

THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

HARDING & HEATH, Publishers.

A consolidation of the REGISTER, established in August, 1881, and the TELEPHONE, established in June, 1889. The consolidation taking effect on February 1, 1890.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance \$1.00
Six Months, in advance .50
Three Months, in advance .25
All arrears when the paper is ordered continued, and not paid for in advance will be charged for at the rate of \$2.00 per year.

LOCAL ADVERTISING RATES.
The following are the rates of THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER for Display Advertising:

SPACE. 1 yr 6 mo 3 mo 1 mo 1 wk
1 Col 24 \$1.20 \$1.00 .80 .60 .40
1/2 Col 12 .60 .50 .40 .30 .20
1/4 Col 6 .30 .25 .20 .15 .10
1/8 Col 3 .15 .12 .10 .08 .05
1/16 Col 1 .08 .06 .05 .04 .03

All display ads, when contracts as to length of time is not made with the publishers, will be charged for at the monthly rate. Business locals, per line, each week. \$4.00
Business locals, per line, first week from business houses having display ad without contract. 10
Each subsequent insertion. 5
Business locals from business houses having three, six or twelve month contracts for display advertising, per line each insertion. 3
Notices of all local entertainments of a money making character, per line. 5
Notices of free entertainments will be edited in this office.
Resolutions of condolence, per line. 10
Cards of thanks and obituary poetry. 10

LEGAL ADVERTISING.
Notices of Appointment and Final Settlement. 5.00
All other legal advertising, \$1 per line for first insertion, 50 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

All bills for advertising to be paid on the first of each month. All bills against THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER to be presented for payment on the first of month.

Entered at the postoffice at McMinnville, Oregon, as second-class matter.

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

L. P. Fisher, Newspaper advertising agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized agent. This paper is kept on file in his office.

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

Thursday, January 25, 1894.

There is only one hypnotic editor in the state and he is on the big daily. His articles, especially when double-headed, produce sleep.

According to a decision of the courts the Edison patent on the incandescent lamp has expired, and it is now open to manufacture by anyone.

The Oregonian again points out its double-headed soul. "The Nemesis of Political Dishonesty" is an example of "Editorial Hypocrisy." With an hypocrite brain such outbursts are common.

According to General Howard, starvation stares him in the face after he is retired on three fourths pay next November. Millions of men would be glad to take the chance of starvation with an assured income of \$925 per year.

The bank reserve of the united banks of New York is increasing at the rate of \$5,000,000 per week. As soon as the tariff question is settled this money will at once go into business channels. As long as this uncertainty exists the reserve will increase.

Secretary Carlisle has made a call for \$50,000,000 of bonds to be issued at once. Under the law these bonds bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, but as large premiums have been offered for bonds, these bonds will sell at a figure that will bring the interest down to at least 2 1/2 per cent.

The dispatches to Bradstreet indicating a turn of the tide in industrial and business circles are full of encouragement. The first fortnight of the new year has not been as prolific of failures as was feared. The extensive resumption of work in various industries are giving employment to those who were idle. It is a hopeful outlook.

The Hawaiian question is growing tiresome. The whole matter is before congress and it is indeed not half as important to the country as the quick and proper settlement of the tariff matter. The islands can be taken care of at odd moments as a sort of recreation for our hard-working representatives.

Matters pertaining to the welfare of every American citizen are before congress and should be acted upon at once.

The house has placed sugar, raw and refined, on the free list and has abolished the bounty. There is much discussion of the Wilson bill, but if the vote on the bill was taken at this time it would pass. Several riders will not be placed upon the bill to handicap it, and it may be a year yet before it goes into operation. After it leaves the house the senate will not doubt act as unwisely as it did in the silver matter, and business and prosperity will be uncertain for a year at least, simply because a few fools have been elected as representatives in congress.

THE COUNTY LEVY.

The county court has made the levy for Yamhill county and for all purposes it is 13 mills, just half the levy of last year. The levy is divided as follows: State tax, 4.5 mills; school tax, 4.5 mills; indigent soldier tax, 1.30 mill; county tax, 4.50 mills. Last year the levy was 26 mills and over \$143,000 were collected, this year 13 mill levy will bring \$70,454.54, a little more than one-half the amount that was necessary for the county last year. A comparison of the two years is given.

1892. 1893.
State tax \$37,815.96 \$26,581.12
School tax 27,011.40 27,508.49
Road tax 10,804.96 10,804.96
County tax 64,927.37 25,466.20
Indigent soldier 263.73

Total \$140,459.29 \$70,454.54
Last year the sheriff collected \$146,000. Last year the running expenses of the county amounted to \$30,000, not counting the indebtedness paid and the road fund. This year the county requires in the judgment of its commissioners, but \$25,000, with an indebtedness in the neighborhood of \$13,000. Last year the county levied, collected and expended within this county the sum of \$75,731.93, this year it is contemplated that one-third the amount will do. There is something wrong in this matter; either the county levy of last year was too high or the levy of this

year is too low. Economy of this last nature is wrong if it does not pay the running expenses of the county and adds to the indebtedness. Next year will tell the story of this one. But before that time the elections will be over and this year's levy will have done its work in placing the county court before the people as economical persons, when even the levy of last year shows up the extravagance of this administration. One year of extravagance and one of penuriousness in the administration of the county affairs will not tend toward a halo of glory for our office seeking county judge. His own salary has been carefully looked after and drawn, while there are hundreds of men having hundreds of honest dollars owing them for work rendered, that have been unjustly cut out of legitimate bills in order that the last year of his administration can go down to convention and campaign as an economical one. It would have better if he had commenced the economical administration in the first year of his reign. The wabbling policy adopted by him in his political life has made him a political outcast and having been elected to the office he now holds by the republican votes of McMinnville, that party can perform the last sad obsequies.

In connection with this assessment it might be well to give the levies and amounts raised for taxation in the past twenty-five years:

Year	Total Assessed	Total Tax	Per County	Per Mill
1868	1,056,256	\$14,787.58	\$6,865.60	6.41
1869	1,028,825	15,790.6	8,828.81	7.26
1870	1,246,779	18,701.68	9,550.84	7.66
1871	1,288,874	19,465.65	9,022.11	7.00
1872	1,422,755	23,266.70	11,542.04	8.12
1873	1,579,250	26,561.00	12,826.00	8.12
1874	1,911,150	43,126.41	20,756.42	10.86
1875	1,979,250	45,631.00	21,826.00	11.00
1876	2,042,750	47,561.00	22,826.00	11.15
1877	2,239,397	51,189.06	24,017.5	10.73
1878	2,394,588	54,806.00	25,945.00	10.84
1879	2,458,258	57,142.00	27,498.00	11.17
1880	2,552,180	59,661.00	28,141.00	11.17
1881	2,476,882	60,826.00	28,187.00	11.25
1882	3,313,880	81,206.00	38,138.00	11.53
1883	3,908,276	98,394.00	45,875.00	11.73
1884	3,835,171	96,340.00	43,028.00	11.17
1885	4,024,625	103,369.00	47,379.00	11.77
1886	3,905,504	102,716.00	46,164.00	11.81
1887	4,046,309	107,926.00	49,500.00	12.23
1888	3,961,902	107,161.00	49,500.00	12.23
1889	5,001,584	135,834.00	60,382.00	12.23
1890	5,269,538	141,679.00	63,800.00	12.17
1891	5,402,281	149,459.00	73,732.00	12.26
1892	6,111,888	179,454.00	82,466.00	13.33

Average levy for the 25 years given above, 17.72 mills.

THE INCOME TAX IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It is true that Great Britain is not a republic in form, but its people through their representatives in the house of commons help to make the laws and are especially influential in determining the taxes. To far as these are concerned the people of Great Britain have and exercise as much power as the people of the United States. If they had found the income tax burdensome they would have demanded its repeal, and the demand would have been obeyed by parliament. But instead of discontent with the people are so thoroughly satisfied of its equity that when Mr. Gladstone offered to repeal it in 1874 the suggestion was not acted upon.

An income tax was established in Great Britain in 1798. The first tax fell upon incomes in proportion to their amounts, passed in 1799, and thereafter the tax fell upon the entire income, 500 being exempt, and reduced rates being charged on incomes ranging from £600 to £200.

The tax was repealed in 1816, but was revived in 1842 by Sir Robert Peel to meet a deficiency and to enable the government to make some needed reforms. The situation in Great Britain then was not unlike the one which now confronts this country, but Sir Robert Peel's proposal to provide the government with funds by an income tax was not met by the intimation that its revivers were communists, as the like proposition is received here by persons who care more for escaping taxation than for the justice or fairness of the tax, and who are opposed to all "class legislation" except such as discriminates against the poor.

For more than fifty years this tax has been levied without serious opposition from the people. In 1874, as has been stated, Mr. Gladstone thought that the government could get on without it, but the commons did not urge its repeal and the matter was dropped. In the same year the government was changed and Sir Stafford Northcote became premier. He was not unlike the one which now confronts this country, but Sir Robert Peel's proposal to provide the government with funds by an income tax was not met by the intimation that its revivers were communists, as the like proposition is received here by persons who care more for escaping taxation than for the justice or fairness of the tax, and who are opposed to all "class legislation" except such as discriminates against the poor.

In 1876 the exemptions were increased. This was also the work of Stafford Northcote, who being a conservative financier, may be assumed to have faithfully represented the large property interests whose burdens were increased by diminishing the burdens upon small incomes. Under existing law incomes to £150 are exempt, and an allowance of £120 is made on income of £150 and £400. The incidence of the tax is the source of the income—that is the tax on the income derived from shares for example, is paid by the corporation and deducted from the shareholders's dividends.

The experience of Great Britain on the income tax has been such as to recommend a return to it by this country. There is little complaint there of the inequitable character of the tax. And it is the belief of the tax authorities that few people try to escape its burdens.

The yield of the tax in 1893 was £13,555,016, or more than \$69,000,000.—New York World.

The tax levy in Portland this year will be as follows: State, 4.30 mills; county and road tax, 4.5 mills; county school tax, 5 mills; city tax, 7.5 mills; bridge and port of Portland, 1.25 mills; total, 23.55 mills. This is nearly 10 mills less than the levy of last year.

Lane county's tax levy amounts to 15 mills; last year it was 22. Clackamas county's is 21, the state levy having been estimated at 5 mills; for 1893 it was 21. Linn county 15; a reduction of 3 mills.

A WOOL BARON SPEAKS.

He Tells the True Story of the Protection Steel Without a Care.

Charles Fletcher, owner of the great woolen mills at Olneyville, R. I., does not hesitate to tell the truth concerning the wool bunnies. In an interview in the Providence Telegram he brushes aside as unworthy of notice the special pleas upon which his protection was obtained.

There is one admission, or rather assertion, by Mr. Fletcher, that should be carefully noted and remembered. It is that the protection of 44-cents per pound on cloth, levied for the farmer, and 15 per cent of the 50 per cent levied for wages, are together worth to him, Charles Fletcher, 50 cents out of every \$1.25 received by him for his product. In other words, that this part of his "protection" is actually worth to him 48 per cent of the selling price, and that the value of his protection enhances the value of his product over 92 per cent. It must not be forgotten that there remains 55 per cent protection, which no woolly proposes to disturb, which Mr. Fletcher takes no note of. Its value to him is 17 of the 52 cents on each dollar worth of product, which the protection he is in danger of losing enhances by 48 cents to make the dollar. Here are his words:

The bill which they favor takes 44 cents a pound off, the specific duty levied for the benefit of the farmer, on woolen goods, and it also takes off 15 per cent ad valorem duty. This is on goods which sell for \$1.25 a yard, and from which 25 per cent of the ready-made clothing is manufactured. Such a reduction would take off 50 cents a yard on these goods—from the masses which represent 50 per cent of all the woolens used by the masses.

Mr. Fletcher is one of the greatest tariff lords in the United States. Among the woolen mill barons he is probably the chief. For the Lord of Olneyville owns many mills and has thousands of operatives dependent on his bounty—wage slaves over whom he has literally the power of life and death. Insolent in the strength of his wealth and drunk with years of power, he brushes aside with contempt the lies of the hired defenders of his protection.

To that does not enhance the cost to the consumer of our domestic product; that competition prevents him from raising the price. "Free wool and only 35 per cent protection means a loss of 50 cents for every yard of cloth for which I now get \$1.25. I will have to sell it for 66 cents. My trust kills competition and collects the 50 cents for me."

2. That the 44 cents specific duty is for the farmer. "I collect the 44 cents through my trust," he says, "when I collect the 50 cents. Free wool will not hurt the farmer. It will hurt ME. The farmer has no trust. He cannot form one, and he cannot get his 44 cents without one. The duty was levied to protect him, and then it was turned over to my trust to collect for him, but no provision was ever made to pay it to him. We were careful as to that. Every cent I get I keep. It is mine, not the farmer's. It was intended for me, not for the farmer. If it had been really intended for the farmer it would have been paid to him out of the treasury, as the sugar bounty is, and I would have been compelled to pay it into the treasury. I was authorized to collect it and pay it to the farmer if I wanted to. I don't want to and I won't. It is time to put an end to this nonsense about it having been imposed for the farmer. That was a 'good-enough Morgan' for the men I hired to bunco the farmers with, but I will not insult my own intelligence with using it. I collect the 44 cents per pound for myself. I collect the 15 per cent for myself. The two duties are worth to me in cold cash 59 cents out of every \$1.25 I receive. When the Wilson bill gives me free wool it does not rob the farmer of anything—it robs me of 50 cents out of every \$1.25 I receive—48 cents out of every dollar."

In 1890 when labor cost was no higher than now at home and no lower than now abroad, the cost of our woolen mills enhanced the cost of material and operating expenses only 19 per cent. If the yard of woolen cloth, which he takes is a fair sample, then the actual labor cost in it does not exceed six cents. His combined protection is equal to 90.5 per cent—"on cloth valued over 40 cents per pound"—of which 50 per cent is levied directly and 40 per cent is levied indirectly as a pound rate. By abolishing 67 per cent of his protection he would save 67 per cent and his remaining 23 per cent is equal to 31 cents and the total cash value of his protection is 90 cents. The yard of cloth without any protection, including normal profits, is worth 35 cents. The protection on it is worth to Charles Fletcher 90 cents, and enables him to sell it for \$1.25. These are his own figures elaborately wrought out by himself.

Now for his record. The 35 cents includes the raw material, the normal profits and all extraordinary expenses, the labor cost, the normal profits and all extraordinary expenses of higher cost of raw material. The 90 cents is what, he says, his protection adds to these. We have deducted only the 90 cents he says that he would lose with free raw material, the 90 cents his trust now collects for him, which he would not receive under a free wool tariff without objection. Let us be liberal and suppose that wages enhance his cost 20 per cent, then the 35 cents is 120 per cent of the free trade selling price without wages, or 20 cents; and the actual labor cost is six cents.

The Lord of Olneyville, surrounded by 5,000 dependents, to whom he throws 6 cents out of each 90 cents contributed by the people of the United States to his mills, keeping for himself 84 cents, no longer has any use for the protection bunnies—stealers who for twenty years have traded on the ignorance and credulity of the republican farmers. The real tariff lords no longer have any necessity for votes. Like Jay Gould, they find it cheaper to buy the votes to elect him than to buy the votes to elect the man they want.

"If you want to know the facts," says this mill baron, "I have no objection. In a yard of cloth which I sell for \$1.25 this cost is made up as follows:

Material, expenses, profits. \$0.29
Labor. 06
Protection. 90
Total. \$1.25

"Under the Wilson bill, which reduces my protection 50 cents, you can

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 a 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 & TOLSON

Our Next Serial, Frank Barrett's Latest:

"OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH."

A Graphic Story of Life and Scenes in London.

buy the cloth for 66 cents; under free trade, you can buy it for 35 cents.

"But you may resolve till the cows come home, yet you shall never see the day when you may buy it for 66 cents, much less for 35. You are our self as well as the miserable wretches who work in our mills. The time has gone by when we cared for your opinion. We no longer fear you. You have what? Poverty, rags, misery and distrust of one another. Raise your hand against us and we will lash you to your kennels, you ignorant and vicious curs!"

What answer can the 4,000,000 ignorant and vicious republican farmers of the country make to the Lord of Olneyville?

A BEMETING SIN.

A policy of a party does not have to be bad in order that it be denounced. So long as it emanates from the democratic party, it is classed as bad by the republican press. To some extent the democratic press is addicted to this smallness of mind, but it is not a lie when it is said that there is more indignation expressed by the democratic press than there is by the republican. There should be no extremes in good government and the democratic party recognize this as one of its principles. For years the laboring classes, the great consumers of this country, have paid the expenses of the government. No sane man will attempt to argue that the duties levied for the support of this government are paid by the foreign manufacturer. This course of taxation is extreme and ought not to exist. When the democratic party attempts to promulgate a tariff for revenue through which the consumer will pay his proper share of the expenses of the government, and a tax upon incomes through which the rich man enjoying an income of \$5000 a year or more will pay his proportionate share of the government expenses, the republican press is loud in its denunciation. Men who are so filled with republicanism that they cannot find the time to do an honest day's labor, and only exist by the charity bestowed by grocers and other business men of this city; men who will only pay one debt, and that to nature; men who have never had an income and never will, unless it is given them by the county in the year in which they are elected, telling of the viciousness of an income tax and picturing the grief to come to the laboring classes through an income tax. Both parties have followers of this stamp, but the great majority is with the republican party. They are a menace to our institutions and the republican press must be blamed for finding ground to be used by such persons. It is one of the besetting sins of the republican party for which the party answered during the last campaign.

Spokane saloons are feeding 500 of the city's idle men. One saloon alone is feeding 200.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, 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, 1894, viz: Frederick W. Havens, R. E. No. 7, 900, for the W 1/2 of S W 1/4, section 34 and W 1/2 of S W 1/4 of section 27, T 5 S, R 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis I. Shortridge, Cal. Landingham, George Myer and James Myer, all of Delph, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the county of Oregon, state of Oregon, executor of the estate of A. H. Roberts, late of said county, deceased, and have in the year in which they are elected, telling of the viciousness of an income tax and picturing the grief to come to the laboring classes through an income tax. Both parties have followers of this stamp, but the great majority is with the republican party. They are a menace to our institutions and the republican press must be blamed for finding ground to be used by such persons. It is one of the besetting sins of the republican party for which the party answered during the last campaign.

Spokane saloons are feeding 500 of the city's idle men. One saloon alone is feeding 200.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, 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, 1894, viz: Frederick W. Havens, R. E. No. 7, 900, for the W 1/2 of S W 1/4, section 34 and W 1/2 of S W 1/4 of section 27, T 5 S, R 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis I. Shortridge, Cal. Landingham, George Myer and James Myer, all of Delph, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the county of Oregon, state of Oregon, executor of the estate of A. H. Roberts, late of said county, deceased, and have in the year in which they are elected, telling of the viciousness of an income tax and picturing the grief to come to the laboring classes through an income tax. Both parties have followers of this stamp, but the great majority is with the republican party. They are a menace to our institutions and the republican press must be blamed for finding ground to be used by such persons. It is one of the besetting sins of the republican party for which the party answered during the last campaign.

Spokane saloons are feeding 500 of the city's idle men. One saloon alone is feeding 200.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, 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, 1894, viz: Frederick W. Havens, R. E. No. 7, 900, for the W 1/2 of S W 1/4, section 34 and W 1/2 of S W 1/4 of section 27, T 5 S, R 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis I. Shortridge, Cal. Landingham, George Myer and James Myer, all of Delph, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the county of Oregon, state of Oregon, executor of the estate of A. H. Roberts, late of said county, deceased, and have in the year in which they are elected, telling of the viciousness of an income tax and picturing the grief to come to the laboring classes through an income tax. Both parties have followers of this stamp, but the great majority is with the republican party. They are a menace to our institutions and the republican press must be blamed for finding ground to be used by such persons. It is one of the besetting sins of the republican party for which the party answered during the last campaign.

Spokane saloons are feeding 500 of the city's idle men. One saloon alone is feeding 200.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, 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, 1894, viz: Frederick W. Havens, R. E. No. 7, 900, for the W 1/2 of S W 1/4, section 34 and W 1/2 of S W 1/4 of section 27, T 5 S, R 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis I. Shortridge, Cal. Landingham, George Myer and James Myer, all of Delph, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, 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, 1894, viz: Frederick W. Havens, R. E. No. 7, 900, for the W 1/2 of S W 1/4, section 34 and W 1/2 of S W 1/4 of section 27, T 5 S, R 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis I. Shortridge, Cal. Landingham, George Myer and James Myer, all of Delph, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the county of Oregon, state of Oregon, executor of the estate of A. H. Roberts, late of said county, deceased, and have in the year in which they are elected, telling of the viciousness of an income tax and picturing the grief to come to the laboring classes through an income tax. Both parties have followers of this stamp, but the great majority is with the republican party. They are a menace to our institutions and the republican press must be blamed for finding ground to be used by such persons. It is one of the besetting sins of the republican party for which the party answered during the last campaign.

Spokane saloons are feeding 500 of the city's idle men. One saloon alone is feeding 200.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, 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, 1894, viz: Frederick W. Havens, R. E. No. 7, 900, for the W 1/2 of S W 1/4, section 34 and W 1/2 of S W 1/4 of section 27, T 5 S, R 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis I. Shortridge, Cal. Landingham, George Myer and James Myer, all of Delph, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the county of Oregon, state of Oregon, executor of the estate of A. H. Roberts, late of said county, deceased, and have in the year in which they are elected, telling of the viciousness of an income tax and picturing the grief to come to the laboring classes through an income tax. Both parties have followers of this stamp, but the great majority is with the republican party. They are a menace to our institutions and the republican press must be blamed for finding ground to be used by such persons. It is one of the besetting sins of the republican party for which the party answered during the last campaign.

Spokane saloons are feeding 50