

PERFECTING PROTECTION.

Two Slight Changes Suggested In the Interest of Farmers and Laborers.

The senate is now engaged in remedying the small imperfections of the Dingley bill, which, as all good protectionists assert, is one of the best tariff bills ever drafted. It distributes its blessings to all—farmer, laborer and manufacturer. Without doubting the good intentions of the makers, we wish to suggest one or two minor details which might possibly help the bill to fulfill the expectations of its authors:

First.—Lubin's export bounty scheme might enable the farmer to get a small slice of the benefits of protection. Of course the farmer doesn't expect—especially at first—to get as much of the benefits as the manufacturers have been getting for 30 years. A protection of about 30 per cent—that is 10 cents per bushel on wheat, 5 cents on corn, etc.—would satisfy him, while it takes four times as much to satisfy ordinary tariff infants.

This small export duty would not make good the farmer's loss because of import duties on manufactured products, saying nothing about past losses, but in course of time, after his industry had felt the stimulating effects of real protection, "what protects," the farmer might muster courage enough to follow the example of Oliver Twist—which example has grown into a custom with protected interests—and ask for "more." Possibly also he might form political trusts or combine to demand "more" and raise millions of dollars to send lobbyists to Washington to bribe congress. While protection is in order export duties are the farmer's only hope. With them he may hope not only to change his losses to profits, but also to regain that power and position which were once his, but which have long since passed into the hands of the manufacturers.

Second.—It is also fitting to recognize the laborer in the distribution of tariff profits. Like the farmer, he now puts his hand into his pocket to help swell the profits of protection, practically none of which comes his way. It is not an easy matter to equalize the benefits of protection so that the workman shall get his full share. A prohibitive duty on imported labor might in the course of time afford some protection by restricting the supply of labor, so that manufacturers could carry out their good intentions (expressed when asking for higher duties) and pay "American wages to American workmen."

At present the condition of workmen in the protected industries is pitiable in the extreme. The Philadelphia Ledger, a good Republican paper, told us about May 1 that in the protected iron and coal industries of Pennsylvania the wage rate has been reduced so low "that it is scarcely sufficient to provide the necessities of decent, sanitary living." It says: "The lowest classes of alien cheap labor swarm in the iron and coal districts of the state, and the competition for work is so fierce that they contend, not against the employers for the highest wages, but among each other for the lowest." "As appears by the testimony presented to the legislative committee, they herd in squalor, subjects of abject penury, and are beset by disease, dirt and hunger." The Ledger thinks our immigration laws are "defective and improvident" and suggests that "to properly protect American workmen congress should pass an immigration as well as a tariff bill." This is a good idea and should be acted upon at once. The only wonder is that some of the good manufacturers, in their anxiety to protect and raise the wages of their workmen, did not think of this plan before. Then, if they should have a law passed which should make it compulsory for them to give at least one-half of their protection and monopoly profits to their employees, protection would begin to be an all around blessing. The manufacturers might still be getting the lion's share, but they would not get all.

When these changes are made in the bill, it will undoubtedly be what the New York Tribune declared its prototype, the McKinley bill, to be—"the bravest and best tariff bill ever passed." Will they be made?—Byron W. Holt.

Pushing Along a Good Thing.



The Sugar Tariff Prize Puzzle.

A reward of \$25 is offered by the New York World for any linguist who will translate the sugar schedule in the new tariff bill into English that can be understood. It is said that the sugar men understand it perfectly, and if they do what business is it of others? The sugar trust is running the United States senate at present, and it is holding up all legislation until it gets what it wants. If the people of this country had a chance to vote on the election of United States senators, some of the old fossils in the senate would never be heard of again.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Trust's Warm Friend.

Senator Aldrich has always been a truly good friend of the Sugar trust, and it is apparent that this friendship has not grown cold.—Boston Herald.

Pettigrew's Amendment.

Senator Pettigrew has introduced an amendment to the Dingley bill which provides for the admission free of duty of articles contrabanded by trusts. Should it become law and be carried out honestly, how much trouble would the tariff yield? There are trusts in a coal, window and plate glass, lumber, pottery, wall paper, rubber, cutlery and in nearly all kinds of hardware. There is no trust in tea, but that is probably because there is no tea in duty to encourage it. There are also trusts in the cotton and cotton goods trade. Revenue will be so sure if such a law should be enforced. Let will then elect by trust funds destroy the system which fosters trusts? They may pass some such law, as they did the Sherman antitrust law in 1890, but it will be only another dummy.

How Protection Helps the Farmer.



The New Sugar Scandal.

Is the country to be afflicted with a second sugar scandal? Are the "senators from Havemeyer" ex-officio members of the finance committee, and are they to be permitted to dictate the important sugar schedule?—Chicago Evening Post (Ind. Rep.).

The senate committee's bill, whether designed to do so or not, will give the trust a great advantage should it become law. For that reason the country is bitterly opposed to the senate sugar schedule, and if the senate will heed the voice of the people that schedule will not be embraced in the new tariff.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The storm over the sugar schedule is steadily increasing. All the examinations which have been made since its report, instead of clearing it up, only make it look the blacker. It has apparently been made of a very complicated character to baffle analysis and to disguise a job, but, intricate as it is, it does not conceal the fact that it embraces a very large differential for the benefit of the trust. This conviction is universal, and it is aggravated by the stories of personal profit in connection with it.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The specific charge by a responsible newspaper in Chicago that three members of the senate speculated in the sugar schedule on the senate tariff bill had been framed, and profited \$30,000 by the transaction, is altogether too serious to be treated by the senate with contempt or indifference.

The peculiar influence which the magnates of the Sugar trust have exerted in the framing of the new sugar schedule has already created suspicions as to the integrity of the framers of the bill. If the charge against the alleged speculators shall not be investigated, it will serve to strengthen, if not confirm, this suspicion.—Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.).

Revising the Sugar Schedule.



This cartoon is from the New York Press, one of the most partisan of Republican newspapers, which always advocates protection to any and every industry. Like hundreds of other Republican papers, its disgust at the action of Aldrich in writing the sugar schedule at the dictation of the trust is so great that it is daily denouncing the sugar schedule and the senate committee's method of doing business.

Sugar Trust Profits Clinched.

The trusts have a cinch on Dingley bill profits. Of course they will make many times more if the bill becomes law in anything like its present shape, but they are already engaged in taking part of their profits.

Sugar has risen considerably in anticipation of greatly increased duties, and merchants all over the country are laying in stores because still higher prices are expected. The sugar trust is consequently busy and rolling up profits. In April it imported 757,799,527 pounds of raw sugar, valued at \$14,747,139. An extra profit of one-half cent per pound on this amount—which is already realized or guaranteed—means nearly \$4,000,000 to the trust.

If the bill is two months longer in its passage, the trust will surely pocket \$10,000,000 extra profits before the bill becomes law. Who says protection is not a good thing? And why shouldn't Senator Aldrich push it along and in turn get his street railway syndicates pushed along by the Sugar trust? Isn't this reciprocity? Wouldn't Aldrich be an ingrate if he should desert his friends and backers when he has an opportunity to help them?

STATE NEWS.

Morrow county, it is said, now has only one lawyer.

A Snythe of Arlington, shipped 500 head of cattle from there Thursday.

The San Juan mine, of Baker City, was sold on Thursday for \$30,000, to Smith and Hammond, of Denver.

A shirt waist reception is one of the newest fads in Oregon. They are all right if not examined too promiscuously.

A waterspout on Willow creek, in Malheur county, last week, flooded the meadows in that section and damaged the roads to some extent.

The Bonanza mine, of Baker county, is to be sold for \$750,000, within a few days. Only two years ago it was offered to Portland parties for \$150,000.

There has been shipped from Sheridan this season over 40,000 pounds of wool and mohair, of which Messrs. Mendenhall & Bibbe have handled 20,000 pounds.

Mr. Wilkins, of Eugene, found a rooster which had been lost three weeks, under a load of straw. After some refreshments he was none the worse for his three week's fast. He belongs to a tough breed.

Perry Kelsey, who was killed by lightning near Westfall, Malheur county, last week, was found dead beside his horse on Clover creek. The only sign of the fatal blow was a large hole burned in the top of the man's hat.

J. N. Fell has a number of men sinking an artesian well for hot water, just across the Malheur river, near the Vale hot springs, in Malheur county. If he strikes it hot, the water will be piped to Vale and bath-houses erected.

A fir tree which served to mark a section and township corner in 1849, when the tree was eight inches through, was cut down last week on the western slope of the Cascade range by an Oregon City man. The stump now is 40 inches in diameter.

While the train on the Heppner branch was running under full speed near Lexington last week, it was signalled by Thomas La Ford, and the trainmen were told that several huge bowlders had rolled upon the track a short distance ahead. A serious wreck was thus averted.

A band of 6300 sheep passed over the Malheur bridge, in Malheur county, last Sunday morning. They are part of a band of 63,000 purchased in Eastern Oregon, by A. J. Knollin, of the firm of Knollin & Booth, Kansas City sheep buyers, who supply Swift & Co., the packers, with mutton. The sheep will be trailed through Nebraska and Kansas this summer.

Louis Meadows, the 19-year-old son of S. Meadows, was accidentally shot at Heppner, Friday, while he and another boy were fooling with a gun left in the office of Gordon's feed yard. The shot took effect in the right groin and passed through the body, and, although medical aid was at once summoned, the boy died in a short time.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The total cost of the royal family to the British public is \$925,000 a year.

The sultan has a yearly income of \$9,000,000; the czar \$12,500,000; the Austrian emperor \$5,000,000; the German emperor, \$4,000,000.

A herd of 80 wild buffaloes are reported sporting themselves in one of the almost impenetrable Texas valleys on the Rio Grande.

The Sultan is said to have reduced the Greek indemnity to \$30,000,000. Enthusiasm without discipline comes high, even at a reduction.

The crop prospects in this county are phenomenal. The weather in June was never more favorable. The yield promises to be the greatest on record. The crop will undoubtedly bring \$2,000,000 into Umatilla county.

Reports from Denver say that there is an army of 15,000 tramps in Kansas at present, and that it is the intention of the army to visit California in the wake of the Christian Endeavorers.

A divinity school in Lewiston, Me. has just turned out as a graduate So Mayo, heir apparent to an African throne and his color is of the dark, est. This will be a huge advertisement for it among his tribe in far away Africa.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem armor plate concerns have backed Uncle Sam down. The senate naval committee has agreed to pay them their price, \$425 per ton. It is a thieving price, but they wanted it, and their more or less efficient plate will now go into three waiting battleships.

SAVE YOUR GRAIN.

Few realize that each squirrel destroys \$1.50 worth of grain annually. Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator is the most effective and economical poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents For sale by G. W. Putnam, Steiner Drug Co., Lunn & Brooks, G. L. L. Baskett and A. I. Stone.

Sleep.

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. They undermine health and shatter the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla does not perhaps come as quickly, but it comes more surely and more permanently through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June, 29, 1897.

Mr. Editor: Here we come again, Saturday visited Oakland, taken in the open markets and viewing the city generally. I think it would be well for Pap Richardson to visit Alameda and Oakland and take notes of the perfect system of sewerage and cleanliness of those cities, no finer system exists in America.

Sunday morning finds us winding our way towards Leona Heights a suburban resort for Alamedians, located four miles east of the city where hundreds spend Sunday, nowhere can be found a more sociable people than the Californian, every one in for a good time and every effort is made to make the tourist happy, they all know how to entertain and it is through their efforts that California is what it is today. While at the Heights, Housiers concert band discoursed sweet music which resounded through hill and vale until the echo died out on the plane below.

Monday finds us back in Frisco visiting the Academy of Science with its monster elephant standing 164 feet high, animals of all description. We gaze upon the wonders of nature until our eyes grew weary, and we moved on to the open board of trade San Francisco's Pride, there one can gaze upon a grandest display of fruits the state has ever given. The writers pen fails to give but a faint description of the products of the state, it must be seen to be appreciated. Any one from Oregon contemplating a visit to the city must not fail to visit this grand display. If I see anything of import in the future, will let THE JOURNAL readers hear of it.

SPEER.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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A Cleveland woman applies for a divorce on the honest ground that she wants to marry somebody else.

GIVES STRENGTH TO MEN.

It is remarkable fact that a man never appreciates the sufferings of others until he himself has passed through the fire of pain or remorse. Then it is that he looks around for those who are suffering; he wants them to profit by his experience; he gives his time and



money gladly for the benefit and never tires of his zeal. There are plenty of men weak and worn out, struggling with remorse and fear, and the natural outcome of habits that breed incapacity a sense of loneliness and a feeling as if the best side of life had been banished forever. Such men should write to Thomas Slater, Box 390, Kalamazoo, Mich. He will send free of charge by mail, in a plain sealed envelope full particulars about the method he used, and this will enable any man to get a complete cure at home. It is the method Mr. Slater used to cure himself of the troubles that sap the strength and vigor. The cure was so complete, so satisfying and such wonderful change from his former condition that he will gladly tell others all about it sending all particulars. He figures that he doesn't know of a better way to show his appreciation of his own cure and the sufferings of others. There must be generous men in this world to offset the tide of avarice. Write to Mr. Slater—it will cost nothing for his description and method

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