HARDING & HEATH, Publishers

A consolidation of the REGISTER, estab-ished in August, 1881, and the TELEPHONE, established in June, 1886. The consolida-tion taking effect on February 1, 1889. SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

LOCAL ADVERTISING RATES.

will be charged for at the monthly rate. Business locals, per line, each week flusiness locals, per line, first week from business houses having display ad without contract.

Business locals from business houses having three, six or twelve months contracts for display advertising, per line each insertion.

Notices of all local entertainments of a money making character, per line. Notices of free entertainments will be edited in-this office.

Resolutions of condolence, per line. Cards of thanks and obituary poetry...

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

LEGAL ADVERTISING. otices of Appointment and Final Set-

All other legal advertising, \$1 per inch for

Sample Copies Of The Telephone-Regis-ter will be mailed to any person in the United States or Europe, who desires one,

All subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by im-mediately reporting the same to this office

Thursday, January 11, 1894.

The debate on the democratic tariff debate Monday. He said:

with according to the judgment of the as by \$5 or \$6 a month. * * * We are called this respect.

over by the Cleveland administration was used to purchase at high premiums bonds not yet due. Prior to 1889 the democratic secretary of the treasury, Mr. Fairchild, estimated a surplus rev of his successor, Secretary Windon showed a surplus revenue of \$105,000,-000. When Mr. Fairchild left his seat at the head of the treasury department he turned over to his successor, Mr Windom, an available cash balance, stated in the present form of the treas ury statement, of over \$185,000,000, How was this gotten away with? Immediately by the purchase of bonds with that surplus \$55,954,000 of bonds at the premiums I have mentioned. bonds, paying in their purchase, \$10. interest by the payment of \$12,000,000.

25 per cent of protection.

which sums amounting to \$17,000,000 transportation to the remotest parts of the principle of which the revisers are have been paid sugar growers. Last of the United States. But we are to-day not in accord. The new pla tion of the surplus, was the dependent On the subject of wages Mr. Wilson method of encouraging manufacturers pension bill, under which the annual said: than \$200,000,000 thus made away with by the last administration, we should be laborer, I will hereafter be a protection- manufacturers pay no taxes on what Protective duty that should be the omission of taxes on tobacco and gives maintenance to any such idea. of taxes on all they purchase. It unfor-

by which has been brought about the ductiveness of every county determines is one man's free material is another Surplus "Under the operations of the McKinley bill, the taxes on every one of the
important schedules have been mercilessly and needlessly increased. In
manufactures, wool has been raised
from an average of 70 to an average of
100 per cent. In manufactures glass
has been raised from an average of 64

The chances are of course decidedly
that the Wilson bill will pass and bethe wages of the laboring people of that
man's finished product.

As to wages the report asserts that to
permit higher wages in the United
States than are paid abroad, "there
states than are paid abroad as will equalize these" diffrom abroad as will equalize these"
in this country than elsewhere, first,
secures in wages. The report opposes
the change from specific to ad valorem
laboring people of that
the wages of the laboring people of that the United
by the McKinley law to force the people of the the wages
which the American mill is authorized
by the McKinley law to force the people of that the w has been raised from an average of 54 an era of development; and secondly, duties, and discusses the schedules of because we have the most intelligent, the bill seriatim. Referring to the \$1,533 which the American mill is au-

THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER. the tariff of 1883 had been made by the tent of its protection, diminishes the manufacturers themselves, the duties wage-rate of all the laboring people of

of 300 per cent, a \$3 tax on \$1 worth of

tion, but it represented all that greed they would otherwise be obliged to and selfishness and rapacity dared to pay for them, whatever we may call it, demand of the American people. To is a pauper industry supported by the illustrate, Mr. Wilson showed a piece self-supporting industries of the of cloth worth about 32 cents a yard, try.' on which the act of 1890 placed a tax

"The members of the committee on ways and means had endeavored to meet the duty entrusted to them as far The democratic inajority of the democratic inajority and means committee, submitted the following report on the Wilson bill:

The American people, after the fullas they could by releasing from taxa-tion those great interests on which the en by any people to their fiscal policy, industrial prosperity and well-being of the American people were most depend-that the existing tariff is wrong in prinent. Of all the reductions made in this ciple and grievously unjust in opera-proposed bill, there are none in their tion. They have decided, as free men

beneficence to the consumer, none in always decide, that the power of taxathe beneficence to the laborer of our tion has no lawful or constitutional excountry, that can be compared with ercise except for providing revenue for the release of taxation on the materials the support of government. . . For of industry. The members of the com-mittee felt that they could not begin to reform this system, built up story upon violation of this vital truth, until we story until it pierced the clouds, unless have reached in the existing tariff an they boldly and honestly and unselfish- extreme and voluminous system ly sought to relieve from taxation the class taxation to which history may great fundamental material of Americal challenged to furnish any parallel.

can industry, and so the bill proposed The report then entered upon a leng to put upon the free list, among other thy historical sketch of the tariff policy of the United States, quoting numerous rials of industry, wool, iron ore, coal and lumber. Our Next Serial, Frank Barrett's Latest: and lumber. Our Next Serial, Frank Barrett's Latest: All bills for advertising to be paid on the first of each month. All bills against The if every other feature of the bill were payment on the first of month. abandoned or reversed, and congress icy embodied in the Wilson bill. The should simply carry through a bill put-Entered at the postoffice at McMinnville ting wool upon the free list and reduc-elaborate defense of the main features ing the taxes upon woollen goods, a of the bill, in part as follows:

great, beneficent and revolutionary The average rate of duties levied un step would have been taken in the der the existing law upon the dutiable work of tariff reform that would justi- goods imported in 1892 was 48.71 per even if by protection upon wool, the importation of dutiable goods, the averprice of that product could be raised age rate, including those we have transthe right to raise it does not exist at ferred to the free list, would have been the expense of the 70,000,000 wearers of 30,31 per cent, but so many of the rates The Tariff woollen goods in this countay. There of the present law are really prohibitois no country of the world to send a pound of wool to the United States that can produce more cheaply than

where in the world from which any which were accessible to the committee increased its value 19 per cent. The Made here costs..... bill has commenced, Chairman Wil-wool would come to compete with us, when its tables were prepared, the new twenty-three worsted mills of Massa-Labor cost here. son, of the ways and means committee could wool raising be carried on more rates would operate a reduction of nearand the author of the bill, opening the cheaply under more favorable circum- ly one-third of the duties collected un- 016, of which \$1,870,040 was wages-18 stances than it is carried on in Texas. der the tariff, but this great reduction per cent. Labor increased the cost of "The American people have given Higher wages are paid to the herder in in taxes actually paid to the governthis administration definite instruc-tions regarding the tariff question.

New Zealand than are paid to the ment is no measure of the lightening of burden to the taxpayers of the country, The bill about to be considered presents per cent; higher to the herder in New That reduction may be estimated at foreign mills are paupers or con-

jects, the bill must necessarily represent tariff laws and defy the world and for the employment of labor; must selabor cost in the imported goods. What in its details some compromise of opinmarch forth to acquire new fields, it is
cure to it more working days at steadier rate of duty will enable a worsted mill
Duty on foreign wool. the great iron and steel industries of wages; a larger return in the comforts of Massachusetts to compete on equal der the present conditions, at least, must necessarily represent such a composite. The great commercial distress which has come upon the country, posed leaning, upon a tariff for protect paralyzing so many industries and the great iron and steel industries of this country. So true is this that but for the timidity and selfishness that come from 30 years of leaning, or supposed leaning, upon a tariff for protect paralyzing so many industries and the great iron and steel industries of this country. So true is this that but for the timidity and selfishness that the great iron and steel industries of this country. So true is this that but for the timidity and selfishness that come upon the country, posed leaning, upon a tariff for protection. The day of the present such a composition of Massachusetts to compete on all east, this country. So true is this that but for the timidity and selfishness that come upon the country, and great iron and steel industries of this country. So true is this that but for the timidity and selfishness that come upon the country, and great iron and steel industries of this country. So true is this that but for the timidity and selfishness that the great body of our people much the proposed to pay its workers Belgic wages, \$70 out of its own pocket, and to add the \$428 concepts the country and great iron and steel industries of this country. So true is this that but the country, the country as a public of the proposed to pay its workers because the country and great iron and steel industries of this country. So true is this that but the country and great iron and steel industries of this country. So true is this country and great iron and steel industries of this country. The country and great iron and great

than ever. * * * We are called upon the reduce taxes at a time when the government income is running so low that the revenues have ceased to meet the expenditures. I believe I

**Speaking of his trip through Califor
**Two-fold benefit; first, in increasing the number of articles for which they may profitably exchange their product, and, secondly, in diminishing the government income is running so low that the revenues have ceased to meet the expenditures. I believe I

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**Two-fold benefit; first, in increasing the number of articles for which they may profitably exchange t

"With such grapes and climate it We have been compelled to retain sent only 9 per cent labor against 18 per the depleted treasury and placing the must surely be a question of only a few some articles upon the dutiable list and cent here, and a duty of 10 per cent responsibility for the present straits years before the true American maker to leave some duties higher than we dewhere the responsibility justly belongs. make his appearance, and then what sired, because of the present necessities labor cost. If the American mill pays During the four years of the last ad- shall we have to import? Silks and of the treasury, but we have not felt 300 per cent advance over foreign ministration we were plunged head- linens are going. Watches and jewelry that any temporary shrinkage of revout any lessening of the burdens of tax- foreign steel and iron. There has been the instructions given by the American ence. ation upon the people, but rather by a no more striking exhibition of monop-

point just a little lower than that at tions.

we have reached the point where it the tariff bill is as follows; seems possible that we can make steel The most surprising thing about this one-third its present wages, the public passage of this bill. No such power of rails as cheaply as they can be made bill is the fact that this proposition to paying two-thirds. The part paid by combined capital was ever brought any where else in the world, they are raise revenue will lower the revenue of this country \$74,000,000 below the revenue a tariff that proposes to give them still nue of 1893, which was only \$2,000,000 below the public by the mill, and until the final vote is taken on the bill above our expenses. This fact and the workers in any case would receive and will fill the popular ear with predictions of unlimited disaster to busicents a ton was put or maintained upon er part of the burden of taxation is vided the mill was an honest custodian ness and labor. These interests are just coal by the McKinley bill, when it is transferred from foreigners and borne of the fund.

the bonds of 1891, and from 27 to 29 per the testimony before the committee on bill, by adhering to the protective prin- ing to the value and weight of its prodcent on the bonds of 1907. Between ways and means it was proved that in ciple, opposes the declaration of the uct if it is cloth, and 120 to 133 per cent ble place for the attack. Some of the March 4, 1889, and October 1 of that McKinley's own district the cost of democratic platform in faver of a tariff if it is yarn. Turn to page 867 of the reports from Washington are to the efmining was from 40 to 60 cents a ton. for revenue only. The report goes on: report of the bureau of statistics for im-It was proved that in the Pocahontas If we are still to have protection, why ports during 1892. We imported a litregion the cost of mining a ton of coal take this time to cause a readjustment the of the cheap foreign cloth worth less port of the bill. We are inclined to bewas from 25 to 35 cents a ton. That is when the business conditions are of than 30 cents per pound, costing lieve that there is little warrant for this what is paid to the miner, yet under a such a character that the greatest abroad \$9,173, on which the duty was show of confidence. the date of his report, he had purchased tariff which proposed simply to equal amount of disaster will be the result? \$14,863. We also imported \$87,696 It will be insufficient to say in supand redeemed \$98,000,000 more of ize the difference between labor in this Were it proposed to make a radical worth costing between 30 and 40 cents, port of this claim that the fate of the country and labor in foreign countries change and cause the business of the on which the duty was \$124,340. This democratic party hangs upon the tariff premiums and anticipating there is a tax of 75 cents on a ton of country to be conducted on a new basis is the McKinly protection of the Amercoal. The country has reached such there might possibly be arguments ad- ican mill. Does the magnitude of the 1892 on the proposition of lower tariff. "But even this did not dissipate the an extreme of protection that any pro- duced and plans presented which swindle begin to be apparent? surplus, and the 51st congress was ducer anywhere in the United States would be justifiable and satisfactory; Let us suppose that the wages at the ciple of its platform would of course be obliged to try its hand upon it. It re- thinks that a tariff is not a protective but if protection be the object why American mill are 200 per cent higher fatal to the organization. The Wilson funded the direct tax to the states. tariff to him unless it gives him all the choose this time of all others to substitute in Belgium—that it pays \$3 wages bill cannot be beaten in congress or This was a pure gratuity, but has taken country from the Atlantic to the Pacif- tute for a system of protection which here to \$1 wages there. We know that modified in its more essential features out of the treasury over \$14,000,000. ic for his own market without competible has proved reasonably satisfactory one wages advances the cost here 21 per of free raw materials without posting

The new plan also involves a new by giving them what is called "free raw ension expenditure has risen more "If protection increased wages, made material," so that what goes into the Product valued in Belgium than \$60,000,000. If then, to the more work for the laboring class and im- mill pays no taxes and what goes into add the \$150,000,000 loss in revenue by ist, but neither reason nor experience they buy and the people the equivalent sugar alone, we should have a clear The wages of labor are paid from the tunately happens also that "free raw Total wages actually paid. idea of the rapid and headlong steps products of labor. The general pro- material" is an elastic term, and what the wages of the laboring people of that man's finished product.

AT LESS THAN COST!

From now until January 1, we will offer our Immense Stock of

Men's Boys' and Children's Clothing and Overcoats At from 20 to 30 Per Cent Discount.

This will bring many of them below actual cost, and give the people of Yamhill County chance to buy good Sensible Goods for Christmas at prices never before heard of.

Just Look at our Goods and Prices: They Will Surprise You.

KAY & TODD.

"OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH."

A Graphic Story of Life and Scenes in London. Southern Pacific Compa

this by the defeat of this bill, and to duty, for 3 per cent of the wool used the accomplishment of this every ener- by our woollen mills is imported. The fy all the efforts the committee has put cent. Had the duties proposed in the present bill been levied upon that years even if by protection upon wool, the importation of dutiable goods the aver-

the people who have their flocks upon import tables will disclose. . . Tak- output was \$160,607,821, of which \$25,- Let us estimate everything but wages. the great ranches of the west. No- ing the importations of 1892, the latest 336,392 were wages—that the labor had The same (\$1,000 worth of) product

a scheme of tariff reform to be dealt Zealand than to the overlooker in Texus further suppose that foreign governwith according to the judgment of the as by \$5 or \$6 a month.

Covering so wide a field of legislation and dealing with so many subjects, the bill must necessarily represent to the first of the could throw down to-day the levery industry; must open a larger field porting, so that there is absolutely no porting.

Next came the sugar bounty act, under tion, and is left high enough to pay the of which we know nothing and with cent. Then the wages there advances the democratic party before the nation

without labor has its cost increased by labor at the Ameri-

and steel, although the year 1887 had been a year of immense production and prosperity to these interests, the tariff present of the prosperity to these interests, the tariff of the people of the country, instead of per cent. On cotton goods, although the wear of wages to the expert says: "An end can be put to all foreign wool used on which there is a the weapon.

The man of the American milt is authorized to collect? A portion of it is satisfy the fanatics of the country. In the bill seriatim. Referring to the strength of the past month thorized to collect? A portion of it is satisfy the fanatics of the country. The man of the scissors on the daily one cent does. A minute fraction is of the people of the country, instead of increasing the rate of wages to the export says: "An end can be put to all foreign wool used on which there is a the weapon.

DARTIES owing F. DIELSCHNEIDER for Boots be separated. The American mill is protected by a and Shoes must pay for them before February 1, 1894. By so doing costs will be saved. I

specific duty of 33 to 44 cents per pound levied to cover a bunco of the farmer, and a special ad valorem duty

733 which it is authorized to collect

\$1,210 worth of actual product is sup-

paralyzing so many industries and throwing so many thousands out of temployment, has made the task of reform more difficult, while it has made the necessity for reform more imperious than ever. * * * * We are called to the material temployment in this respect.'

posed leaning, upon a tariff for protection, the great iron masters of this dustries liable to foreign competition, who produce our great surplus crops and product covers labor cost of every \$1,000 worth of material turned and products, agricultural and mechanical, for foreign markets, will derive the necessity for reform more imperious than ever. * * * * We are called the country might to-day boldly say:

"Throw down the wall; we will not supply this country, but we will go out and the \$425 collearly proved, that all engaged in industries liable to foreign competition, who produce our great surplus crops and product covers labor cost of every \$1,000 worth of material turned would be clearly a gift to the employer it is for its workers. For every \$1,000 worth of material turned would be clearly a gift to the employer it is foreign markets, will derive workers \$70 Belgie wages and \$428 public bountry, or \$498 to add the \$425 colleaning, upon a tariff for protection, the great iron masters of this dustries liable to foreign competition, who produce our great surplus crops and product covers labor cost of every \$1,000 worth of material turned would be clearly a gift to the employer it is foreign product covers labor cost of every \$1,000 worth of material turned would be clearly a gift to the employer it is foreign product covers labor cost of every \$1,000 worth of material turned would be clearly a gift to the employer it is foreign product covers labor cost of every \$1,000 worth of material turned would be clearly a gift to the employer it is foreign product covers labor cost of every \$1,000 worth of material turned would be clearly a gift to the employer it is foreign product covers labor cost of every \$1,000 worth of the product of the product of the pr

long from an overflowing treasury to a have gone, and in this connection I enue should deter us from carrying out per cent and 14 per cent duty is more It is easy to believe that extraordinbankrupt treasury, and that, too, without any lessening of the burdens of tax-That wages are higher here than factions of the majority. Will the bill oly in this country than that of the power. Our own experience and that abroad is a lie; but let it go at that. pass? A tremendous effort is being makers of steel rails. Under the tariff of other countries has shown that desystem which gave them first \$28 a ton, crease of tariff duties immediately op- wages paid here, a duty of 19 per cent defeat it. They are aided by a disturbthen \$17 a ton, and now \$13.44 a ton, erates such an enlargement of commerce would give the American mill its labor ed and depressed condition of business was thus scattered. A large portion the great rolling mills combine to keep of production and consumption, as rapwould have only to pay one half the people. Assisted further by the party which foreign rails could be imported The report of the republican minority present wages, the public paying one- press of the opposition, the situation enue of \$104,000,000. The first report with the tariff added. And now when of the ways and means committee upon half. Under a duty of 14 per cent the greatly favors the attempt now being American mill would have only to pay made to stampede congress from the not yet due. Immediately by going not contended that at any point in the market and buying up bonds at a premium of from 5 to 8 per cent on the bonds of 1891, and from 27 to 29 per cent. The report charges that the Wilson The report charges the

as utterly incapable of government. It ED HUFF may be driven from power by passing the bill; but it is as certain to be driven out and kept out and trampled under \$1,210 foot during the life of this generation by failure to enact the bill, as that there is to be another national election. What 1,070 one democratic senator or representative, then, or what half a dozen of them 140 can be found willing to take upon him-1.743 self the responsibility of knocking the 210 life out of his party? We think the hunt for democrats willing to ass \$1,503 this responsibility will be a long one

Mean What I Say. The Best Line of BOOTS and SHOES always in Stock. F. DIELSCHNEIDER.

Set and Sit

Have different meanings, You can set a hen, but you cannot sit on one comfortably.

Chairs are the proper things

To sit on, and we have the largest, cheapest and mos artistic line ever brought to this city.

Your Choice

Should not be made before looking over our stock.

BURNS & DANIELS.

Sales and Sails

Have engaged the attention of the people. The lover o sport has been enthusiastic over sails of Vigilant and Valkyrie, while the hard run farmer of this locality is drawn to the Sales, especially when the prices are as low as those

O. O. HODSON.

The best price to the farmer who is selling 48 cent wheat is the very lowest price, and

WHEN WE ADVERTISE THAT HODSON'S PRICE ON

up the prices to the American people far beyond the cost of production, at a production, at a production, at a production and consumption, as rappers to the American people far beyond the cost of production, at a production, at a production and consumption, as rappers supported by the public. Under a duty of 10 per cent the American mill of it which confront and irritate the supported by the public. Under a duty of 10 per cent the American mill of it which confront and irritate the supported by the public. Paints, Oils, Sash,

Doors and Glass. Is the best it means that it is the lowest, and that

Money can be Saved

By trading with Hodson. Try trading with him and see for yourself whether or not this is true.

Direct Line.

The Yaquina Route.

E. W. HADLEY, RECEIVER.

Low Freight Rates.

Quick Dispatch,

BETWEEN WILLAMETTE VALLEY

POINTS AND SAN FRANCISCO

Ocean Steamer Sailings.

S. S. WILLAMETTE VALLEY

River Steamers.

Steamer "Hoag" leaves Portland, Wed

H. C. Day, Gen. Agt., Salmon Street Wharf, Portland

R. E. MULCAHY, Gen'l Supt., Corvallis, Orego

D. R. VAVGEN, Gen. Agt., San Francisco

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR. January 5, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the foll amed settler has filed notice of his 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, at McMinnville, Or., on March 6, 1893, viz: Frederick W. Haverland H. E. No. 7,606, for the W ½ of N W ½, section 34 and W ½ of S W ½ of S cetton 27, T 5 S, R 9 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and collivation of said land, viz: Lewis L. Shortridge, Cal. Landingham, George Myer and Jones Myer, all of Dolph, Oregon.

Little Things

About a home can be repaired or constructed that makes it more Leaves San Francisco. comfortable. The man to do This company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

General wood workman. Furniture repaired and upholstered.

Wagon Repairing

And saw filing. Next door to Wallin's blacksmith shop.

HAIR DEATH

East and South

THE SHASTA ROUTE

Express Tyains Leave Portland Daily
LEAVE.
Portland... 6.15 p m SanFranciscolo.
San Fran... 7:00 p m Portland... 13 Above trains stop at all stations Portland to Albany inclusive also Tang Shidds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction Irving, Eugene, and all stations from burg to Ashland inclusive.

Dining Cars on Ogden Ronte. Pullman Buffet Slee

Second Class Sleeping Cars

Attached to all Through Trains WEST SIDE DIVISION Between Portland and Corvallis. Mail Train Daily, except Sur

At Albany and Corvallis connect trains of Oregon Pacific.

Express Train Daily, except Sundey. Portland . . 4:40 p m McMan . . 7.2 McMinn'. . 5:50 a m Portland . . 8

Through Tickets to all Points The Eastern states, Canada or Euro

THROUGH



OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, O, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO.

EASTERN CITIES.

DAYS TO 2 CHICAGO Quickest to Chicago, a The East.

Kansas City. Pullman and Tonrist Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining Cars.

Quicker to Omaha an

or address, W. H. HURLBURT, Asst. Gen. Pass. Ar

From Terminal or Interior Points is Northern Pacific Railroad

To all Points East & South It is the DINING CAR ROUTE. It rest Through VESTIBULED TRAINS Every Day in like Year to

ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO Composed of DINING CARS

PULLMAM DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are for hol-ders of First or Second class Tick-ELEGANT DAY COACHES Continuous Line connecting with al lines, affording direct and unin-terrupted service.

Through Tickets

Wisconsin Central Lines.