'88. - UNION MACHINERY DEPOT, - '88.

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The Standard Mowers and Rakes!

Norwegian Plows, Feed Mills, Disc Harrows, Cultivators, Seeders and Drills, Hacks, Buggies and Carriages of all descriptions.

THE STANDARD MOWER

Is the latest achievement of mechanical genius. Enclosed gear, front cut, simple and durable. Absolutely no side draft nor lost motion.

Call and Examine it Before Purchasing.

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WAGONS.

Thimble and Steel Skein, Tubular, Channel bar and Iron Axles.

Guaranteed to be the Lightest Running and Most Durable wagon manufactured. A Warranty Accompanies Each Wagon Sold.

For Printed Matter, Descriptive of the above Machinery, etc, Address:

THE STANDARD SULKY RAKE

Has iron wheels. The teeth are made of the finest quality of steel, tempered in oil, and each one thoroughly tested before leaving the shop.

Easy to Operate. To See it is to Buy it.

F. M. SLOCUM, Agent, - - - - - - - - - Union, Oregon.

Homo.

EDITOR SCOUT:—

After digesting Webster, "Medico" comes out with the bold facts to show that on tariff and history he is young and new, like an August persimmon.

And why was the treasury empty in Buchanan's time? The war with Mexico, the Indian wars, pensions, and buying public domain, and not one cent of the government's "promise to pay" ever went begging until after 1860 when the republican party came into power, with Lincoln and Secretary Stanton's greenback machine, running at its fullest capacity is when the government's "promise to pay" went begging at 40 cents on the dollar—only a mistake in the dates, that's all. Again, he says, "three-fourths of all the whalers in the Arctic seas, four-fifths of the steamship and mail lines, and a much larger tonage in the carrying trade than was ever known in the history of America is still flying the American flag and manned by American tars." We refer our friend to the annual report and statements of the chief of the bureau of statistics on the commerce and navigation of the United States for 1886. It says: "It is humiliating to our national pride that only 15 per cent of foreign trade, measured by its value, is carried in home vessels, while 79 per cent is carried in foreign vessels, and that in this age of rapid transportation by steam only 7 per cent of our foreign trade is conducted in steamers bearing our national flag, while 65 per cent of that trade, with all its profits and the employment of capital and labor is conducted in alien vessels, and of all the thousands of vessels engaged in the whole fisheries, only one hundred and four carry the American flag." The utter falsity of "Medico's" statements carry with them their own condemnation. He thinks that "if ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," but I will add a little further information on the tariff for his benefit, and for him to dodge around, as he has all others I have given him,

The passage of the high protective tariff bills of 1861 added about one-third to the cost of American ship building. I make this statement upon the fact that the average tariff is estimated at about 47 per cent, while many of the articles that enter into ship building, and furnishing of ships are taxed more than double that amount. Until it is proved to the contrary I shall continue to believe my statement a reasonable one, and if "Medico" desires to ascertain the exact amount he can go to work at his own expense and employ a ship builder to give him a bill of necessary materials with the amount of tariff on each, and make his own calculations. To assist him a little in the opperation permit me to give the opinion of the noted and influential protectionist, Senator Farrell of Illinois. Six years ago Senator Farrell, then a member of the House, brought in a bill to allow the building of free ships on the Clyde instead of buying them of John Roach on the Deleware. This privilege was to apply to an association of gentlemen in Chicago and New York, to enable them to buy steel ships and to establish a fast line across the ocean. Mr. Farrell stated that he did not yield up his doctrine of protection, only in this particular case it should not rigidly apply, as these ships could be purchased abroad for $100,000 each, while Roach could not build them for less than $250,000. Mr. "Medico," I leave this with you to settle, and when you get it all fixed up, please let me hear the result, but don't forget that before your high protective fariff got hold of us we were selling ships to the English people, because we could build them cheaper than they could. Will you please show us just what has brought about this very great change, and when you get through with these small matters, give your attention to some of the questions propounded in my former letters.

The tariff effects all other kinds of manufacturing just the same as ship-building, and since your endorsement of the Oregonian, we will quote therefrom a few lines from that republican journal, the following free trade article:

"We cannot believe that agriculture, generally speaking, has anything to gain from protection, and for this reason, that protection advances the cost of nearly everything the farmer has to buy and adds not a mill to the price of wheat he has to sell. Protection, by keeping up an artificial price for iron and articles made in whole or in part of iron, adds a large per cent to the cost of farm machinery. Every article, from a garden rake to a threshing machine is the dearer for protection. The freight rate on machinery from the place of manufacture to the field, a large item in a country like our own, is greater for protection, because protection adds to the cost of railroads. The same circumstances adds to the freight rate on farm products from the field to the place of market. Protection adds to the cost of clothing worn by the farmers, to the furniture in his house, to much of the food on the table and to the books he reads. Protection makes the farmer pay artificial prices on the wire and twine that holds his sheafs and the bags that hold his harvest. On the other hand protection does not advance the price of any produce he has to sell. Protection may help iron men, furniture men, and sugar growers, but it does not help the farmer, certainly not the farmer of Oregon and Washington who must buy in a protected market three thousand miles away. From the point of view of the national good, without reference to the cost of the article, a change of the law which will increase the importation of lumber, and check the rapid consumption of our own forrests is most desirable. The lumber duty is the most inexcusable folly and iniquity of the whole monstrous bundle of iniquitesi and absurdities called the tariff law,"

The Oregonian in the above told the truth. Protection cannot and never can help the farmer. The reublican party to-day are afraid to help kill Weller's old cow, lest her ghost may appear in the form of a direct tax which you fear would cause more mortgages on farms. I know the mention of the term direct tax, always frightens a protectionist out of his boots, but I have never yet found one of them that could show me anything to be afraid of. Why, sir, you pay a direct tax every time you pay your tax into the county treasury, and if we were permitted to collect revenue for the general government by the same kind of direct taxation that we collect it for state and county purposes, it would be a great blessing for the people, as every man would then be taxed in proportion to his means, besides we would then only have to pay about one dollar to where we now pay about ten, and the other nine could be kept in our own pockets to help lift the mortgages from our farms instead of going as it now does to make millionaires, of which we are told we now have at least one thousand to where we had one in 1860. My next letter will show how competition has worked a loss annually of $336,000,000 to the steel industry of this country. HOMO.

AN EXPLANATION.

What is this "nervous trouble" with which so many seem now to be afflicted? If you will remember a few years ago the word Malaria was comparatively unknown,—to-day it is as common as any word in the English language, yet this word covers only the meaning of another word used by our forefathers in times past. So it is with nervous diseases, as they and Malaria are intended to cover what our grandfathers called Biliousness, and all are caused by troubles that arise from a diseased condition of the Liver which in performing its functions finding it cannot dispose of the bile through the ordinary channel is compelled to pass it off through the system, causing nervous treubles, Malaria, Bilious Fever, etc. You who are suffering can well appreciate a cure. We recommend Green's August Flower. Its cures are marvelous.

RENEWS HER YOUTH.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay county, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with Kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50 cents at Wright's drug store, Union, Oregon.

AYER'S PILLS. Sugar-Coated Cathartic

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them, with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Esling, Richmond, Va. ††

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To stockholders of the Union Milling Co:—

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Milling Company will be held at the office of R. Eakin & Bro., in Union, Oregon, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting, on Monday, the 2nd day of July, 1888.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1888.

M. S. WARREN, Secretary.

6-15-

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.

W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidney or Blood. Only a half a dollar bottle at Wright's drug store.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from Union daily, as follows:

EAST BOUND.	WEST BOUND.
Passenger, No. 6, L've at 4:52 a. m.	Passenger, No. 5, L've at 3:20 p. m.
Freight, No. 16, L've at 2:40 a. m.	Freight, No. 15, L've at 3:00 p. m.

TICKETS to and from principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Elegant Pullman Palace Cars.

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OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS and ST. PAUL

Free of Charge and Without Change.

Close connections at Portland for San Francisco and Puget Sound points.

For further particulars inquire of any Agent of the Company or of A. L. Maxwell, G. P. & T. A., Portland, Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND, Leaving at 12 Midn't., as follows:		FROM SAN FRANCISCO, L'v'ng Spear st. wh' at 10 a.m. as follows:	
Oregon, Mon	May 28	Col'a. Sun.,	May 27
Columbia Fri.	June 1	State, Tuesday	„ 31
State, Tuesday	„ 5	Oregon, Mon.	June 4
Oregon, Sat.	„ 9	Columbia, Fri.	„ 8
Columbia, Wed	„ 13	State, Tues.	„ 12
State, Sunday	„ 17	Oregon, Sat.	„ 16
Oregon, Thurs.	„ 21	Columbia, Wed.	„ 20
Columbia, Mon.	„ 25	State, Sunday	„ 24
State, Friday	„ 29	Oregon Thur.	„ 28
Oregon, Tues.	July 3	Columbia Mon	July 2

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

W. H. HOLCOMB, Gen'l Manager. | A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. A.

H. L. DEACON, Agent, Union.

ESTABLISHED 1875

THE WEST SHORE

PORTLAND, OREGON.

The West Shore is the only illustrated magazine published on the Pacific coast, and aside from its excellent literary features, its object is to convey information, by both pen and pencil, of the great resources of this region, and the progress of their development.

Special illustrated articles appear in each issue; also, several pages of notes of the progress being made in every section. Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Utah, California, British Columbia, and the Pacific Northwest in general, are being illustrated. The subscription price is only $2.50. It is not only the cheapest illustrated magazine in the United States, but contains articles and engravings of great interest to every resident of this region, which can not be found in any other publication.

Subscribers for 1888 receive a large supplement every month. The first one is a beautiful oleograph of the "Entrance to the Columbia River," printed in nine colors, and each of the others represents some feature of our sublime scenery. The supplements are alone worth more than the price of the magazine. Try it for 1888, and after reading, send it to your friends elsewhere. You will find it both entertaining and instructive.

L. SAMUEL, Publisher,
171-173 Second St., Portland, Oregon.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

County of Union, State of Oregon.

To W. H. Creed, Thomas Fitch, L. Blumauer, J. Harley and T. N. Snow:—

You and each of you are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the "Laura Johnson" quartz mining claim. This claim is situated in Granite mining district in Union county, Oregon, about one half mile above the arastra of Wm. Horper, on the right bank of Elk creek, and is also called the "O. R. & N" claim, as will appear by certificate of location and amended location filed August 21st and September 1st, 1885 in the office of the district recorder of said district, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324, revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1887, and if within ninety days after this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of the expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscribers, under said section.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1888.

MRS. ALICE EASTON,
J. K. MALONEY,
W. T. WRIGHT,
J. W. SHELTON.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, June 2, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on July 13, viz: FRANCIS FAVRE, Hd. No. 5, for the E½ NW¼, and W½ NE¼, Sec. 5 S R 40 E, WM. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jasper N. Mitchell, W. H. Huffman, Thomson and Wallace C. Hinckley, all of Telocaset, Oregon.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

6-8-w6

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

Cornucopia, Or, March 28, 1888.

To George Borsol, John Hallet:—

You are hereby notified that we, your co-owners in the claim known as the "Blue Rose" claim, situated in the Balsom extention of the "Queen of the West," and have expended one hundred dollars in assessment work for year 1887, on said claim, as required by U. S. Statutes, and if you fail to contribute your proportion of said amount within ninety days after date of service by publication of this notice, your interest in said claim will become the property of the under-signed co-owners, as provided in section 2324 revised statutes U. S.

SCHICKRAM, O. S. ALLEN.

4-6.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, May 10, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make proof in support of their claims, and said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on June 29, 1888, viz: J. V. LEEP, Hd. No. 6, for the W hlf. NE qr., NW qr. SE qr. NE qr. NW qr. Sec. 5, Tp. 8 S, R. 40 E. JOHN S. CURRY, Hd. No. 2434, for the E hlf. SW qr. and W hlf. SE qr. Sec. 31, Tp. 7 S, R. 40 E. and EDWARD STEEL, Hd. No. 2485, for the E hlf. NE qr. Sec. 5, Tp. 8 S, and E hlf. SE qr. Sec. 31, Tp. 7 S, R. 40 E. They name the following witnesses to prove their continuous residence and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. Stewart, John S. Curry, S. V. Leep, Lewis Leep and E. Steelman, all of Imbler, Oregon.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

5-18-w6.

WIND MILL!

Thomson & Pa are agents for the celebrated Cy Wind Mill, and as the prices on them have been greatly reduced they now within the reach of all. Saw mill to be seen at their planer in Union. Call and examine it.

<ALPINHOTEL,>

Cornucopia, Union county, Or.

R. C. WARINN - - - - - - Prop'r.

The only first house in the camp. No pains spared to make guests comfortable.

Charges Reasonable.

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Obtained, and all Patent Business attended to Promptly and Moderate Fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send MODEL or DRAWING. We advise as to patentability of invention free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer, here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & Co.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C

MASON & HAMLIN **Organs** and **Pianos** are Unexcelled

FROM $50 TO $100 SAVED

On the purchase of an Instrument, by buying through W. T. WRIGHT, Agent, Union, Oregon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, May 10, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on June 29, 1888, viz: WILLIAM MILES, Hd. No. 4069, for the S hlf. NE qr., NE qr. NE qr. Sec. 34 and SW qr. NW qr. Sec. 35, Tp. 7 S, R. 41 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William M. Favorite and George W. Mathis, of Baker City, Oregon; Mathew Dean, of Keating, Oregon, and Patrick H. Miles, of Medical Springs, Or.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

5-18-w6.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, May 10, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on June 28th, 1888, viz: JOHN VAUGHAN, D. S. No. 8181, for the E hlf. NW qr. and N hlf. NE qr. Sec 32, Tp. 3 S, R. 40 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. Taylor, Frank Ross, of Union, Or, J. F. Phy, of Cove, Or. and John Boyd, of Union, Or.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

5-18-w6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, May 21, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on July 16th, 1888, viz: JOHN CLARK, D. S. No. 8120, for the NE qr. Sec. 1, Tp. 8 S, R. 45 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. W. Chandler, H. W. Fowler, A. W. Motsey and J. S. Curry, all of Pine Valley, Or.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

5-25-w6

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, LA GRANDE, OREGON, April 9, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," WILLIAM ECCLES, of Telocaset, County of Union, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 10, for the purchase of the SE qr. of NW qr. and E hlf. SW qr. and SW qr. SE qr. of Section No. 7, in Township No. 6 S, Range No. 38 E, W. M, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at La Grande, Oregon, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1888. He names as witnesses: Adam Nelson, Jacob Stanbaugh, Wm. L. Burrows and John Stodard, all of Telocaset, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of July, 1888.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

4-13-w10

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, June 12, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on July 27th, 1888, viz: JOHN HANSON, D. S. No. 8516, for the N½ SW¼ SE¼ SW¼ and SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 5 S, R. 41 E, W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Isaac Haller, Cyrus H. Prescott, W. H. Huffman and George W. Frasier, all of Telocaset, Oregon.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

6-15-w6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the County court of Union county, State of Oregon

In the matter of the partnership estate of A. L. Saunders, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the partnership estate of A. L. Saunders, deceased, did, on the 23rd day of May, 1888, file in the above entitled court, his final account of his administration of said estate, and that Tuesday the 3rd day of July, 1888, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day has been appointed as the time, and the court room at the court house in the city of Union, Union county, State of Oregon, has been duly appointed as the place, by the county judge of Union county, State of Oregon, to hear objections, if any, to said account, and to show cause, if any, why said final account should not be settled, the administrator be discharged from his trust, and his sureties on his undertaking be exonerated from further liability thereon.

Dated at Union, Oregon, on this 25th day of May, 1888. DAVID T. ALLEN, Administrator.

J. R. CRITES, Atty for Adm'r. 6-1