

Medico.

North Powder, Aug. 13, 1888.

ED. SCOUT—

Our free trade opponent, after laboring forty days in the mountain, brings forth the startling announcement "that an average school boy could tell that it is excessive taxation" (tariff protection I infer) that is the prime cause of the bankrupt condition of the countries named, who-to-day are in the clutches of the British lion and lie paralyzed and subjugated at his feet.

You remark, "Johnny Bull chuckles to-day as he rattles the guineas in his pockets." Yes, so he does, and you might add with propriety too that that chuckle grows louder in anticipation of the adoption of free trade measures by our American congress, whereby his guineas may become multiplied, and he even goes down into his pockets after some of these spoils to the tune of \$10,000,000 and casts them upon the waters expecting to gather them not many days hence ten million fold.

I said Mr. Mills was charged as a free trader by his opponents in the House and he denied it by calling for a vote, neither offering or denying the term, yet "Homo" labors and tries to prove that articles made duty free and reductions on others means it or has a tendency that way is virtual and candid free trade measures. You are right and so is Mr. Mills, yet you answer for him as like Baalam of old, who, when he could not speak, his ass spoke for him.

I have never asserted that the price did not include tariff, much less thought so, nor does any one of good reasoning faculties. "No tariff law was ever enacted for the benefit of the poor." I beg to differ, my friend, as to him almost alone under our government the tariff law is a friend, and you too have advocated that it is eminently proper (in some instances.) In one of your masterly articles you remark "that the British colonies during the reign of free trade in the United States, viewing with alarm the rapid advance in commerce and enterprise of Americans threatening their industries resorted to tariff laws as a means of protection." Are you not for protection, and is not that assertion of yours above quoted a misnomer? The poor of those colonies needed protection and they received it. You endorse it, yet when the same question comes home, you are found upon the other side of the fence. Consistency, indeed! I claim, justly too, and can prove it, that the tariff laws are the philosophers stone whereby our prosperous, financial condition to-day was attained. It furnishes the poor with more wages, better clothes, more and better food, more money, better houses and other advantages not found in other countries, besides that pearl of great price, better by far, viz: educational system for his wife and children, and in this connection I will ask you again: Why do those poor of foreign countries come by the thousands to our shores now almost daily, monthly and yearly if our people are being robbed by the

manufacturers and the millionaires? No free trader will dare give an answer, one that is consistent with his views, you can't do it. At Castle Gardens, my friend, go and enquire of any ignorant foreigner landed there, his object in coming to a protected country, where he will be robbed and plundered, as you term it, and get his answer. Some one is laboring under a delusion, yet this tide of immigration never ceases and comes rolling in.

"There is twice as much manufacturing capital invested in this country as is needed to supply the whole country." This cannot be true, for why is it that our manufacturers have outstripped those of England? Simply because they could not keep up with the demands made upon them by our own people. In Oregon, with upwards of 200,000 people, we have just two woolen mills, no cotton mills, no glass factory, and many other enterprises in need of, yet the above assertion. Too many would signify not profitable, yet in another breath you blow hot instead of cold and tell us those fellows are fleecing us and putting the money into western land mortgages. Again you call him a thief and a robber and give him "tally" by assuring him your free trade doctrine does not kill him in the wool manufacture, but on the contrary will build up his business, and ask his suffrage in behalf of the measure. Consistency, where art thou?

As to western land mortgages. From whence comes all the capital of the Scottish Mortgage Saving Bank, the Dundee Investment Co., money of the foreign bond holders of the Northern Pacific, and all the capital of foreign companies doing business in our midst? Has the tariff too been as kind to them as our capitalists find it according to your logic? While our industries have been remunerative to the manufacturer, and we would not wish it otherwise, the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic and all are benefited at the same time. Nay, there is not enough manufactures and we do not feel the necessity of destroying any of them by a system of transferring them across the waters. The Chinaman becoming skilled in the art of making boots and shoes and clothing can return to his home where he can live on nothing and hire his help at ten cents a day flood our markets with all the "cheap goods" you wish under your system of free trade or tariff, but my dear sir, what would become of our own workmen, our farmer's market and the countless other thousands who depend upon a home market and home manufacturers for employment?

"Homo" would have a farmer's income on a small capital net him returns equal to those of the capitalist with large means, as he remarks, "no farmer even with 160 acres of land, till the clear, has made \$1,000,000, even in 25 years." Do you want the earth and a corner lot in the moon by such logic? Nay, we do not anticipate anything of the kind, nor should any sane man. One hundred and sixty acres of land represents a small capital to realize a million dollars from even in 100 years, nor could a capitalist with the same amount of means come any nearer the mark, unless both by good fortune were struck by a cyclone of oil, as "Coal oil Johnny" was or a gold mine were found on one corner of it.

Philosophy of this nature seems to predominate in the minds of a class of very good citizens, who do not appear to grasp the situation in a logical manner, and bewail and condemn others whose means enable them to do miracles. Your one "talent" invested in whatever manner never will increase as rapidly as five or ten talents even invested in a like manner. Every enterprise we consider is a game of chance and your business is of slow by sure nature, while a capitalist may turn his capital one hundred times, your crop is growing and not ready to harvest. There is no restriction against you or I either from becoming capitalists, manufacturers or millionaires by law, but capital with brains to use it is wanting in my case at least, and I cannot consistently throw mud at one whose good fortune and opportunity enables him to outstrip me in the race.

In answer to your "jeans pants" argument, where will those poor workmen, children and wage earners find employment in their line of business when the barrier of protection is torn down by your doctrine, at even less wages in these United States? Your apparent sympathy oozes out at your digital extremities when you advocate the doctrine of transferring their employment to the old continent. Your moon of green cheese is just as feasible and reasonable as the benefit they will receive at your hands. "Jews were imported from Russia and the price of manufacturing fur cloaks fell." Yes, and the scales fell from the working man's eyes when he heeded Mr. Koopman's introduction of 10,000 Chinamen

into the Southern States a few years since in order to supplant the negro in the cotton fields. Is that keeping America for Americans? And what party inaugurated and favored the scheme?

We do not contend as you do that the consumer does not pay the tariff, but on the contrary believe in a just reduction on articles when it can be done with safety to our own interests, and others being placed upon the free list when by so doing our own interests will not be jeopardized. By a system of high tariff we keep out of our markets goods we can manufacture at home, training a safeguard around our own industries. A just determination of a system of tariff is a question of fine points wherein by removing the duty on the products of one section of the country will not react as a boomerang upon another section, and should not be enacted in undue haste. As to the question of reduction, all parties agree, but just in what manner is a question. You claim free wool would be beneficial, not only to the interests of the people but the manufacturer. We claim not, as we believe the people can better afford to pay the tariff than jeopardize the interests of our wool growing industry by your logic. The tariff not only protects the wool grower but the manufacturer, and as the workman looks to the manufacturer for his bread and the wool grower to him for his market, so does the farmer depend upon all of them for his market, and as one is protected all are protected. In knocking down the head pin all behind fall in succession.

I quote a Pennsylvania manufacturer: "To use the very best foreign wool in sufficient quantity to make a suit of clothes, the duty will be less than \$1.20 per suit." Now remove the duty and the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the jobber, the retailer, and lastly the tailor, all will get a whack at this \$1.20 and it disappears before he receives his clothes. As it is, he receives better wages and is enabled to pay the duty and have money left by the operation. He is independent and not brought into competition with the pauper labor of the old world. If this is not the case, why all this foreign immigration of factory hands and Russians? As to the wool grower he is leader than the seven sleepers, by free wool, and your politicians do not hesitate to say they can sacrifice him upon the altar of free wool, and benefit the people thereby by opening up a foreign market, as the preponderance of wool is imported. (His right of suffrage is solicited also.) The growths of our flocks has incited the growth of wool manufactures and every new one that is established only tends to give employment to workmen and women, but to bring down the price of the manufactured article. But put foreign wool upon the free list and what becomes of our American sheep-raising industry? (We pause for a reply.) With nothing but foreign wool in our markets the manufacturing industry would soon fall into the hands of the rich men who could afford to buy large stocks and carry them. Then would come combination of mill owners and factory owners, a reduction in the output, a reduction in the working force and then an increase in the price of the manufactured article. Is not this as plain as the nasal appendage upon your face? Would not the innocent suffer, everybody, even down to humble "Homo," whose market for grain and produce is dependent upon other than farmers. I opine the cheap clothes you are hankering after would rise up as a ghost before you, but where now you have a dollar to pay for them you would not have cents to invest. That \$1.20 is a talisman my friend, and we had better retain it for future use. Can't you, can't I, and every other man pay this trifling difference (with our extra pocket money) rather than cut our own throats by your policy? What applies to wool interests, applies as well to other leading industries. All-wool suits at \$9.50 per suit is as cheap as any of us want to wear, and if we will only encourage the erection of more factories at home, that price will surely come down by competition. By reducing or removing the tariff on any and all articles wherein our own interests are not involved, we coincide, but do not kill "the goose that lays the golden egg" in order to obtain riches too suddenly, as we would lose goose and eggs both, and die of starvation by the transaction.

MEDICO.

Young, old, and middle aged, all experience the wonderfully beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children, suffering from sore eyes, scald head, or with scrofulous taint, become healthy and strong by the use of this medicine. Six bottles, \$5.

The Mortgage Bank guarantees all losses by fire promptly paid in full on all policies procured by them.

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.

First Premium \$200.00
Second Premium 150.00
Third Premium 100.00

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

ACCOMMODATIONS and ENTERTAINMENT FOR ALL.

COME, AND SPEND A WEEK WITH US.

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..." HARLOW B. DRAKE, 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 NE 1/4 of Section No. 33, and NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section No. 34, in Township No. 4 South Range No. 39 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 8th day of Oct., 1888.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 8th day of May, 1888 duly appointed administratrix of the estate of James S. Drayton, 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 Eble, 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 mouth of Wm. H. Stafford, 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.

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. 2111, for the SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 23, T. 4 S., R. 33 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.

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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 hour 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 successors from further liabilities on their undertakings.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE. Cornucopia, Oregon, March 28, 1888. To George Benson and John Hallett:—You are hereby notified that we, your co-owners in the claim or mine known as the "Blue Rose" claim, situated in the Boston 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 thirty 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.

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 E. Eakin & Bros., 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 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. Passenger No. 6, L'Ve at 4:32 a. m. Freight No. 16, L'Ve at 4:40 a. m. WEST BOUND. Passenger No. 5, L'Ve at 3:20 p. m. Freight No. 15, L'Ve at 3:30 p. m.

TICKETS to and from principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Elegant Pullman Cars. Enlarged 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 Mid'n. L'Veing Spear st. wh' at 10 a. m. as follows: State, Sat'd'y, Aug. 4; Columbia, Fri. Aug. 3; Oregon, Wed., 8; Oregon, Tues., 7; Oregon, Sunday, 12; State, Saturday, 11; State, Thursday, 16; Columbia, Wed., 15; Oregon, Mon., 20; Oregon, Sunday, 19; Oregon, Friday, 24; State, Thursday, 23; State, Tuesday, 28; Columbia, Mon., 27; Columbia, Sat. Sept. 1; Oregon, Friday, 31; Oregon, Wed., 5; State, Tues. Sept. 4.

Thomson & Pursell are agents for the celebrated Cyclone Windmill, 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. WINDMILL. 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, E. W. CURTISS.

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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 its 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 and valuable full page of the "Entrance to the Columbia River," printed in nine colors, and each copy 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 sustaining and instructive.

READ THIS.—All those knowing themselves indebted to me are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled immediately as I am going away and must have what is due me before I go.—Mrs. J. H. CORNIX. L. SAMUEL, Publisher, 171-173 Second St., Portland, Oregon.