

THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES EDITOR.

City and County Official Paper.

Friday, July 20th, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The West Shore for July is at hand, and is fully up to its usual standard of excellence. It is a publication that should be in every household.

The God of Nature never goes back on the Union county farmer. Notwithstanding the direful prognostications of a month or so ago, the tiller of the soil looks over his fields of ripening grain and rejoices.

An anti-Chinese meeting in Sydney, Australia, was attended by nearly 40,000 people.—Exchange. The anti-Chinese meeting to be held in this county next November will be much more largely attended than the one spoken of by our exchange.

A TOTAL eclipse of the moon is billed by astronomers to take place on the night of July 22, when the satellite passes through the center of the earth's shadow. The greatest occultation will occur at 10 o'clock P. M.

The Baker City papers say that the people living in the southeastern portion of Union county want to be annexed to Baker county. Seems to us like we heard something of that kind about a year ago, but when we sent a man up to interview these enterprising citizens, he couldn't find any of them.

The Prison Mirror, published in the State penitentiary at Stillwater, Minnesota, is one of the best written and brightest exchanges on our list. Its articles, both original and clipped, show much more than ordinary ability in its make up, and the moral influence of such a sheet must produce a better tone among the inmates of the prison.

THERE is no question of free trade in this campaign and no party favors it. Democrats believe that the tariff should be reduced from an average duty of 46 per cent. to about 40 per cent., and that certain articles needed by our manufacturers should be placed upon the list of articles imported free of duty. This is not free trade, and the man who states it, states what is false, and if he is an intelligent man he knows he is doing so.

"Tu na, muck hi pink lo mo se, hup long Hallison, fon sic chin chin. Hoolah! Belly good man." This melodious utterance issued from the orifice in Sam Hing's countenance, yesterday. Mr. Hing is one of our most respected citizens and has a very remunerative business here in the bleaching and drying line. While the auditors did not fully grasp the gentleman's train of thought, it was quite apparent from his beaming countenance that it was of a felicitous nature.

Among the Indians in town this week was one well along in years who wore a pair of blue army pants. We look to see some of the Republican editors, about the calibre of Harvey Scott, report an interview with him, soon, and have him acknowledge that he was Cleveland's substitute during the war; that he contracted rheumatism, Bright's disease, and otherwise permanently ruined his health in that great struggle and that Cleveland failed and neglected to pay him for his services and refused his application for a pension.

We are in receipt of the sixth annual catalogue of the Oregon State Normal School of Monmouth, Polk county. It is a most excellent institution, possessing a large Faculty of able Professors and teachers, and is in a prosperous condition. The circular states that the school is entirely un denominational, no church having any interest in it whatever. There are 77 free scholarships distributed to the different counties of the State in proportion to the school population. Union county is entitled to two. The applicant must present his application to the Superintendent of Schools of his county, with satisfactory evidence of good moral character and sufficient scholarship to entitle him to a certificate to teach in the public school, and must sign a declaration to the effect that he is in good health, and his intention to teach in the public schools for a period of time at least as great as that spent on his scholarship. This is a good chance for some of our young men or women. Catalogues are sent free to all who apply for them.

THE KIND HE IS.

Says a letter from Indianapolis, General Harrison's home:

Go where you will among laboring men of any trade, in Indianapolis, and you will find the utmost antipathy to General Harrison. It is a tradition quoted often and with great force that in a speech at the time of the strikes in 1857 he said that \$1 a day was wages enough for any man.

This shows what kind of an aristocrat Mr. Harrison is. He believes that honest labor should be paid starvation wages yet he is a high tariff man. Strange isn't it?

IGNORANT MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The Albany Herald aping the Only says: Mr. Mills, in his speech before congress in defense of his bill, closed in the following words:

Then every industry will spring forward at a bound, and wealth, prosperity and power will bless the land that is dedicated to free men, free labor and free trade.

The Democrat nails the falsehood as follows: Now we have examined Mr. Mill's speech as found on pages 3329-3335 inclusive, of Congressional Record, and find that he made use of no such language. He closed his speech with these words:

Although the bill proposed is not all we could have asked, although it is a very moderate bill, yet it will send comfort and happiness into the homes and bosoms of the poor laboring people of this country and I ask you now in behalf of them to consider their claims and help to reduce the burdens that have so long been laid upon their shoulders.

We are not surprised that the Herald thus willfully and designedly misrepresents Mr. Mills. There is no other way of attacking the speech.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

In 1884 the republican national platform said:

The democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The republican party pledges itself to respect the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus.

This year the same party proposes to give the country free tobacco, and if that does not reduce the surplus sufficiently, to repeal the whiskey tax. This is the issue offered. Four years ago the platform could have held the Mills bill nicely, for that measure is precisely in line with the pledge made by both parties to remove unnecessary taxes, which were denounced as a "burden" upon the people. Upon whom is the tax on whiskey and tobacco a burden? Upon no one. It is a voluntary tax paid only by those who use whiskey or tobacco. Its imposition is no burden. Its repeal will be no relief. The unnecessary and burdensome taxes are those on the necessities of life and those articles without which the business of the country cannot be transacted.

HALLELUJAH.

Our Portland dispatches to-day mention the fact that Portland business men are greatly exercised over the new freight schedule that will soon be put into effect by the Transcontinental Association, whereby freight destined to interior points will cost no more than to terminal points. This is good news, over the receipt of which the people of the interior will rejoice. It will place towns in the interior on an equality with Portland, and levy a tribute no longer upon them for the benefit of Portland, as has been done in the past. Heretofore the principle has been to centralize; to build up a few large cities at the expense of many small towns. The wrong is to be righted through the action of the Inter-State commerce commission, a democratic institution in principle as well as in name. The Portland people are alarmed that they are not to be protected any more at the expense of others. The town-lot boomers of that city will doubtless receive a set back to their business, but legitimate trade the state over will be greatly stimulated by this change in freight rates. Simple justice is to be given us, and we herald its coming with exultation. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly well. Glory, Hallelujah! a principle of true free trade is to be inaugurated.—E. O.

PROTECTION AN OUTRAGE.

The talk about protection and beating the democracy on that issue among republicans is not nearly so loud and emphatic as it was. The bosses have discovered that there is in the party a strong counter current of opinions; so strong in fact that it is sweeping the feet of those trying to stem it from under them. A party that attempts to force its way against the common sense of its own people may succeed for awhile, but patience will not endure forever, and appearances indicate that the Republican party must modify its extreme demands upon its rank and file, or it will soon find itself pinched in its own camp between the devil and the deep sea. A reduction of the tariff on the leading necessities of life has got to come. Extortion on the part of capital has

been carried so far that the most subservient partisan begins to squirm. The course pursued has been American in the extreme; that is, the greed has been so pronounced that it could not refrain from taking the grist from the mill. A wiser policy on the part of capital would have been to divide with labor on the score of profits; but this it has not been inclined to do, and it now finds its interests confronted by a general feeling of dissatisfaction. Nothing grows faster than greed when it is well fed. It is the meanest element in human nature, the most exacting, the most heartless and the most audacious. Hence, the matter of cultivating or stimulating it in any country is against humanity and reason. The practice of bestowing special favors upon any class in this country must stop. It has been carried to an extent already which threatens the overthrow of our form of government. The doctrine of equal rights which is the basis of our structure has been undermined by special laws enacted in the interests of capital. The whole fabric begins to tremble and show signs of weakness. Too many have been provided with luxurious accommodations in the upper story. The element that must live on the ground floor, and in the basement, appreciates its situation and the disregard that is shown for it. The workers see that the lordly drones eat up the honey and devour the products of their own toil, and that no redress has been provided them. There is no use of talking. Things have reached, or are fast reaching a crisis. Something must be done, and that speedily, to avert the wrath that has been kindled by a sense of outrage. The great mass of the American people find themselves thus early in the history of their country at the mercy of a power that has been conferred on capital. Turn which way they may, and they will find every avenue to prosperity in the hands of corporations and combinations. There is no escape from the tribute they exact. Pay it or stand back, is their motto. No, the people will not endure this tyranny much longer, party or no party.—Madison Democrat.

AN INEFFACEABLE RECORD.

It must be unpleasant for a good many republicans to have the Congressional Record in their libraries. Over and over again, for twenty years the leaders have talked tariff reform. One after another the party whip has swung them into line against it.

Take the famous Forty-first Congress, when Colfax lead the senate and Blaine the house. When Randall brought in a bill to put tea and coffee on the free list, sixty-two republicans voted for it and thirty-nine voted to add salt and coal. Speeches were made for free wool, free iron and free lumber.

John A. Logan said: "We want a reduction on tariff. We are taxed on every interest; blood is not only extracted from the larger veins of the body politic but is bound hand and foot and is covered with gallinippers, who are allowed to suck blood from every vein."

Allison of Iowa said: "The tariff of 1846 though a tariff for revenue only was so far as regards all the great interests of the country, as perfect a tariff as any that we have ever had." He favored taking the tariff entirely off raw material.

During this famous debate republicans advocated one after another, most of the democratic tariff reform principles of the present time, but they split on details, and nothing was accomplished.

These things are all written in the documentary evidence. Even so late as 1883 a man could be a good member of the republican party and still favor lowering duties and enlarging the free list. But now the party has crystallized; its war issues are dead, and all it has left is the war tariff. Therefore the leaders of the party would fain have the nation forget that they have for years talked tariff reform.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

It is stated that a gentleman on entering the private office of a large wholesale establishment in one of the Middle States, was surprised at the large number of newspapers which he saw scattered about, many of them country papers of little merit, which he supposed could be of no interest to the merchants. On his expressing his surprise, the head of the firm replied: "We always subscribe for the leading paper in the city, town or village in which any of our customers reside. We study the advertising columns of these papers with the utmost care. If we find that our customer is a regular advertiser and that his advertisements are prepared in a careful and judicious manner, we conclude that he is doing a good business and that we can place our confidence in him. Our business with him is conducted accordingly.

If, on the other hand, however, we fail to find his advertisement, or if it is prepared in a careless or unattractive manner, we take care not to carry him for any large amount, and if we can conveniently refuse his patronage altogether, we do so. If we find that he is advertising in other newspapers than the leading one because it is cheaper to do so, or that he is depending on other cheap methods of advertising, we know that his judgment and business sagacity are not to be relied upon and we keep a close watch upon him. We have followed this rule for a long time and we seldom make a mistake by judging our customers in accordance with it. By closely watching the advertising columns of the local papers, we determine where to give credit and where not to give it, and we seldom meet with a heavy loss through the failure of customers who are indebted to us."

This story illustrates one of the many benefits of judicious advertising. Not the business community alone, but the general public as well, forms its opinion of the standing and prospects of a firm, by its methods of advertising. Nothing is more natural than for a stranger, coming for the first time into a city, to look over the advertising columns of the leading newspaper. If he sees an attractive and well arranged advertisement occupying a good space, he concludes that the firm to which it belongs is one of the leading ones of the city and that it is a safe one with which to have dealings. Such first impressions are usually lasting, and they are seldom wrong.

Rev. Thos. MacGuire will preach at the Presbyterian church every Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

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 Lindsale, 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, Bradford, Mass. 11

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a warrant issued out of the County court of the State of Ore., for Union county, to me directed and delivered, bearing date of May 9th, 1888, commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of the delinquent tax payers named on the delinquent tax roll for said county for the years 1886 and 1887 thereto attached, and if none be found, then upon the real property as set forth and described in the said delinquent tax roll or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged therein, together with costs and expenses, I have duly levied (having been unable to find any goods or chattels belonging to the delinquent hereinafter named) upon the following described pieces or parcels of land, as set forth in said tax roll, lying and being in said Union county, State of Oregon, described and assessed as follows:

Dearborn, Geo. F. Commencing at a point 50 feet N of NW corner of block 4 of West Union; thence N, 100 feet; thence W, 60 feet; thence S, 100 feet; thence E, 80 feet to place of beginning. Commencing 60 feet N of NW corner of block 4, West Union; thence N, 100 feet; thence E, 100 feet; thence S, 100 feet to place of beginning. Total amount of tax, \$8.07, and on Sat. the 18th day of August, 1888, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the court house door in said county and State, I will sell the above described real estate at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to me in hand, subject to redemption, to satisfy said warrant, costs and accruing costs.

Dated July 12, 1888. A. N. HAMILTON, Sheriff of Union county, Oregon. By James Lowell, Deputy. 7-13

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 B. Eakin & Bro., in Union, Oregon, on the 11th day of August, 1888 at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing three directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Union, Oregon, July 8, 1888. M. S. WARREN, Secretary.

COMING, ON ITS OWN SPECIAL TRAIN!

NOTE.—Having no connection with, and not being hampered by the showman's trust, we are enabled to present the very best circus that ever crossed the continent, for 50 cents admission.

PREPARE FOR THE GREAT EVENT, THE RECOGNIZED LEADING FAMILY FIELD SHOW,

THE IDEAL EQUESTRIAN OLYMPIAN AGGREGATION of the UNIVERSE

McMahon's Great World's Circus WILL POSITIVELY EXHIBIT AT



Union, Friday, July 27,

Introducing all the great and famous acrobats from their recent triumphs in the East. Full 100 Peerless Stars, Equal to the Combined Talent of Twenty Great Shows. Over 500 Famous, First-time Feats and Features Never Before Seen West of the Mississippi, Impossible to Duplicate and Unknown to other shows.

2 TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS 2

Doors Open at 4 and 7 o'clock P. M. Performances one hour later.

Admission Only 50 cents, Children under Ten years, 25 cents.

J. L. ALBERSON, DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CORNUCOPIA, OREGON.

Carries a complete stock of everything required by the Miner, Farmer and Stockman.

Call and examine goods and prices, and be convinced that you can save money, and time by trading at home.

GIVE ME A TRIAL!

In connection will be found a

GOOD FEED AND LIVERY STABLE

Where all will find excellent accommodations for their teams.

Rigs at Reasonable Rates.

J. L. ALBERSON, Cornucopia, Union County, Or.

FURNITURE!

Wilson & Miller, Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Sash, Doors and Mouldings, Parlor and Bed-room Sets,

Keeps Constantly on hand a Large Supply of—

Bedding, Desks, Office Furniture, etc.

All kinds of Furniture Made, and Upholstering done to order.

WILSON & MILLER, Main St., Union, Or.

HARNESS AND SADDLE SHOP.

W. D. BEIDLEMAN, Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of everything in his line, manufactured of the best material obtainable. He is now offering for sale the

Best lot of saddles, at lower prices than were ever offered in Eastern Oregon,

LEAD HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, CURRY COMBS,

Also a FULL ASSORTMENT of SPURS, WHIPS, AXLE GREASE, HARNESS OIL, ETC., ETC. In fact everything usually kept in a

First Class Establishment.

Call and examine goods. Main Street, Union, Oregon.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY and FEED STABLE.

(OPPOSITE CENTENNIAL HOTEL.)

J. S. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

Everything First Class. Terms Very Reasonable.

Buss to and From the Depot Making Connection with all Trains.