

Homo.

High Valley, July 31, 1888.

Ed. SCOTT—

"Medico" has British free trade demoralizing the powers of Turkey, India and Spanish America all charged up to free trade, when the most average school boy could tell it is all through this excessive taxation, as the history of our American colonists will testify.

While living in the State of Iowa I made the acquaintance of a missionary from India, whose youth had been passed in that land. I asked him the question: How can the British grow wheat so cheap in India? He replied: "It is the old British method of extortionate taxation. They don't leave anything for the people to live on, and to make it more binding the people of India dare not touch a stalk of their own grain until the government tax collector has taken the part belonging to the government." That is free trade truly. Is Egypt enjoying the same blessed ruling? Great Britain may be doing wrong, but she is not playing the fad. She may be laying up wrath against the day of wrath, but Johnny Bull chuckles to-day as he rattles the guineas in his pocket. He denies antimony to Ireland because that country yields him so many millions a year. He refuses freedom to Egypt to enforce the corrupt claims of his subjects. He does not allow the people of India the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, because he can coin their sighs and mint their tears. No free trade principal this.

"Medico" charges that Mr. Mills dodged the issue. I will take the bill as it passed the House, and see. Sugar was found at a duty of \$78.15 and the bill reduces it to \$26.31. There will be but little fuss about the enormity of that reduction. It cuts down the revenue from sugar, \$11,579,000. By placing wool on the free list the tariff reduction is \$6,300,000. The next largest item is the tin plate, from which a duty of \$7,700,000 was derived. Not a pound of this tin plate was made in the United States. The next is salt. All dodging the issue, assertions and pen pictures amount to nothing. I could assert that the moon is a green cheese and could come as near proving it as you can to proving the assertion that the tariff is not added to the price of the goods and paid by the consumer.

No tariff law was ever enacted for the benefit of the poor. There is twice as much capital invested in manufacturing in this country as is needed to supply the whole country, and the hundreds of millions of dollars that has been taken from the farmers and other laborers in this country in the last twenty-five years by a protective tariff is now seeking investment in the western farm mortgages. You may go into any town in all these Western States, that is large enough to support a few lawyers and land agents, and you will find signs at some of their office doors reading: "Money to Loan on Real Estate." These agents have their instructions, and if your farm is worth \$3,000 they will loan you \$1,000 and take a mortgage on your whole farm to secure it, and this thing is now being practiced all over the country until it is now estimated that at least one third of all the farms in the United States are under mortgage.

"Medico," with his mental learning and natural ability should be able to thoroughly understand all the operations of a protective tariff, and I insist that you explain to us fully and fairly why it is that the farmers of the State of New York are being so rapidly impoverished, as the reports from that State show us. They are surrounded with hundreds of those protected laborers that you claim furnishes a good home market for farm products, and according to your teaching they should be among the most prosperous farmers in the country. But it seems they are getting poorer all the time, while there is at least a hundred men in that State to-day worth one million of dollars and upwards where there was but one in 1860, and not one of these millionaires can be found among the farmers or laborers. No sir, you can't find one farmer in the whole United States that has made \$1,000,000 in the last twenty-five years by farming, even with a clear title of 160 acres of land to begin with, while we can find thousands of millionaires among those favored gentlemen who are authorized by a protective tariff and other class laws, to make millionaires of themselves by robbing the laboring classes of the country, to such an extent that at least one third of all the farmers of the United States have been compelled to borrow back a portion of their own earnings from these robbers, and mortgage their farms to secure it. But the poor fellows who perform all the hard labor in these protected institutions and have no farms to mortgage are turned

out of employment about half their time, to beg, steal or starve, in order that the favored gentlemen may make their millions, and let their machinery lyidle one-half the time. Not a single farm do we know of being mortgaged to secure machinery or to pay for extravagant living or for keeping up appearances.

I will give two instances which are fair samples of the way our laborers are paid here. I will quote a little from the Western Christian Advocate, published at Cincinnati, Ohio: "In this city there are 25,000 women and children who are wage workers, the most illy paid of these are those who do shop work for large clothing and cloak firms. From personal interviews with the work women the writer of this article gleaned the following: For making jeans pants they get \$1.00 per dozen, and it takes three days to make eight pair. For making cloaks that sell for \$15, 80 cents; for newmarkets, 60 cents; chevot shirts, 40 cents per dozen. For making pants, 5 cents is paid; for vests, 2 1/2 cents, ten or twelve being a big days work. For making ladies cloaks on which there are seven rows of stitching, they get 40 or 50 cents. There are 30,000 cloak makers, many of them the sole support of their families, whom, if they make a scanty living, must work more than 12 hours a day, for seven days a week. Several years ago hundreds of Jews were imported from Russia by our large protected manufactories and the making of fur cloaks fell from \$2.00 to 75 cents. That is keeping America for the Americans. Again, and to make the matter worse, if one of these poor, half starved women goes out to buy 25 cents worth of sugar, our government takes of that amount ten cents in order that 1200 sugar planters living in Louisiana may make twenty-five per cent, per annum profit on a large investment according to their own admissions living in luxury without work." Is that the way American labor is protected?

Now for the cotton goods argument of which there is the largest tariff, especially prints, of anything we have in the country, and yet I believe there is no country in the world that has cheaper cotton goods than we have. I have got the report of the committee on Ways and Means, which gives a table of articles with a full explanation of the duties per cent, ad valorem and specific, from which I shall quote: "The above table shows the true nature of specific duties, and the consumer can see why it is that manufacturers clamor for them. They know the different values of these goods and what apt words will embrace the high and low priced together, and make the poorer people pay the same tax for a yard of cloth worth 45 cents that the wealthy do for a yard that cost \$3.66, but the specific duty conceals the ad valorem rate, taxes everything according to its value. A duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem would have imposed a tax of \$1.44 on the yard of broadcloth and 18 cents on the cotton warp cloth that cost 45 cents, and the duty would have been fair to both, as it is the tax is 180 per cent, on the cheap cloth and 50 per cent, on the high priced broadcloth. In the cotton goods schedule we see the same vicious inequitable and illogical results of the specific duty. Again, the Secretary of the Treasury says it will be seen by the tables sent him by persons dealing in cotton goods imported into the United States from foreign countries that cheap goods costing \$3.55 per yard pay \$1.76 per cent duty, while those costing \$8.12 per yard pay 77 per cent, duty, and goods that cost 4 cents per yard pay a duty of 79 per cent., while those that cost 2 cents per yard pay a duty of 208 per cent. Now, Mr., don't you believe 208 per cent on this 2-cent goods makes it cost our consumers 6 cents a yard, and that shuts out that class of goods, as we are only paying 5 cents for it, but that adds to the price we pay 150 per cent, above cost. Don't forget that we can make cotton goods cheaper than they can in England. Your tracts show you that. But if they cost the same, our manufacturers can afford to sell them in England with the usual wholesale profits so that the retailers there can sell them at 3 cents a yard and make his usual retail profits, because at 3 cents a yard there is 50 per cent, profit to be divided among the dealers, and that is enough and more than is ever made by farming. If I say I can buy our own goods cheaper in England than I can at home, I am at once pronounced a fool, but such is the fact.

The time may come when the people will be willing to take the tax off whiskey, but that will not be in November, when the duty on flannels is less than 68 per cent, and the duty on women's and children's clothing has been reduced from 72 per cent. These are the rates to-day.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes, wages are more than double, yet our greatest mechanical triumphs are in this department. Free wool means free trade, but free hides means protection. The duty on hides was repealed June 6, 1872 in the first session of the Forty-third Congress, in which both Houses were then republican. The duty at that time was only 10 per cent, nothing compared to the duty on wool. Did the repeal of the duty ruin the shoe industry? Did it increase the cost to the consumer? Did it result in low wages? Not at all. Free raw material to the shoemaker led to a remarkable development of the business. It lowered the price of shoes, increased wages in favor of American workers in shoes, greater than it did in favor of the American worker in wool. Free raw materials, better machinery, wider markets have increased the wages in the shoe industry and lowered the price of shoes. That will be the history of the woolen industry.

Only recently I picked up an old paper that stated a bill had been rushed through Congress placing quinine on the free list. You appear to be an old medico, and certainly know what quinine is and its use. By that move was the country ruined? Did wages fall? Did any catastrophe overtake the pill industry? At that time one firm in Philadelphia had a monopoly of the quinine business. Then as now no lack of direful threats that this firm would transfer its business to Germany and enormously increase the price of relief from the shakos, but the transfer did not seem to take place. The price of quinine went down, but the business of manufacturing it increased. The monopoly was broken and now six firms are engaged in the industry. An ounce of practical example is worth a pound of theory.

Answer to the steel industry came as a specimen of "over the hills to the poor house." What the American farmer wants is a home market in which he can purchase his supplies as cheap as his competitors. When he cannot get this, then he asks that there may be such a system as will enable him to purchase elsewhere, and import them without being unreasonably fined for carrying on this business. We want not only home markets, but markets of all the world, for a variety of the products of this great country. We want to remove as far as we can the barriers which annoy our industries, so that this country may take its place with the great commercial countries of the world, and become rich and powerful as no other country has ever been.

HOMO.

THEIR BUSINESS BOOMING.
Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Wright's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the county court of the State of Oregon, for Union county.
In the matter of the estate of A. L. Saunders, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed her final account of her doings in above entitled estate, in above entitled court, and praying for a discharge and settlement of said account; that the 4th day of September, 1888, at the time of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the same being a day of a regular term of said court, has been appointed as the hour and the court room in the court house in the city of Union, Union county, State of Oregon, as the place, for hearing objections, if any, to said account, and for the showing of cause, if any there be, why an order be not made discharging the undersigned from further duty as such administratrix, and relieving her sureties from further liabilities on their undertaking.

D. B. SAUNDERS, Administratrix of the estate of A. L. Saunders, deceased.
Dated at Union, Or., this July 31, 1888.
J. R. CRITES, Attorney for estate S-3

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, July 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 Aug. 27th, 1888, viz: SAMUEL S. NEWMAN, Hd. No. 2411, for the S 1/4 S 2 1/4 Sec. 23, S 2 1/4 S 2 1/4 and S 2 1/4 S 2 1/4, Sec. 24 and W 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 25 Tp. 4 S. R. 35 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm. H. Stafford, of Union, Or.; Dan. Lucas, Thomas Lemon and James Moore, of La Grande, Oregon.
HENRY RINEHART, Register.

7-20-w6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, July 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 Aug. 27, 1888, viz: WILLIAM H. STAFFORD, Hd. No. 2425, for the N 1/4 S 2 1/4 S 2 1/4 and S 2 1/4 S 2 1/4, Sec. 24 and W 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 25 Tp. 4 S. R. 35 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jasper H. Stevens and J. H. Stevens, Sr., of North Powder, Or.; P. M. Coffin, of Union, Oregon, and S. E. Newman, of La Grande, Oregon.
HENRY RINEHART, Register.

7-20-w6

Baseball Tournament

\$750.00
IN PREMIUMS.

A grand baseball tournament will be held at Union, Oregon, commencing

Monday, August 27, 1888,
and continuing six days.

PREMIUMS: \$300.00
First Premium Second Premium \$150.00
Third Premium 100.00

Competition for the above premiums open to all clubs in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho. Membership of competing nines limited to resident players of the county in which their club is organized.

ALSO ONE PREMIUM OF \$300.
Free for all nines wishing to compete.

Entrance fee, \$10.00. All entries must be made before August 20th.

The management will spare no pains to make this the great base ball event of the season.

ACCOMMODATIONS and ENTERTAINMENT FOR ALL.

COME, AND SPEND A WEEK WITH US.

Special rates will be secured on all transportation lines, for all parties attending the tournament.

For further particulars, address: J. M. CARROLL, Secretary Union B. B. Tournament.

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

U. S. LAND OFFICE, LA GRANDE, OREGON, July 16, 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," HARRY B. DRAKE, of Union, County of Union, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 40, for the purchase of the S 1/4 S 2 1/4 S 2 1/4 and S 2 1/4 S 2 1/4, Sec. 23, S 2 1/4 S 2 1/4 and S 2 1/4 S 2 1/4, Sec. 24 and W 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 25, East, 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 27th day of Oct., 1888. He names as witnesses: Robert Yerkes, W. H. Stafford, C. L. Blakeslee and A. C. Craig, all of Union, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of October, 1888.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 8th day of May, 1888 duly appointed administratrix of the estate of James S. Brayton, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to me at my place of residence near Elgin, Oregon, within six (6) months from this date.
Dated at Elgin, Oregon, this July 21, 1888.
BARBARA BRAYTON, Administratrix.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

County of Union, State of Oregon, To W. H. Creed, Thomas Fitch, L. Blumauer, J. Harley and T. S. 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 astrata of Wm. Horner, 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, 1888 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a warrant issued out of the County court of the State of Oregon, for Union county, to me directed and delivered, bearing date of May 9th, 1888, commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattles 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 chattles belonging to the delinquent heretofore 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:
To George E. Conmencing 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, 60 feet to place of beginning. Commencing 00 feet S of NW corner of block 4, West Union; thence N, 100 feet; thence E, 100 feet; thence S, 100 feet; thence W, 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

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit court of the State of Oregon, for Union county.
Mary E. Baird, Plaintiff,
vs.
Charles Baird, Defendant.

To Charles Baird, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the first day of the next term of the Circuit court of the State of Oregon, for Union county, after the publication of this summons for six consecutive weeks, to wit: on or before the 24th day of September, 1888, or in default thereof you shall be held to answer the judgment against you for the relief prayed for in the complaint in this suit, to wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for general relief.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. Luther B. Ison, judge of said court, made and dated at chambers this 25th day of July, 1888.
BAKER, SHELTON & BAKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

7-27

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

U. S. LAND OFFICE LA GRANDE, OREGON, July 23, 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," PETER M. COFFIN, of Union, County of Union, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 45, for the purchase of the S 1/4 NE 1/4, and NW 1/4 NE 1/4 of Section No. 34, in Town ship No. 4 South, Range No. 38 East, 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 Saturday, the 29th day of October, 1888. He names as witnesses: Wm. H. Stafford, E. Sams, E. K. Spain and Thad Draper, all of Union, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 29th day of October, 1888.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

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. E. Kin & Bro. in Union, Oregon, on the 15th 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 5, 1888.
M. S. WARREN, Secretary.

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 3:29 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 Cars.
Emigrant Sleeping Cars Run Through on Express Trains to 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. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Leaving at 12 Midnt. Leaving Spear st. wh' as follows:
State, Sat. Ev. Aug. 4 Columbia, Fri. Aug 3 Columbia, Wed. 8 Oregon, Tues. 7 Oregon, Sunday 12 State, Saturday 11 State, Thursday 10 Columbia, Wed. 15 Columbia, Mon. 20 Oregon, Sunday 19 Oregon, Friday 24 State, Thursday 23 State, Tuesday 28 Columbia, Mon. 27 Columbia, Sat. 10 Oregon, Friday 31 Oregon, Wed. 5 State, Tues. Sept. 4

The company reserves the right to change the names of steamers or sailing days.
W. H. HOLM, Comm. J. A. L. MAXWELL, Gen'l. Manager. G. P. & T. A. H. L. DEACON, Agent, Union.

WINDMILL

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

MILL

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

County of Union, State of Oregon, To John Hepburn and Samuel Merchant:— You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the "Lucky Boy" quartz mining claim for the year ending December, 1887. This claim is situated in the Granite Mining District in Union county, Oregon, adjoining the "Forest Queen" and "Combination" quartz mining claims, 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 subscriber, under said section.
Dated July 2, 1888.
E. W. CURTISS.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

Commencement, Oregon, March 28, 1888. To George Johnson and John Haller:— You are hereby notified that we, your co-owners in the claim or mine known as the "Blue Rose" claim, situated in the Haison, extension of the "Queen of the West," and have expended one hundred dollars in assessment work for the year 1887, on said claim, as required by law, and if you fail to contribute your portion of said amount within ninety days from date of service by publication of this notice, your interest in said claim will become the property of the undersigned co-owners as provided in section 2324 revised statutes U. S.
C. H. SCHUCKRAM, O. S. ALLEN.

THE WEST SHORE
(ESTABLISHED 1875)
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 cleopatra 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.

LANDS-MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRY'S, \$1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CLAIMS, ETC., \$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 125 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamped)