

THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES EDITOR.

City and County Official Paper.

Friday, April 27th, 1888.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Presidential Electors, W. H. EPPINGER, of Multnomah, W. R. BRAYTON, of Linn, R. R. STEWART, of Umatilla.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

For Judge, W. M. HARRIS, For Prosecuting Attorney, T. H. CRAWFORD.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Joint Senator with Wallowa, L. B. RINGBART, of Union, For Joint Senator with Umatilla, J. H. RALEY, of Umatilla.

Republican State Ticket.

For Presidential Electors, C. W. FULTON, of Clatsop, W. M. KAVIS, of Multnomah, ROBERT McLEAK, of Josephine.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

For Judge, JAMES A. FEE, For Prosecuting Attorney, J. L. RASB.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Joint Senator with Wallowa, J. W. NOBLE, of Summerville, For Joint Senator with Umatilla, A. R. MATTOON, of La Grande.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The farmer is the man who suffers most from the tariff, and the sooner he finds it out the better.—N. Y. World.

The senate has passed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Salem. Thus does the surplus take into itself wings.

The Baker City Tribune is not as dead as it might be. Mrs. Plumley is at the helm and is making it pretty tropical in certain quarters.

Blaine's friends still think he will be nominated by acclamation at Chicago, and that he will accept the nomination. Reports of his ill health are contradicted.

The boom has boomed itself to death in Southern California. Some collapsed inflatedness is all that is left to show where the boom used to hang out.

A paper in east Texas says, that it wants John L. Sullivan, of Mass., for president; John L. Ingalls, of Kan., for vice president, and pensions for disabled pugilists for the platform.

The session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. on the 24th of May will be largely attended from all parts of the State. The railroad company will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates.

The Republican Central Committee of Marion county passed a resolution that the chairman of the State central committee be requested to secure the services of Hon. George H. Williams to canvass the State during the ensuing campaign.

Prohibition in Iowa is not working as its advocates expected. Two saloon keepers, charged with selling liquor, were acquitted on the ground that they sold it according to law, and now the body of saloon keepers propose to sell liquor brought into the State in original packages, under the recent decision of the Supreme court of the United States.

Ontario is without a newspaper. The editor of The New Atlas published at that place, was seen about a week ago, walking on the railroad, and has not been heard of since. Nothing like an editor having a good pair of trotters under him. They get him out of many difficulties.

An exchange speaking of the probable vote that will be given for and against a reduction of tariff, says, that for every democratic wool grower lost there will be three republican stockmen gained. From what talk we have had with sheep and cattle-men, we think he has it sized up about right.

We are pleased to note that our suggestions to the people of Lower Powder have been heeded, and that they have petitioned the county court for a re-location of the wagon road around Lyon's hill. The matter will be acted upon at the next term. There would have been a good road made at this point long ago had it not been for the apathy displayed by the people living in the vicinity.

A colored man was elected mayor of Wheatland, California, last Saturday. This is the first colored man ever honored with such a position on this coast, he is said to be a gentleman of considerable ability. This reminds us that the color only denotes the denomination of the bill, and that a man's a man all the same, or, in other words, "The rank is but the guinea's stamp, a man's a man for a' that."

J. H. Raley, the candidate for joint senator with Umatilla county, was in this city the fore part of the week. Mr. Raley is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and makes friends wherever he goes. Some of the Umatilla papers that we thought would oppose him on account of local issues, comes out strongly in his favor. We are of the opinion that Mr. Raley will have no trouble in "getting there."

The man who made his own coffin was heard of long ago; later, the man who dug his own grave; and, latest, the man in Athens, Georgia, who preached his own funeral sermon. The public will now wait to hear of the man who does his own "laying out."—Ex. The public may be satisfied. Several men in Union county have performed the "laying out" act in allowing themselves to be nominated for office. The funeral will take place next June.

Portland merchants are wide awake. They have subscribed \$2,500 a month for one year to be used in advertising Oregon and working up its interests in the East. A paid agent has been sent to Chicago, one to St. Paul, one to Southern California, and one to Puget Sound. Thousands upon thousands of pamphlets, posters, maps and folders are being printed, and will be distributed where they will do good. Advertising pays, anywhere, and under all circumstances.

The Alta, California, the leading democratic newspaper of the Pacific coast, says: "Rampant partisanship sometimes sneers at the independent vote, but the man who casts it has the compensating pleasure of expressing his conscience at the ballot-box, where the conscience of the rank partisan is usually suppressed." The same may be said of the independent newspaper that speaks the truth and is not afraid to express its convictions, at all times.

The Journal says that it is quite likely that the survey will be made and the work of construction begun on the Wallowa railroad inside of six months. We are glad to hear this, for it is a line greatly needed. Wallowa is naturally one of the best counties in the State, and the greatest drawback to its development is its poor shipping facilities. When, instead of hauling their produce a hundred miles to a railroad, the iron horse pulls up at their doors every day, a vast difference will be immediately felt by the people of Wallowa, and their magnificent county will come rapidly to the front.

Col. G. F. Elliott, United States Swamp Land Agent, is again in Oregon to investigate swampland matters. It is hoped he will not allow himself to be "persuaded" by the artful grabbers this time as was plainly evident on his trip through the Harney Valley county last summer when he allowed Todhunter & Devine's representatives to "pull the wool over his eyes" to the extent of swindling hundreds of poor settlers out of their just rights. Governor Pennoyer has decided to appoint a State agent to act in conjunction with Mr. Elliott and to settle the swamp land matter satisfactory to all concerned.

THE MILLS BILL.

The discussion of the Mills tariff bill which is now going on in congress, it is said will not be completed for a month or so, and will cost the government in the neighborhood of \$150,000. It is quite apparent that it is not the principles involved that are to be investigated, for in our opinion they could be fully discussed and understood in three hours, but it is the wrangling of mercenary and dishonest statesmen, to curry popular favor and serve their millionaire masters.

The Mills bill is a kind of travesty, and founded in anything else but justice and equity. There is no more necessity for taking the tariff off wool than there is for taking it off sugar. And the idea of taking it off wool and leaving it with but little modification on manufactured woolsens is preposterous in the extreme. To reverse the proposition would have more sense to it. A very correct idea of the attitude of the two parties may be gained by the following extract from a leading republican paper:

"Again, all or nearly all of the republicans are in favor of putting sugar on the free list, and will contend strenuously for it—at least unless the Carlisle-Mills administration party shall give up their demand for free trade in wool. If the effort to put wool on the free list is beaten, then free trade in sugar may not be pressed for the present. But should the free trade program as to wool go through, there will be a united demand on the part of the republicans for free sugar, and on the other hand, they develop an appeal will be taken to the country in the elections."

There is, indeed, far greater reason for putting sugar than wool on the free list. Wool is one of the most widely distributed products of the country. It is a product that is very open to competition from the vast ranges of South America, Australia and other parts of the world. Sugar is produced in but a very limited section of the United States. The whole population interested in its production in the United States does not exceed the number necessary to send above three members to congress. And, since the problem is how to stop the accumulation of the surplus in the treasury, and since sugar contributes vastly more to that surplus than any other item in the tariff list, sugar is the very first thing from which the duty ought to be removed. This would cut out at one stroke taxation to the amount of \$20,000,000 a year, would destroy the "trust" that exports from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 every year from the people beyond the just price of the sugar, and would cheapen by nearly one-half an article of universal consumption.

Not only does it demonstrate that Louisiana have any reason to complain. The are all for free trade in every thing but sugar, and hence they have no standing whatever for an agreement against putting sugar on the free list. It is very probable that the majority of the tariff question will bring the republican party to the point of demanding free sugar, as the democratic party demands free wool. Since the tariff question, in its present aspects, is wholly a question of conflicting interests, it is clear that the interests of the larger number ought to prevail. We are not contending for a high tariff, or for any tariff, on wool, but say that free woolens ought to come with free wool, and that free sugar ought to come on its own account and in any event."

We think the above is about correct and shows conclusively that the opposing interests think that a reduced tariff is a great benefit to the people, when applied to everything except the industry they are engaged in. While there is but little hope of any present legislation, amounting to anything, in this matter, we are glad that the subject is being agitated, for in time the people at large will see where their interests lie, and their rascally representatives at Washington will come to the conclusion that it is best to act in compliance with their wishes.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The public school system of our country is its principal safe guard. Only by the education of its subjects can any country hope to preserve and perpetuate its liberties, maintain its standing with other nations and keep pace with the progress of the world. Deprive us of our schools and facilities for learning, destroy our books and suppress the newspapers for a generation or two and we would relapse into barbarism. On the other hand educate the young, by compulsory means, if need be, and see the result. Refinement takes the place of grossness, thrift and prosperity usurp the places where squallor reigned, the power of potentates and despotic rulers over the temporal and spiritual affairs of mankind is broken, peace takes the place of war, and in the consciousness of his intellectual superiority the humblest citizen of the land stands forth as "the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time" and no power can enslave, nor sophistry mislead him. Then how essential it is that the educational interests of the country should be fostered and cared for above every thing else, and our system, which we think is a most excellent one, carefully watched, and if necessity seems to demand it, added to in this and amended in that place, until it is as perfect as may be, and accords with the requirements evolved by the best thought of our progressive age.

We are pleased to note that a marked improvement is noticeable each year in matters educational. A higher grade of teachers is demanded than was the case a few years ago, and the demand is supplied. In consequence we have better schools, and a much more satisfactory state of affairs. This is, no doubt, due to the efforts of the teachers themselves, who as a general rule attend the annual institutes and by comparing notes with each other and discussing educational

subjects, are constantly attaining higher standards of excellence.

It is the first duty of parents to see that their children are properly educated, and that they receive the full benefit of educational institutions, and no pains should be spared to advance the power and usefulness of our schools. To do this none but good and efficient teachers should be employed, and the officers selected to oversee and guard the interests of our schools should be men of judgment and experience, who will take an interest in, and are conscious of the importance of their work.

We have taken some pains to enquire as to the qualifications and fitness of the candidates for school superintendent of this county, which we are to vote for at the coming election, and conclude that Mr. Carter, of Island City, the republican nominee, is pre-eminently the best man for the position. Mr. Carter is an experienced teacher, and takes an enthusiastic interest in all educational matters. He was employed in that capacity for 12 years and during that time had charge of but four schools—an indisputable evidence of his fitness. For five years he taught in La Grande, and quit the school on his own volition. A record like that speaks well for him. His opponent, no doubt, is an excellent young man, but lacks experience. Mr. Carter is the proper man for the important office of school superintendent, and the people of Union county will elect him. They cannot afford to do otherwise.

Sheriff's Statement.

Union, Or., April 25, 1888. Sheriff Hamilton filed with the county clerk on April 23rd, the following report on the tax roll of Union county: To amount of original tax roll for 1887, \$64,950.59 To amount of sheriff assessments made by sheriff, 2,433.88 Total, \$67,384.47 By amount paid treasurer, \$50,922.61 By amount of sheriff credits, 1,336.57 By amount of delinquent roll, 15,165.29 Total, \$67,424.47 To amount of old delinquent up to 1887 at Jan. settlement, \$2,430.87 To amount of sheriff assessments, 23.10 Total, \$2,453.97 By amount paid treasurer on old settlement, \$ 730.76 By amount of sheriff credits, 109.31 By amount of old delinquent up to date, 1,613.90 Total, \$2,453.97

A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq. County Atty Clay Co, Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a little testimony, saying: "He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kiney, Liver and Stomach Disorders it stands unequalled. Price 20c, and \$1. at Wright's drug store, Union, Oregon.

SCROFULA

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a cure for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength to the body, and produces a more permanent result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, North Ludlow, Ohio.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M.D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried various remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—M. C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, S. Bradford, Mass. ff

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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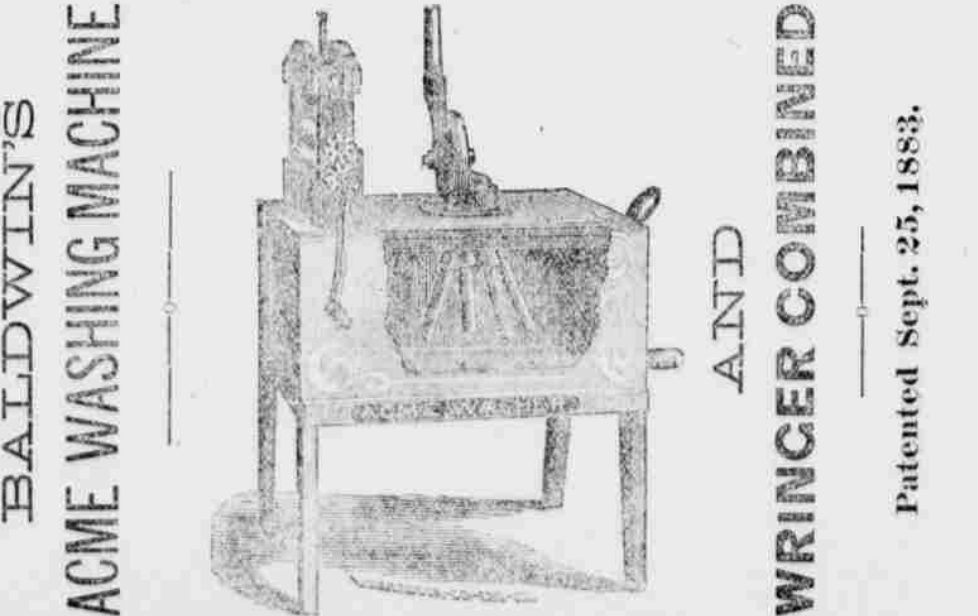
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The Most Simple and Perfect Washer in the World. Over 75,000 Now in Use.

TESTIMONIALS. Union, Oregon, May 11, 1887. This is to certify that Mr. Charles C. Coffinberry, on May 10, washed with an Acme washing machine at my hotel, in one hour and forty-five minutes, the following named articles: Family washing, 4 blue shirts, 2 pair drawers, 2 undershirts, 2 waists, 8 pair socks, 1 apron, 2 towels, 12 handkerchiefs, 6 collars and 1 pair cuffs. Hotel washing, 18 table cloths, 18 sheets, 30 pillow cases, and 70 towels—176 pieces in all. The above washing gave perfect satisfaction. E. H. MILLER, Proprietor Centennial Hotel. Union, Oregon, May 12, 1887. This is to certify that I have used the Acme washing machine and wringer, and thoroughly tested it, and am now satisfied that it is the best washing machine now in use, and unhesitatingly recommend it to any person wishing a washing machine. I am satisfied that it will do all or more than is claimed for it by Mr. Coffinberry. MRS. MARY E. KATON. Union, Oregon, May 11, 1887. This is to certify that I have used the Acme washing machine and wringer to do two large family washings, and it gave me perfect satisfaction, and I think it will do all that it is recommended to do. MRS. CHARLES ROBINS. Union City Hotel, May 11, 1887. This is to certify that we have tested the Acme washing machine and wringer on several occasions, and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best machine we have seen. MRS. EMMA JONES, MRS. ALLIE JONES. Union, Oregon, May 10, 1887. This is to certify that we have tested the Acme washing machine and wringer on several occasions, and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best machine we have seen. MRS. EMMA JONES, MRS. ALLIE JONES.

Chas. C. Coffinberry, - Manufacturer, Union, Union County, Oregon.

Patented Sept. 25, 1883.