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JREGON SENTINEL

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at reasonable prices.

Blaine's Letter.

Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance:

AUGUSTA, Me., July 15, 1884. and others of the Committee-Gentlethe issues upon which the Republican the permanent wealth of the nation. party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly exgress, has, for fifty years, persistently to power. COFFINS FURNISHED ON THE shortest notice and cheaper than at any other establishment in Southern Oregon. warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed has not been one of material prospertariffs arranged for protection, and ity only; at no time in the history of Furniture of all kinds kept on hand or since the close of the civil war, when- the United States has there been such ever they have controlled the house of progress in the moral and philanthrop representatives, hostile legislation has ic field. Religious and charible in been attempted, never more conspicu- stitutious, schools, seminaries and colously than in their principal measure at the late session of congress.

CHANGES NATURALLY ESSENTIAL. Revenue laws are, in their very na-Wetnerday and Friday mornings at 3 a m. arriving at Waldo in the evening, where ture, subject to frequent revision, in tended to human suffering, and the enclose connection is made next morning order that they may be adapted to tire-progress of the country in wealth for Crescent City. When the new wars road is finished—about January 15th—through tickets to San Francisco will be The Republican party is not contend a broadening and elevation of our ly that during the past twenty for ing for the permanency of any particu- national character, as a people. lar statute; the issue between the two Our opponents find fault that our far deeper. It involves a principle of given a specific purpose to which all of wide application and beneficent influ- the surplus is profitably and honorainevitably hurtful to practice. In the the burden of taxation. Not a dollar many tariff revisions which have been has been wasted, and the only extravnecessary for the past twenty-three agance with which the party stands years, or which may hereafter become charged is the generous pensioning of necessary, the Republican party has soldiers, sailors and their families, an maintained and will maintain the poli- extravagance which embodies the while our opponents insist upon a tion and payment of a sacred debt. revision which practically destroys

that policy. fixed and unavoidable. The pending as will most effectively aid the induselection may determine the fate of tries of the nation. protection for a generation; the overthrow of the policy means a large and ing the loss of vast amounts of Ameri-United States is not a matter of theory, seem to constitute a demonstration.

TION. to obtain a valuation of all the proper-BARBER SHOP Jacksonville, - - - Oregon. The undersigned is fully prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner and from the time the first British colonist | the same field. landed in 1607 down to the year 1860.

It represented the fruit of the toil of

256 years. After 1860 the business States, from the declaration of inde- growth and consumption of cereals at lican party aims to elevate and digniof the country was encouraged and de- pendence in 1776 down to the day of home, give us some slight con- fy labor, not to degrade it. NEW YORK, July 18.—Following is veloped by a protective tariff. At the Lincoln's election in 1860, added to all ception of the vastness of the internal As a substitute for the industrial

WONDERFUL ADVANCEMENT. These results are regarded by the plicit and felicitous. It has properly older nations of the world as phenomgiven the leading position to the in- inal. That our country should suraffected by the tariff on imports. On gigantic war, and for an entire period that question the two political parties of twenty years make an average gain are radically in conflict. Almost the to its wealth of \$125,000,000 per tirst act of the Republicans, when month, surpasses the experience of all they came into power in 1861, was other nations, ancient or modern. the establishment of the principle of Even the opponents of the present rev-American capital. This principe the the whole history of civilization any Republican party has ever since stead- parallel can be found to the material ily maintained, while on the other progress of the United States, since hand the Democratic party, in con- the accession of the Republican party

The period between 1860 and to-day leges have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been ex-

ific law; it is far broader than it is they should not forget that the law has ence, against a theory which we be. bly applied-the reduction of the publieve to be unsound in conception, and lic debt, and the consequent relief of

When reduction of taxation is to be made the Republican party can be The issue is thus distinct, well de- trusted to accomplish it; in such a form

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE. A frequent accusation by our oppothe Amercan laborer, besides involv the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the protective tariff. can capital, invested in manufacturing Iu this way they seek to array the imenterprises. The value of the present porting interest against the Republiradical error to confound the commerce so gross that it does not distinguish be- in 1860, exclusive of slaves. RESULTS OF FREE TRADE AND PROTEC- tween the ship and the cargo. For-

A FAVORABLE COMPARISON.

id in progress than the manufacturing states. The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth, between \$800,000,-000 and \$900,000,000 each, and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to \$2,600,000,000, while Illinois had advanced to \$3,200,000,000. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were that in twenty years the wealth of leading agricultural states of the west of public danger. have grown so rapidly in prosperity

civil war in 1860.

AGRICULTURED AND THE TARIFF.

and I shall submit no argument to of the country with its carrying trade; the loss and devastation of war has of capital, and capital increases the jurisdictional interests of both. The sustain it, but only invite attention to an error often committed innocently gained so rapidly that its total is at efficiency and value of labor. Who- line of demarcation is not merely concertain facts of official record, which and sometimes designedly, but an error least double of that which it possessed ever arrays the one against the other venience; it is more. It separates the eign commerce represents the exports the farmers see the helpful impulse of two, on the basis of absolute justice. great nation from another with dis-In the census of 1850 an effort was and imports of a country, regardless of a home market, and they see that the The Republican party has protected tinct and natural affinity. We seek made for the first time in our history, the nationality of the vessel that may financial revenue system enacted since the free labor of America so that its the conquest of peace. We desire to carry the commodities of exchange, the Republican party came into power compensation is larger than is real-extend our commerce, and in an ty in the United States. The attempt Our carrying trade has, from obvious has established and constantly expanized in any other country. It has especial degree with our friends and was, in a large degree, unsuccessful, causes, suffered many discouragements ded the home market. They see that guarded our people against the unfair partly from a lack of time and partly since 1860, but our foreign commerce even in the case of wheat, which is competition labor from China, and of ish America as we should, and as we from prejudice among many, who has, in the same period, steadily and your cereal export, they have sold, similar evil from Europe. It is ob might have done. For more than a thought the inquires forshadowed a prodigiously increased. Increased in in the average of the years since the scheme of taxation. The returns were deed, at a rate and to an amount which close of the war, three bushels at home make contracts for cheap labor in forincomplete and unsatisfactory. Little absolutely dwarfs all previous develop- to one they have sold abroad, and that more was done than to consolidate the ment of our trade beyond the sea. in the increase of corn, the only other local valuation used in the states for From 1860 to the present time the cereal which we export to any extent, citizens. the purposes of assessment, and that, foreign commerce of the United one hundred bushels have been used as every one knows, differs widely States, divided with approximate at home to three and a half bushels from a complete exhibit of all the propequality between exports and imports, exported. In some years the disparity erty. In the census of 1860, how reached the astounding aggregate of has been so great that for every peck of home labor exclusively in the control ever, the work was done with thorough. \$24,000,000,000. The balance in the corn exported one hundred bushels of the employer) is injurious to all ness, the distinction between "assess- vast commerce inclined in our favor, have been consumed in the home mark ed" value and "true" value being care but it would have been much larger if et. The farmers see that in the infully observed. The grand result was our trade with the countries of Amer creasing competition from the grain jects of the contract. The institutions that the "true" value of all property ica, elsewhere referred to, had been fields of Russia and from the distant of the United States rest upon the inin the states and territories (including more wisely adjusted. It is difficult plains of India, the growth of the telligence and virtue of all the people. slaves) amounted to \$14,000,000,000, even to appreciate the magnitude of home market becomes daily of greater Suffrage is made universal, as a just and acts on the Bowels. Breaks up

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

emporium, the city of New York, with its dependencies, has within that peri-

and value of the whole amount re protection to American labor and to enue system do not pretend that in of the first Dutch colony on the island that has been created or fostered by in the twenty years to come. of Manhattan and the outbreak of the the industrial system which is upheld by the Republican party.

The agricultural interests is by far the largest in the nation, and is entitled, in every adjustment of revenue, to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of in all other nations of the world com- graphical position from participation present system of revenue have laborare robbed by a protective tariff, and field of home trade, at once the creatrels of any. The United States has America are intelligent, and cannot ing, by every device, to enter. It is we rest in confidence that no other debe led by sophistry, when conclusive into this field that the opponents of sires to attack us, changes and modifications of trade, has been accompanied and dignified by facts are before them. They see plain our present revenue system would free With the nations of the western

eign countries to the hurt and dis-

Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of parcies, and not the least so the unhappy persons who are made the sub-This aggregate was the net result of our export trade since 1869, and we concern to them, and that it's impair- weapon of self-protection to every citi- Colds, Chills and Fevers, etc. the labor and savings of the people can gain a correct conception of it only ment would depreciate the value of zen. It is not the interest of the Re. Strengthens the organs on which it within the area of the United States by comparison with previous sesults in every acre of tillable land in the Unshould be adopted which involves the The total exposts from the United | Such faces as these, touching the ard prevailing elsewhere. The Repub. ville.

end of the twenty years the total prop- that had previously been exported commerce of the United States. They system which, under the Republican erty of the United States, as returned from the American colonies from their suggest also that in addition to the administration, has developed such ex-To the Hon. John B. Henderson, by the census of 1880, smounted to the original settlement, amounted to less advantages which the American peo-traordinary prosperity, our opponents enormous aggregate of \$44,000,000, than \$9,000,000,000; on the other ple enjoy from the protection against offer a policy which is but a series of men: In accepting the nomination for 000. This great result was attained, hand our exports from 1860 to the foreign competition they enjoy the ad- experiments upon our system of revthe Presidency, tendered me by the notwishstanding the fact that count-close of the late fiscal year exceeded vantages from absolute free trade over enue; a policy whose end must harm Republican national convention, I beg less millions had, in the interval, been \$12,000,000,000, the whole of it being a large area, and with a greater popu- our manufactures and the greater part to express a deep sense of the honor wasted in the progress of a bloody war. the produce of American labor. Evi. lation than any other nation. The in- of our labor. Experiments in our inwhich is conferred and of the duty It thus appears that while our popula- dently a protective tariff has not in- ternal commerce of our thirty-eight dustrial and financial systems is the which is imposed. I venture to action between 1860 and 1880 increased jured our export trade when under its states and nine territories is carried on country's greater dread; stability is its company the acceptance with some ob- 60 per cent., the aggreged property influence we exported in twenty four without let or hindrance; without tax- greatest boom. Even the uncertainty servations upon the questions involved of the country incress; 214 per cent. years 40 per cent, more than the total ation or governmental interference of resulting from the recent tariff agitain the contest, questions whose settle- showing a vastly enhanded wealth per amount that had been exported in the any kind whatever. It spreads freely tion in Congress has hurtfully affected ment may affect the future of the na capita among the people. Thirty entire previous history of American over an area of three and a half mill the business of the entire country. tion, favorably or unfavorably, for a thousand millions of dollars had been commerce. All the details, when an ion square miles, almost equal in ex Who can measure the harm to our long series of years. In enumerating added during these twenty years to alyzed, correspond with this gigantic tent to the whole continent of Europe. shops and our homes, to our farms result. The commercial cities of the Its profits are enjoyed by fifty six mill- and our commerce, if the uncertainty union never had such growth as they ions of American freemen, and from of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inhave enjoyed since 1860. Our chief this enjoyment no monopoly is created. flicted upon the country. We are in According to Alexander Hamilton, the midst of an abundant harvest; we when he discussed the same subject in are on the eve of a revival of a gendustrial interests of the country, as mount the peril and the costs of a od, doubled her population and in 1790, the internal competition which eral prosperity. Nothing stands in creased her wealth five fold. During takes place does away with everything our way but the dread of a change in the same period the imports and ex. like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the industrial system which has ports which have entered and left her the prices of articles to the minimum wrought so wonderful a change in harlfor are more than double in bulk of reasonable profit on the capital em | the last twenty years, and which with ployed. It is impossible to point to a the power of increased capital, will ported by her between the settlement single monopoly in the United States work still greater marvels of prosperity

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign relations favor our do-Compared with our foreign com- mestic development. We are at peace merce, those domestic exchanges are in- with the world; at peace upon a sound conceivably great in amount, requiring basis, with no unsettled questions of merely, as one instrumentality, as large sufficient magnitude to embarrass or a mileage of railway as exists to-day distract us. Happily removed by geo agriculture in the United States must bined. These internal exchanges are in the questions of dynasty or boundbe abandoned. The opponents of the estimated by the statistical bureau of ary which so frequently disturb the the treasury department to be annually peace of Europe, we are left to cultied very earnensily to persuade the twenty times as great in amout as our vate friendly relations with all, and farmers of the United States that they foreign commerce. It is into this vast free from entanglements in the quareffort is thus made to secure their vast tion and the heritage of the American no cause and no desire to enter into influence, but happily the farmers of people that foreign nations are striv- conflict with any power on earth, and

ly that during the past twenty for the admit the countries of Europe; hemisphere we should cultivate closer years wealth has not been acquired in countries into whose internal trade we relations, and for our countries into whose internal trade we one section or by one interest at the could not reciprocally enter; countries parity and advancement we should inparties does not have reference to a revenue system produces a surplus, but expense of another section, or another to which we should be surrendering duce all-to join with us in an agree. interest. They see that the agricul- every advantage of trade, and from ment that for the future all interwhich we should be gaining nothing national troubles in North or South America should be adjusted by impartial arbitration, and not by arms, This would be disastrous to the me- This project was part of the fixed chanics and the workingmen of the policy of President Carfield's admin-United States. Wages are undoubtly istration, and it should, in my judgreduced when an industrious man is ment, be renewed. Its accomplishnot able by his earnings to live in com- ment on this continent would favorable fort, educate his children and tay by affect the nations beyond the sea, and sufficient for the necessities of old age. thus powerfully contribute at no discy of protection to American industry, highest form of justice, in the recogni just equal in population in 1860 and The reduction of wages, inevitably consequent on throwing our home market of the philanthrophic and Christian New Jersey was increased by the sum open to the world, would deprive them principle of arbitration. The effect of eight hundred and fifty millions of of the power to do this. It would of suggesting this to Spanish-Ameridollars, while the wealth of Iowa was produce a conflict between the poor can states has been most happy, and increased by the sum of fifteen hun- and the rich, and in the sorrowful de has increased the confidence of those dred millions. They see that the nine gradation of labor would plant seeds people in our friendly disposition. It fell to my lot, as secretary of state, in The Republican party has steadily June 1881, to quiet apprehension in permanent reduction in the wages of nents is that the foreign commerce of that the aggregate addition to their maintain just relations between labor the Republic of Mexico by giving aswealth since 1860 is almost as great as and capital, guarding with care the assurance, in an official dispatch, the wealth of the entire country in rights of each. Conflict between the that there is not the faintest dethat year. They see that the south, two has always led in the past, and sire in the United States for which is almost exclusively agricul- will always lead in the future, to the territorial aggrandizement. The boundrevenue system to the prople of the can party. It is a common and yet rural, has shared in the general pros injury of both. Labor is indispendant aries of the two republics have been esperity, and that having recovered from sable to the creation and profitable use tablished in conformity with the best is an enemy of both. That policy is Spanish American people from the In these extraordinary developments | wisest and best which harmonizes the Saxon-American people; it divides one neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanviously unfair to permit capitalists to generation the sympathy of these countries has been allowed to drift away from us. We should now make every effort to gain their friendship. paragement of the labor of American Our trade with them is already large. During the last twenty years our exchanges in the western hemisphere have amounted to \$350,000,000, nearly one fourth of our entire foreign

Nature's own true Laxative. Please ant to the Palate, acceptable to the Stomach, harmless in its nature, painless in its action. Cures habitual Constination, Billiousness, Indigestion, and kindred ills. Cleanses the system. purifies the blood, regulates the liver medicines, pills, salts and draughts. Sample bottle free, and large bottle for reduction of wages to the hard stand- sale by Merritt & Robinson Jackson-