

THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES - EDITOR.

City and County Official Paper.

Friday, August 17, 1888.

A FEW POINTERS

No doubt there are many honest, conscientious men throughout the country who are so busily engaged in the work of providing for their families that they have no time to inform themselves upon the tariff and other important political issues of the day, and are consequently in a sea of uncertainty and doubt. To such THE SCOUT propounds a few questions, makes a few suggestions and offers a word of advice.

Is it necessary to have a wind-mill to find out which way the wind blows? Wouldn't a few straws answer the purpose?

Did you ever know a Money Shark, Land Grabber, Banker, Monopolist, Railroad President, Swamp Land Angel, Millionaire or Protected Manufacturer who was not a republican?

Maybe you have, but if we should see one we would regard him as a living curiosity.

Are your interests identical with theirs?

Nay, verily.

Do you think it requires any great amount of brains to arrive at that conclusion, when you come to think of it? Very one.

Every one of them are howling for "protection" to American labor.

Peculiar, isn't it?

Didn't the former slave owners of the South guard, protect and care for their workmen?

Why did they do it?

Wasn't it for the reason that by so doing they were enabled to lay on heavier burdens, and make more money out of them?

Are you soft enough to be fooled, betrayed and ruined by honied words from the lips of a liar?

Do you want to be slaves?

If you do not: Think for yourselves. If you don't know which way to cast your ballot, vote against the party that harbors the above named gentry and you won't miss it.

Will oil and water mix? Not much.

Your class represents the water and the rich class represents the oil.

Have you not noticed that the oil gets on top every time?

Wouldn't it be a good idea for you to let the money sharks and schemers protect themselves, while you look to your own home?

We think it would.

Gather your family around you, state the above facts to your wife, and ask her if she doesn't think you have been pretty much of a clam.

She will, probably, thank you have. Don't be a clam.

Be a democrat and vote for Cleveland and Thurman next November.

"MURDERING THE ENGLISH."

It is generally conceded that a newspaper, to fill its mission properly, should be an educator of the youth as well as a disseminator of news. Probably nowhere in the world is newspaper reading carried to such an extent, or the influences of the newspaper in forming the literary and educational status of the masses, more pronounced than in this country. Our system of free schools is a most excellent one, enabling the poorest in the land to have their children instructed in the rudimentary branches of education by competent teachers, and thus fitted to take a creditable part in the every day affairs of life. The instruction thus afforded, however, is at intervals and of short duration, in many of the rural districts but for a few months during each year. Text-books, during vacation, are many times discarded and the family newspaper takes the place of the teacher. This being true, how essential it is that the paper should be a vehicle of correct language and a conscientious auxiliary of the public school. An editor who is incapacitated by natural feebleness of intellect, or lack of scholastic attainment to meet these requirements, whose crude, ungrammatical and disjointed sentences are calculated to confuse the budding intellect of the young, throw the more advanced student into a linguistic nightmare, and undo the good work of the school teacher, is certainly out of his sphere of usefulness and should resign at once. THE SCOUT, while laying no claims to extensive

learning or exalted literary merit, has endeavored at all times to clothe its ideas in such language as could be understood and that would not be likely to incur the adverse criticism of every school boy. It pursued the even tenor of its way believing that its efforts were appreciated by the people of Union county. It still thinks so although a few office seekers and would be bosses of the town of Union have started an opposition paper, for the purpose of ventilating their spite, and have elevated, or more properly speaking, lowered, into the editorial chair of the same, an individual whose brilliant intellectual scintillations are to electrify the country, and overwhelm the editor of THE SCOUT in ignoble darkness. Two flashes of light have radiated from the sanctum of the *Republican* so far, but the people are not dazzled by its effulgence to any great extent. Of this man in his capacity as minister of the gospel we shall have nothing to say as it does not concern us. Of the editor of the *Republican*, a paper established for the express purpose of "running us out" we shall speak from time to time. It will be a source of amusement to us, when we have nothing better to do, to expose the sophistries of his weak and puerile political arguments, and puncture the bubbles of his mind as they come inflated with airy nothingness from the recesses of his "dome of thought." We shall show to the people of Union county the shallowness of his pretensions, and enjoy with them his fearful combat with the English language. He is wrestling with it hard, and sometimes he has the language down, and sometimes the language has him down. It is ludicrous in the extreme. Below we give a specimen, clipped from one of his last week's editorials, which is a fair sample of the whole mess of dreary stuff that is weekly dished out to the readers of the *Republican*:

It is a question for the people of this great commonwealth to carefully and deliberately consider whether all the free men of this nation are at full liberty in their freedom, or whether they are forbidden by any process of intimidation, to exercise their rights. Under our constitution, the citizen of yesterday, no matter where or what he was before, has as much right to cast one free ballot at each and every election taking place for the government where that citizenship is, as the most ancient, philosophic, wealthy and respected citizen of the land. Shot guns and blood hounds, and masked men to handle them have no part nor lot in the matter and when they dare to have to do with this question, then liberty becomes a farce and citizenship a mere sham.

We would like for some school boy to give the above sentences a thorough analysis and if, at the conclusion of his labors, he has his faculties under control sufficiently to tell whose boy he is we will give him a year's subscription to THE SCOUT free of charge. And this is the individual the republicans of this county once wanted for Superintendent of Schools. This is the editor put up by a little clique in Union to pump intelligence into you through the columns of the *Republican*. What do you think about it? We pause for a reply.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

Our high protective tariff advocates tell the farmer that he is benefited by high taxation, by having acquired a home market for the products of his farm. If it is true that for the tribute of from 50 to 180 per cent, he pays his protected neighbor he receives a corresponding benefit in the sale of his products, then there is some justice in his listening to their pleas for high taxation, and no reason why he should not burden himself with this additional cost of living, exists. But if on the other hand this claim is false, it is an insult to his intelligence and should be rebuked with his ballot.

If there is an increased consumption of the farmers products by virtue of protection to the products of his neighbor, it must be by reason of the increase in the number of the consumers. Is this true? Is 100 per cent or 50 per cent or even 10 per cent added to the price of the products of his labor by reason of the 50, the 100 and 180 per cent he pays for every manufactured article he consumes; in other words, should the Mill's bill, reducing tariff duties 7 per cent, become a law, would the farmer's wheat, oats, barley, hay, beef and pork decline from 50 to 180 per cent in value? If not, why should he, by his vote, tax himself to this extent for the sole benefit of his neighbor? His struggle in life is hard; his farm in nine cases out of ten has been mortgaged, and he is paying heavy interest on the loan, and in nine cases out of ten the man to whom he pays the interest is quite solicitous for high taxation that he may have this much talked of home market. He should therefore ask himself candidly, does he get it and is he benefited by it? There can be but one answer this proposition, No, No, No. Why not? Because there is nothing the farmer has to sell, not even down to his poultry, that does not come in competition with the markets of the world. Does high taxation increase the number of the consumers of his farm products?

Certainly not; for it matters not how many foreigners come to this country each year he must still sell his products by the controlling prices in the Liverpool market. In other words: when he wishes to know what his wheat, beef and pork will bring in any manufacturing city in America, he may ascertain that fact by examining the quotations from Liverpool, and deducting the cost of transportation from the Liverpool quotations, and he will have the price of his home market less freights, commission, etc. This being true the British free trade cry of the protectionists and their tools is simply rot, so far at least as the farmers are concerned. The less intelligent of the protectionists sometimes assert that the protective tariff enables the farmers and other laboring classes to buy their goods cheaper but the more intelligent steer shy of this argument for they are at once met with the question: If you can manufacture and sell cheaper than your foreign competitor with protection why can you not do so without protection, and is not protection in that case a fraud? The more intelligent attempt, first the home market dodge, and when cornered on that they shout back at you that you are a blasted free trader, and didn't the g. o. p. save the country, etc.

WHAT FREE WOOL MEANS.

The exemption of wool from duties means the cutting off of nearly \$6,000,000 of needless revenue which now goes to swell a surplus for the politicians to squander.

Free wool, therefore, meets the first requirement of tax reduction at the present time; it reduces the surplus. The other reasons for free wool were admirably condensed by the majority of the Ways and Means committee in their report to the house:

We say to the manufacturer we have put wool on the free list to enable him to obtain foreign markets and successfully compete with the foreign manufacturer. We say to the laborer in the factory we put wool on the free list so that it may be imported and he may be employed to make the goods that are now made by foreign labor and imported into the United States. We say to the consumer we have put wool on the free list that he may have woolen goods cheaper. We say to the domestic wool-grower we have put wool on the free list to enable the manufacturer to import foreign wool to mix with his own and thus enlarge his market and quicken the demand for the consumption of his wool while it lightens the burden of the taxpayers. The duty on wool now prevents nearly all the better classes of wools from coming into the country, when the domestic product can only supply about one-half of the amount required for home consumption.

The woolen manufacturers themselves asked for free wool in the official statement of their national association to the secretary of the treasury no longer ago than 1885. They declared the obvious truth that "the American manufacturer, to compete with the fabrics of other nations in the endless variety demanded by our times, must have the power of selecting a portion of his raw material from all the world's sources of supply."

Free wool means cheap and better clothing, carpets and blankets for the people. It means a wider market for our manufacturers, and therefore more work for the operatives and a greater demand for the domestic product. The United States is now exporting less than \$500,000 of woolen goods, while England, with untaxed raw material, exports more than \$100,000,000. Domestic wool is cheap both because of and in spite of the tariff. Free foreign wool for the necessary admixture will increase the consumption and therefore better the price of home grown wool.

The delusion of taxed wool has lasted long enough.

A TIMELY ARTICLE.

Our republican contemporary across the way, we are pleased to see, has not disappointed his friends who placed faith in his ability to grapple with the complicated and burning questions of the day. In a lengthy editorial, last week, on the political education of the masses he concludes with a few thoughts which may not have occurred to the average mind. He says:

It is a question for the people of this great commonwealth to carefully and deliberately consider whether all the free men of this nation are at full liberty in their freedom, or whether they are forbidden by any process of intimidation, to exercise their rights. * * * shot guns and blood hounds, and masked men to handle them have no part nor lot in the matter and when they dare to have to do with this question, then liberty becomes a farce and citizenship a mere sham.

While THE SCOUT would have constructed the above sentence a little differently, and while it differs with the *Republican* on some of the minor issues of the day, such as the tariff, etc., it fully concurs with the ideas expressed in the above, and will join hands with the *Republican* in having

those blood hounds and shot guns and things called off, so that the free men of this country may not be intimidated. The nation should be aroused and THE SCOUT will help the *Republican* to arouse it. Another important question that has not yet been settled is: Who fired on Fort Sumpter? We suggest that the *Republican* grapple with this issue at once, and we will lend what assistance we can.

Why buy from immigrating agents of whom you know nothing, either of their responsibility or the character of their goods, when there are responsible dealers located near you, who carry full and complete lines of all farm and mill machinery and implements, and whose success it is for your best interests to support with your patronage? Frank Bro's Implement Co. of Island City request your consideration of their claim, and refer you to your neighbors who have had dealings with them. 3

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

SUMMONS.

In the circuit court of the State of Oregon, for Union county, Nelson Schenover, Plaintiff,

vs Alexander LaBuff, Sarah L. LaBuff, J. B. Eaton and Mirserva Eaton, Defendants.

To Alexander LaBuff and Sarah L. LaBuff, two of the above named defendants: 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 court and suit, on or before the 24th day of September, 1888, the same being the first day of a regular term of said court, commencing next after the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit: the September term, 1888, of said court, and if you fail so to appear or answer, or want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to wit: a decree foreclosing all of the rights and interest of all of the said defendants, of, in and to certain mortgaged property set forth in the complaint, to wit: The W. H. of NW. q. and NE. q. of NW. q. Sec. 22, and E. 1/2 of SE. 1/4, and SW. 1/4 of NE. q. Sec. 21, all in Township 48, Range E. W. M., in Union county, State of Oregon, and ordering said property to be sold to satisfy the sum of \$1000.00 and interest thereon from January 1st, 1887, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, the further sum of \$1500.00 as attorneys fees, and the further sum of \$300.00 and legal interest thereon from Jan. 1st, 1886, taxes paid on said mortgage and for which said mortgage was given to secure, to satisfy the further sum of \$82.67 and interest thereon from August 25, 1885 at the rate of ten per cent per annum, the further sum of \$25 as attorney fees, also the further sum of \$6500.00 and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from Aug. 9, 1887, and the further sum of \$7500.00 as attorneys fees, and also the costs, charges and expenses of this foreclosure and of making sale, said various sums being due upon four several promissory notes, given by the said defendants, of which the plaintiff is now the owner, and for taxes paid upon said mortgages, which were given to secure said notes, as provided therein and for which this suit is brought to foreclosure; also that all defendants, and each and all of them, and all persons claiming by or through them, be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title, interest, claim and equity of redemption, in or to said land and every part thereof, and for general relief. This summons is published by order of the Hon. Jas. A. Fee, judge of the above entitled court, made at chambers and dated the 4th day of August, A. D. 1888. Dated at Union, Oregon, this 7th day of August, 1888. JOHN R. CRITES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit court for the State of Oregon, for the county of Union, Lucinda E. McDonald, Plaintiff,

vs Thomas D. McDonald, Defendant,

To Thomas D. McDonald, 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 regular term of the above entitled court, to wit: Monday, the 24th day of September, 1888, and if you fail so to answer, the plaintiff, for want thereof, will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, viz: a decree of divorce, dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit.

Service of this summons is made by publication thereof in THE OREGON SCOUT, by order of Hon. Luther B. Ison, judge of the 6th Judicial District of Oregon. Order bearing date, August 7th, 1888. C. W. MANVILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit court for the State of Oregon, for the county of Union, Alice Easton, Plaintiff,

vs F. S. Easton, Defendant,

To F. S. Easton, 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 regular term of the above entitled court, to wit: Monday, the 24th day of September, 1888, and if you fail so to answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, viz: a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit.

Service of this summons is made by publication thereof in THE OREGON SCOUT, by order of Hon. Luther B. Ison, judge of the 6th Judicial District of the State of Oregon. Order bearing date, August 20th, 1888. C. W. MANVILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit court for the State of Oregon, for the county of Union, Alice Easton, Plaintiff,

vs F. S. Easton, Defendant,

To F. S. Easton, 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 regular term of the above entitled court, to wit: Monday, the 24th day of September, 1888, and if you fail so to answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, viz: a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit.

Service of this summons is made by publication thereof in THE OREGON SCOUT, by order of Hon. Luther B. Ison, judge of the 6th Judicial District of the State of Oregon. Order bearing date, August 20th, 1888. C. W. MANVILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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The Half Way House on the Pine Creek road. This place has many advantages. It is situated just half way between Union and Cornucopia and about the same distance from Baker City, North Powder and Tenino, and is well watered, contains 104 acres, 80 acres of which is the richest kind of bottom land, which, when all cleared, will produce 250 tons of hay, worth from \$18 to \$20 per ton, in the mines near by. This is a rare bargain for some one. The place has other advantages which will be shown to purchaser. More money can be made on this place than any other place of its size in Eastern Oregon. Must be sold immediately. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Enquire of H. A. EATON, 7-27-88.

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Stage Line to Cove.

Leaves Union daily at 2 p. m., arrives at Cove at 3:30 p. m. Leaves Cove at 8 a. m., arrives at Union at 9:30 a. m. Connections made with Elliott's coaches running to the depot, carrying passengers for east and west bound trains.

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