.2 cents a pound, it will require 16,000,000 of bushels more of wheat to pay the bill, or 36,000,000 bushels instead of 20,000,000 if we buy our tin plate abroad.

Mr. Springer showed that the American manufacture of tin plate was admitted to be profitable by the demand of the manufacturers for a bounty of \$16,000,000 yearly on a product of \$20,000,000, and that, instead of producing the total amount of tin plate consumed in this country within a year after the passage of the McKinley bill as promised by its authors, this country had produced in twenty-one months only 2 per cent of that amount three-fourths of which was termed and not tin plate. He then said:

But this meagre output of less than 2 per cent of the amount required for consumption in this country is not at all together an American production. The manufacture of tin plate consists, first: Of the production of iron or steel sheets. The manufacture of these black sheets requires an expensive plant and skilled labor. After being produced they are dipped in molten tin, or tin and lead mixed. Those dipped in pure tin are called tin plates; those dipped in tin and lead are calledterne plates. The importation of black sheets prior to the passage of the McKinley bill was for the year 1888 only 6684 pounds, and for the year 1890 only 2284 pounds.

The importation of these plates began to increase, and has continued to increase, from quarter to quarter, the increased importation corresponding almost exactly with the increased production of tin and terne plates. For the quarter ending March 31, 1892, the production of tin and terne plates was 3,000,000 pounds. The importation of black plates for the same quarter was 3,600,000 pounds.

It is claimed by the agent of the treasury department that for the last quarter of the last fiscal year 5,000,000 pounds of black plates were made in the United States, and where made and whether used in the manufacture of tin and terne plates for that quarter it doesn't appear. But it does appear that the importations for that quarter were over 4,000,000 pounds. From this it is apparent that the greater amount of tin and terne plate produced in the United States was made by using imported black plates.

Get News and Starting Facts at Druggists.

# FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Making an Egg Dance.

Place a hard boiled egg upon the end of a smooth, but dull—not polished—rod. Move the tray around and around horizontally, gradually increasing in speed. The egg, resting in the middle of the tray, is carried around and around by the movement, and gradually begins to revolve on its own axis, faster and faster, till at last it is seen to rise on end and spin away exactly as a top.

In all experiments involving egg balancing you will find it a material aid to success to keep the egg upright in the

sauceman while it is being boiled. The air chamber will in such case be kept central with the longer axis of the egg, which will in consequence be much more easily balanced.

To set the egg spinning as described demands practice, not to mention some strength, and still more, address. For the benefit of those who are ambitious to succeed at the first attempt we indicate a simpler plan of procedure. Place the tray on the table, letting it project so far over the edge as to be readily and rapidly grasped by the hand. Place the egg in the middle. Place the thumb of the left and the first finger of the right hand placed at opposite ends set it vigorously spinning. It will immediately rise on end, still spinning. Quickly seize the tray, and you will then have nothing to do but to keep the egg still rotating, which is a very easy matter. This is done by moving the tray in horizontal circles, but in the reverse direction to that in which the egg revolves.

Mistaken in His Friends.

When Mr. Wood, the English sculptor, was living in Rome he had a noble Scotch deerhound named Eric. This dog formed a friendship with a fine French dog, and the two were inseparable. The two used to run and leap together, and Eric would occasionally bring his friend to the studio, where he was always invited to rest and wait for his master.

Sometimes the French dog would come to the studio door and wait for Eric to frolic or take a walk with him. One day Mr. Wood was returning home from his studio accompanied by the two dogs. Suddenly there was a great commotion. A mob of dogs had attacked the two friends and there was a battle royal. It seemed as if the Roman canines had made a conspiracy against the foreign dogs. The conflict raged for some time, but victory was apparently declaring itself for the two when the French dog slunk away, and left Eric to finish the battle alone. This the plucky Briton cheerfully did, and went home in a calm and modest manner to have his wounds washed.

But the next day, when the French dog called as usual at the studio, nothing could induce Eric to take the smallest notice of him.

Mr. Wood coaxed and scolded, and finally brought the French dog up close to Eric, patting and caressing him. All in vain. Eric would not even turn his head toward the recreant.

His behavior said, plainly enough, that he had been mistaken in the Frenchman's character as an old friend and comrade. Out of consideration for their old friendship he would not turn and rend him, but he must decline all further intercourse. And this line of conduct he pursued ever afterward.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Blind, Deaf and Dumb Girl.

Helen Keller, the little thirteen-year-old blind, deaf and dumb daughter of Mr. A. H. Keller, of Tusconville, the wonder of the age and the pride of Alabama, is writing a story, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the children's building at the Columbian exposition.

Her mother, having charged herself with the maintenance and education of a little blind boy, has by personal effort raised \$45,000 for this purpose, besides which \$1,200 was the result of an entertainment instigated by her and given in her name for a kindergarten for the blind, and her writings abound in spontaneous sweetness and grace.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Pretty Big Hair.

Tom, seeing a Shetland pony with its bushy tail, maned, furry coat for the first time, ran into the house and told his mother he had seen a hare.

Bad Blood.

Impure or vitiated blood is the cause of many of the most serious diseases that afflict the human system. It is the source of all the troubles that beset the system, when the blood naturally becomes impregnated with the elements of disease. The old Sarsaparilla, which has been used for centuries, is the only remedy that can reach this condition by attacking the blood with the drastic mineral "poison." The potent theory is old and obsolete. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is modern. It goes to the seat of the trouble. It cures the liver, kidneys and bowels to health, and invigorates the circulation, and the impurities are quickly carried off through the natural channels.

Try it and note the delightful action. "I took Joy's Sarsaparilla," writes "I took it for vitiated blood, and when I first took it, because convinced of its merits, for I could feel it was working a change. It cleaned, purified and renewed me generally, and everything is now working full and regular."

Vegetable Joy's Sarsaparilla SOLD BY ROGERS BROS.

JAMES EDSON, Carlton, Oregon.

RECORDED POLAND CHINA HOGS And Cotswood Sheep Forty-eight head of sheep and seventy-five head of hogs—Young stock for sale.

Farm for Sale

Contains 50 acres situated 8 miles northwest of McMinnville, 30 acres in cultivation, balance pasture. Fruits of all kinds on the place. 300 trees bearing and 200 young trees. Good buildings, good fences and spring water. For terms apply to owner. JAMES O. LAMB, McMinnville, Or.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Alexander McKinley, deceased.

Now, therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned at his residence in Folk County, Oregon, within six months from the date thereof.

Dated this 13th day of Sept. A. D. 1892. JOHN J. HILL, Administrator of said estate, RANNEY & FENTON, Attorneys for estate.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of William Jones, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Yamhill County, State of Oregon, his final account of his administration of said estate and that by order of said court said account and objections thereto will be heard by said court at the usual place of holding said court in McMinnville, in said county, on Friday, the 14th day of October, 1892 at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate may appear and file objections to said account, if any they have.

W. J. JONES, Administrator, RANNEY & FENTON, Attorneys for estate.

# The Verdict

OF ALL who have used Ayer's Pills for Biliousness and Liver Complaint it is they that are the best ever made. Being free from any mineral ingredients, and sugar-coated, Ayer's Pills are adapted to all ages, constitutions, and climates.

"Having used Ayer's Pills for many years in my practice and family, I feel justified in recommending them to you as an excellent cathartic and liver medicine. They sustain all the claims made for them."—W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. F. Austin & N. W. R. Co., Burnett, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills keep my stomach and liver in perfect condition. Five years ago I was afflicted with enlargement of the liver and with a severe form of dyspepsia, most of the time being unable to retain any solid food on my stomach. I finally began to take Ayer's Pills, and after using only three boxes of these medicinal pellets, was a well man."—Lucius Alexander, Marblehead, Mass.

If you have Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, or Piles, try Ayer's Pills.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

JACOBS.

The Portland Tailor,

(Formerly Morrison Street, Between Front and First)

A FULL LINE OF SUITINGS AND PANTS GOODS ON HAND.

Goods Made up in Latest Style. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Cleaning, Scouring, Repairing a Specialty. Third Street, near Old Fellows' Building.

McMinnville, Oregon.

Some People SHOO GEES; WE SHOE MEN.

The shoeing of geese is an easy matter when compared to the task of shoeing men. They are, (the men, not the geese), easily frightened and great care must be taken with them. The great reason why we are successful in the shoeing of men is that while you

SHOO GEES WITH YOUR VOICE, WE SHOE MEN WITH

the finest goods that can be purchased of all the reliable firms in the country. The finest of calf, French kid and kangaroo enters into all the stock we purchase and after a person has purchased shoes or boots from us once he is certain to do so again.

THE PLAIN TRUTH TELLS

In business, and we have the reputation of not misrepresenting our stock. We have just put in the largest stock of boots and shoes in the city, and we would really like to have you call and inspect our goods if you do not purchase.

KAY & TODD, 3RD STREET.

Opposition Boot and Shoe Store.

Your attention is called to our Magnificent Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES!

Of the Latest Styles and Best Quality at Lower Prices than ever offered in this market

We Deal on the Square,

F. DIELSCHNEIDER.

NOW ON THE MARKET AND FOR SALE.

That Desirable and Most Beautifully Located Property Known as

Pleasant Home Addition

To McMinnville.

Situate and adjoining the BAPTIST COLLEGE and Park; Only five minutes walk from the main street of McMinnville; By taking into consideration the Fine Avenues and Streets, the Slightly Situation and Lovely Surroundings Pleasant Home addition furnishes the grandest and most convenient property for those desiring a beautiful home. Pleasant Home is subdivided in four acre-blocks and is sold on reasonable terms. For information apply to WM. F. BRIDENSTEIN, Sole Agent, Cor. Third Street and Railroad, McMinnville, Or.

# Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

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W. J. JONES, Administrator, RANNEY & FENTON, Attorneys for estate.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Turner, deceased, the county court of Yamhill county state of Oregon; and has duly qualified as such administrator; therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them with the proper vouchers therefor to me at my residence near North Yamhill, in said county, within six months from this date.

Dated July 28, 1892. NANCY TURNER, Administrator.

Ranney & Fenton, Attorneys for Estate.

Assignees Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the authority vested in me as the assignee of the estate of D. C. Cameron & Co., insolvent debtors, in order to obtain funds with which to pay the indebtedness of said estate, I will at the court house door in McMinnville, Yamhill county, Oregon, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1892, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public auction for cash in hand the following described real property of said estate, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 17 in S. 4, T. 36 N., R. 12 E., containing 160 acres, and being more particularly described as the southeast quarter of said section 17, containing 40 acres, more or less, in Yamhill county, state of Oregon.