

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One copy per year, by mail, \$2.00

ADVERTISING RATES: (Display Advertisements) One inch, or less, in Semi-Weekly per month, \$2.00

SEMI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One copy per year, \$1.00

SOME FACTS FOR FARMERS. We read every day of men who, it is claimed, are going to vote the Republican ticket this fall for the first time on the "protection" issue.

Let us "reason together" and consider a few facts, to determine if it would not be well for farmers, especially here in this "protected" region, to also vote in accordance with their own interests.

Let us "reason together" and consider a few facts, to determine if it would not be well for farmers, especially here in this "protected" region, to also vote in accordance with their own interests.

The aggregate of this robbery of the farmers for these eight years is \$1,338,836,171, an amount far exceeding the national debt. Every dollar of it has been taken in that time out of the pockets of 2,926,089 farmers, who, having no possible American market, have been obliged—as every wheat raiser in Oregon is obliged—to work for a foreign market.

But now some horrid Republican farmer will raise his hands in horror, and his face will grow pale, and his knees will knock together, as he says: "Why, you would have Free Trade, would you?" Yes, we would, at least for the Oregon farmer. As the Portland Ore. man said a few months ago, "Agriculture has nothing to gain from protection."

This surplus could only be sold in a foreign market. It could be sold in a foreign market only by importing its equivalent; but this the tariff prevents, or so far prevents as to ruinously depreciate the only market for the farmers' produce.

Now the farmers' wages are nothing more nor less than the pay received from the buyers of this surplus in its foreign market. This pay comes in the form of hundreds of the necessities of life. There is no other pay for these farmers. It is impossible to sell at home because the supply was too large by the immense sum of over five hundred and forty-six million dollars in 1880—now it is over seven hundred million.

Labor is paid for with labor, the world over. Money is only a measure of the value of labor. These farmers have no other possible resource but to take as pay for their labor the labor of people in foreign countries to whom their surplus productions must be sold—and about one-third of this pay is arbitrarily seized, and four-fifths of it turned over to the "protected" manufacturers.

For twenty-eight years now a most bitter and unrelenting war has been waged upon every farmer and every farm laborer, and now, after years of promises and pledges on the part of both parties to amend the laws so as to relieve the farmers, the platform of the Republican party declares that the war shall go on perpetually, that agriculture must be largely abandoned, or the pay for farm labor diminished from one-quarter to one-half.

The mill owners are 14,500; and they employ 100,585 hands. But it has been often demonstrated that the hands got to share whatever of the booty; so it is fifteen thousand capitalists whom the

Republican party proposes to enrich at the expense and to the dear cost of over two million farmers and farm laborers. During the last six years, from 1882 to 1887 inclusive, the tax paid by American workmen who are obliged to sell in a foreign market has aggregated one billion, one hundred and ninety-eight million, eight hundred and forty-three thousand, four hundred and two dollars; or an average of almost two hundred million dollars a year. This is computed on the actual pay received for our farmers' surplus products, and the actual tax paid on that pay received at the custom houses. Such a plunder of farmers, such a robbery of farmers, was never devised by any government under the sun before.

Let us look at the matter in a little different way. From 75 to 80 per cent. of all work done for foreign markets is done by the American farmer. It is chiefly upon him that the Republican party has declared war to the knife, and knife to the hilt.

During the past eight years, from 1880 to 1887 inclusive, the amount of work done by farmers for foreign countries—and necessarily so—has averaged \$582,795,247. The number of American farmers it took to do this work averaged 2,926,089. The average tax levied on these farmers by taxing their pay was \$167,329,771. The average yearly tax on each farmer was \$57.59. And this robbery is computed on and extends to the hired man and the dairy maid, as well as to the land owner—\$82.59 annual average tax on every person engaged in agricultural labor!

Is it any wonder we call it "the robber tariff"? Is it any wonder we ask farmers to forget party and politics, and look to their own interests, before they are made so poor as to be helpless? The aggregate of this robbery of the farmers for these eight years is \$1,338,836,171, an amount far exceeding the national debt. Every dollar of it has been taken in that time out of the pockets of 2,926,089 farmers, who, having no possible American market, have been obliged—as every wheat raiser in Oregon is obliged—to work for a foreign market.

But now some horrid Republican farmer will raise his hands in horror, and his face will grow pale, and his knees will knock together, as he says: "Why, you would have Free Trade, would you?" Yes, we would, at least for the Oregon farmer. As the Portland Ore. man said a few months ago, "Agriculture has nothing to gain from protection."

ALFRED T. SHANKER, a prominent New York Republican, will vote for Cleveland and Thurman. He says: "Harrison was my lawyer for twenty years, but I cannot stand his platform, and for the first time in my life shall vote the Democratic ticket, simply on tariff reform and because Cleveland has made an eminently satisfactory President. I was in Indianapolis a few days ago and was surprised to learn that a great many Republicans there will vote against Harrison on the tariff issue or because of the free-whiskey plank in the Republican platform. The farmers, a body of Germans, have heretofore been almost solidly Republicans. I am told they will solidly vote the Democratic ticket this fall. I was told of a club of 250 Germans in Indianapolis who have been a Republican organization, but who have decided to vote solidly for Cleveland. The labor vote of Indianapolis will be cast solidly against Harrison, simply on his record. In 1872 the labor riots made it necessary to organize a Committee of Public Safety in Indianapolis. Harrison was one of the thirteen members and I was another. Harrison's attitude at that time was so antagonistic to the laboring men that they have not forgotten it."

That 48,000 bushels of wheat were sold here yesterday at 60 cents a bushel is a fact upon which farmers are to be congratulated. We rejoice with them in their prosperity, for at this price most of them can prosper. We would throw no shadow over their sunshine, yet it is well to remember that except for the robber tariff that wheat would have brought 80 cents more than it did. This is the amount of "protection" paid on five sacks, which "protection" the Democratic party proposes to abolish.

FARMER JONES, the labor candidate for governor of Indiana, comes right from among the people and brings these opinions with him: "The working classes, I think, are largely against Harrison, and sentiment is rapidly crystallizing against protection. I would be for protection if it protected, but it doesn't. It helps the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer and labor is not in the least benefited."

JOS. BASLER, Dealer in New and Second-hand Furniture and Household Goods. Tinware, Copperware and Sheet-iron of Every Description. Tin Roofing a Specialty.

Estes & Guilds, Proprietors of the CITY LIVERY FEED & SALE STABLE. Baled Hay and Grain. Spread Hags, Single or Double, and Saddle Horses always on hand.

NEAGLE BROS., Successors to MARSHALL & SON, BLACKSMITHS and Wagonmakers. Corner Main and Water Sts., Pendleton, Oregon.

John McGarry, Groceries and Provisions. First-class goods only in stock. Produce bought and sold.

A. HEALEY, Practical Boot & Shoemaker. Main and Webb Streets, Eastern Made Boots and Shoes in Stock.

N. W. HIESTAND, Dealer in Gen. Merchandise. Pendleton Roller Mills Flour.

W. D. FLETCHER, Watchmaker & Jeweler. Bank Building, Court Street, Pendleton, Oregon.

HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE. Corner 12th and B Sts., Cathedral Block. Classes will reopen in the new building September 5th.

HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE. Corner 12th and B Sts., Cathedral Block. Classes will reopen in the new building September 5th.

GRAND EXCURSION EAST! VIA NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. Cheapest rate ever made from the Pacific Coast to the East. \$80. \$80. \$80.

2d National Encampment G. A. R. which meets in COLUMBUS, Sept. 12. This rate is open for everybody. Parties desiring to do so can have use of free berths in emigrant sleeping cars.

Villard House. Dave Horn Proprietor. Northwest Corner Main and Court Streets, Pendleton, Oregon.

CENTRALLY LOCATED. Reopened, Re-furnished and Equipped in First-Class Style. SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN.

Leighton Academy. For Boys and Young Men. Prof. Wm. Smith, Head Master. Ascension School for Girls. Cove, Union County, Oregon.

Railroad Lands. Open to Settlement. People having claims on Railroad Land south of the twenty-mile limit, should CALL AT ONCE.

R. J. SLATER, W. D. Hansford & Co. Hardware and Tinware. PUMPS AND PIPE. PLUMBING Promptly Done.

ROBERT BOND. BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, SAUSAGE, DRIED MEATS, LARD.

THE STATE Agricultural College, CORVALLIS, OREGON. Term Commences Wednesday, September 12, 1888. A full corps of experienced Professors and Teachers.

L. D. SPEAR. Has Opened A New Grocery, Corner of Court and Thompson Sts., Pendleton, Oregon. Will not be undersold.

Grain Bags. Calcuttas and Detrick's Celebrated E. W.'s. TWINES of All Kinds, Tents, Flag Etc. PRINTED FLOUR BAGS.

Oregon State Fair. THE 29th. Annual State Fair will be held on the Fair Grounds near Salem, commencing on SEPTEMBER 17TH.

St. Joseph's Academy. FOR YOUNG LADIES. Conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis.

Briggs, the Photographer. For Photographs always go to Briggs. He takes pictures in every style known to the art, and absolutely guarantees satisfaction.

Briggs, the Photographer. Over the Postoffice Pendleton, Oregon.

Briggs, the Photographer. Over the Postoffice Pendleton, Oregon.

Briggs, the Photographer. Over the Postoffice Pendleton, Oregon.

J. A. DUPUIS, CARPENTER. Corner Court and Thompson streets, Pendleton, Oregon. Country orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WANTED. Two rolled brick moulders and one setter. Apply to, or address, H. B. NELSON, Westside.

WHEREABOUTS OF ESTRAY HORSES KNOWN. The whereabouts of the following horses are known to this office: One gray work horse, shot all round.

PIANO FOR SALE. I have for sale a good second-hand piano at \$150. Terms easy. Write for particulars to W. D. FLETCHER'S jewelry store.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, 19th day of September, 1888, the Board of Equalization will attend at the office of county clerk of Umatilla county, Oregon, to publicly examine the assessment roll for the purpose of correcting all errors, omissions, etc.

FOR SALE. Twenty-eight choice milk cows, and enough to winter them, at private sale on farm, four miles south of A. B., in Umatilla county. For information inquire of FRANK J. BERRY, Pendleton, Oregon.

St. Joseph's Academy. FOR YOUNG LADIES. Conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis. will resume studies September 2, 1888.

Briggs, the Photographer. Over the Postoffice Pendleton, Oregon.

Briggs, the Photographer. Over the Postoffice Pendleton, Oregon.