

# West Shore

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**The WEST SHORE offers the Best Medium for Advertisers of any publication on the Pacific Coast.**

Saturday, August 9, 1890.

**S**HALL Brother Blaine be read out of the republican party for heresy on the question of simon pure high tariff doctrine? This is a question the rank and file of the party will probably decide, regardless of the wishes of Speaker Reed and Chairman McKinley. Blaine has too strong a hold upon the people to be summarily disposed of by self-appointed party leaders. His Americanism is so strong, so pronounced and so unswerving that even if it carry him farther than he can persuade the country to follow, there is little danger of its carrying him beyond the pale of the party of which he is at once the greatest leader and most able supporter. Once a celebrated painter explained the superiority of his pictures by saying that he mixed brains with his colors, and though he did so he was not ostracized by his fellow artists, much as it was a departure from the usual methods. Neither will Mr. Blaine be turned out of the party of high tariff because he dares to mix brains with his tariff colors, to the consternation of other leaders who do not. The trouble with Blaine's most excellent ideas on the subject of reciprocity is that he proposes to impose a high tariff until such time as the nations with whom he would institute reciprocal trade relations shall admit our products free, thus placing the whole matter in the hands of congress, whose action is always slow and uncertain, practically defeating the object he would gain. It remains for a senator from one of the new states—that Nazareth from which nothing good was expected to come—to propose a line of policy that leaves the matter in the hands of the administration and treaty-making branch of the government, where it can be handled in a practicable manner. The Pierce amendment gives the president power to impose duties on the products of such countries as refuse to reciprocate

with us, thus closing our markets to them while leaving them open to competing nations, and relieving our own people from the burden of high prices that would be borne by them were the duty universal. There is so much hard, business sense in this proposition that one who desires to establish reciprocal relations with other American nations and extend our foreign markets can not fail to give it his approval. It will, however, take more than nominal trade reciprocity to materially increase the amount of our products sent to other American countries. Trade relations of the closest kind have been formed by them with the leading European nations, and the winning of them away will be a work of years, to effect which many means besides reciprocity blandishments will have to be resorted to, important among which is the establishment of steamship lines as contemplated in the subsidy bill that passed the senate and now slumbers in the house. It is going to be the work of years to get our goods into other American markets upon equal terms with those of European nations, and until we do we can not expect to compete with them successfully.

Undoubtedly the moral sense of the nation calls for the passage by congress of the bill now before it depriving lotteries of the national postal privileges. Many people express surprise at the situation, it having been generally understood that this object had been accomplished. Previous legislation has not been sufficiently thorough to effect the desired end, and the present bill is intended to remedy the defects. By it the mailing of lottery tickets and circulars will be a continuous offence from the place of posting to the place of delivery; newspapers containing lottery advertisements, or lists of prizes will be excluded from the mails, and all individuals or banks known to deal in tickets or be agents of a lottery company will be denied the right to use the registry or money order systems. Such a law as this will do more than tons of newspaper sermons to check the lottery craze. By far the most effective portion will be the prevention of publication of drawings and advertisements. It is to be hoped that congress will not be too busy trying to pass party legislation to enact this law.

If greenbacks were good enough for the men who fought the battles of the war, they were good enough for the troops who garrisoned the western forts; and if Oregon and California made good the discount on greenbacks to their volunteers, let them not now stultify their generosity and patriotism by whining about it and asking the government to reimburse them.

A little war scare will do no harm if it teach us how utterly unprepared we are for war.