

La Grande Letter.

Ed. Scott.

In order to discuss political questions intelligently it is necessary to understand the position of parties on the issues of the day. The republicans are in favor of a higher tariff, having protection for its object and revenue as an incident. While democrats are in favor of a tariff for revenue and protection as an incident. Both parties are in favor of protection more or less. The question how much tariff we should have on manufactured goods in order to compete successfully with imported goods is the real question at issue. The republicans declare that a high tariff, our present tariff of 47.10 per cent is necessary for successful competition with foreign goods. The democrats declare that a low tariff say 25 per cent is all that is necessary for successful competition. They declare further that any more tariff than is necessary for successful competition is a direct bonus to the manufacturer and is robbery of the consumer in the name of law. They declare further that such legislation is for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. When all the unfavorable conditions of successful manufacturing in the United States are provided for by our tariff every democrat and every republican will say that higher tariff than that is a bonus to the manufacturer he ought not to have and just so much taken unjustly from the consumer. It is admitted by all that we have more, cheaper and better raw material than any other country that we have the best labor saving machinery in the world. That our labor is more intelligent than that of any other country in Europe. We also have a percentage in freight and insurance; why then can we not compete in our own and the markets of the world? Oh! say the republicans, we cannot compete with the cheaper labor of Europe and this seems to be the only unfavorable condition which presents successful competition without any tariff as all other conditions are in our favor. For the sake of this argument we will admit the premises of the republicans that labor is much higher in America than in Europe. As a matter of fact, if we judge the price of labor, not by how much it is per day, but by its productive power, it can be shown positively that pauper labor is the dearest in the world and that American labor by the use of our labor saving machines and by its intelligence is the cheapest in the world. Admit that wages in America are double what they are in Europe the question is, can we afford to pay that under a revenue tariff of 25 per cent and successfully compete. If we can that should be an end of the argument and every man should admit that a tariff from 40 to 200 per cent is not needed and the excess of 25 per cent is a bonus to manufacturers they do not need and is robbery of the consumer in the name of law. The amount paid for labor varies from 13 to about 35 per cent in manufacturing, say on an average of about 25 per cent. Now if we have a tariff of 25 per cent that pays for all our labor and if labor costs nothing in the old world and all our labor is paid for by a tariff of 25 per cent and all other conditions are in our favor why can we not under such conditions successfully compete with foreign manufacturers? If our premises are correct and we assert they can not be disputed, then it follows logically that a 25 per cent tariff affords all the protection any manufacturer should have and is a complete justification of the democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. If a manufacturer under a 25 per cent tariff can manufacture a yard of cloth and sell it at a reasonable profit at \$1.25 that is all the protection he should have and if we give him 60 per cent protection we enable him to rob the consumer of 35 cents. This shows the difference between a democratic and a republican tariff. The one gives the manufacturer all the protection he should have and enables him to pay good wages and give the consumers cheap goods. The other not only gives the manufacturer all the protection he should have but also gives him a direct bonus by robbing the consumer of an additional per cent he ought not to have. This is too plain for argument. The value of money is its purchasing power. All the necessities of life are raised in price by a high protective tariff unless wages are raised in like proportion. The wages of the laborer are really less under a high tariff than under a low, though he may get as much per day under one as under the other for the purchasing power of his wages has been decreased. Now, if 25 per cent will pay for all the labor in manufacturing and if labor costs twice as much

in America as in Europe a 25 per cent tariff gives the American manufacturer 12 per cent advantage over his European rival on the condition of wages. Or in other words a tariff for revenue, a low tariff, protects the laborer, the toiling millions, while a republican tariff, a high tariff, robs him for the benefit of our manufacturers. Thus far in this canvas the republicans have been raising the cry of free trade and protection of manufacturers. Nobody but a demagogue or driveling semi-insane, fanatical bigot will keep up the cry of free trade. That cry has already spent its force. A home in a lunatic asylum or a house for the reformation of political fools and idiots would be a blessing to all such editors and political cranks. The Mills bill is a high tariff bill. It was not drawn up to defend a theory of government. Its object is to so adjust the tariff as to reduce the surplus and stop accumulating money in the treasury. It leaves the question of how much reduction of the tariff should be made on certain articles to the future action of congress. To call it a free trade bill is an insult to the intelligent men of both parties. If Cleveland is re-elected, reduction of tariff, tariff reform is a settled question. If he is beaten the fight goes on. The cause is progressing and the masses of the people are being aroused. The advent of the people is coming and "woe to the man and woe to the party that falls beneath the scath of their blighting indignation." DEMOCRAT.

Unearthing old Relics.

Ed. Scott: As to "shot guns and blood hounds and masked men" we are entirely free. We have no slaves to be fugitives; no lashes to be applied; no dealers in human flesh and bone; no citizens warring and struggling for a right to be bought with blood. All this is past. America is united. Her citizens are all citizens with one common object in view. The preservation and advancement of American glory and American greatness. The war is over, the slaves are free and equal citizens, and the people that took arms against America in 1861 would take up arms for her and fight with the same patriotic valor to-day that they did then. They would suffer the most extreme deprivations of brutal warfare in the name of united America to-day, with all the earnestness and resignation that they stood to divide her in 1861. We are prosperous and peaceful; harmony in advancement exists, and only on little trivial party interests are we divided. And now, Bro. Irwin, why do you dig up the old animosities of the past? Does it make one more wave on the sea of American greatness? One more note in the harmony of American action? No! but rather it tends to create more and stronger prejudices and hatred in the present political circles. It generates new hatred, for faults rehearsed only opens the last healing wounds. It divides the people in wider and more distant relation to each other, and brings out paltry, insignificant oppositions that tend to make men enemies. This is not political valor. It is not justice to the devotion of her citizens to immortal America and therefore is not just opposition. The "bloody shirt" should never be flaunted over the camps of the united people of this republic; it was steeped in the iniquity of a fiendish age; it was saturated in the filth of a dirty and vile period, and now it is a true spirit of patriotism manifested to wring the filth from its old rotten fragment, and let it drop in the shrine of our united devotion? The issues of this day are what should be fully opened up to the gaze of your people. Take up the platforms of each party and dissect them joint by joint. Look at their various features and many propositions. The democratic platform suggests a reduction of the taxation on the necessities of life, while the republican platform favors a reduction of the internal revenue, which will let us enjoy free whisky and free tobacco, which is not objected to by its devotees. Look at it plausibly and set it before the people in the language that none can fail to understand and don't for the sake of your own party dig up the tomahawk and flaunt the iniquitous filth of bygone times in the conscious eyes of American splendor.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most complete of all hair preparations. Ayer's Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my hair is now well covered with a new growth of hair. - Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. ** My hair was thin, faded, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal. - Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver. I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain. - William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

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

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county school superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at Union, Oregon, commencing at noon on Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1888. Dated this 15th day of August, 1888.

County School Superintendent, of Union County, Oregon.

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, Ad. No. 2425, for the SE 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4, and SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 24, T. 6 S., R. 39 E.

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Whenever we resort to such arguments to strengthen party faith we are surely becoming very scarce of the real truthful opposition upon which to found the wall of party division. No paper can successfully circulate among a people when it does not recognize the infallible right of every man to think, and vote for himself. No man wants to pay for literature that denigrates the party to which he belongs.

by virtue of his candid convictions, as "blood hounds" and "hell-hounds" and "ballot box stuffers" and all such villainous names. Old war records, and anecdotes are not fit missiles to hurl into the political camp of to-day, and a man who sets himself up as an example of piety and righteousness, should not, under any circumstances be the one to herald in the reign of corruption and vicious arguments. An example set in one phase of his life should fully accord with all other examples that a man may be called upon to set by virtue of occupation. B. W. HUFFMAN.

Farmers and others will save money by purchasing their farm machinery, wagons, buggies, etc., of Staver & Walker, La Grande, Oregon, or from their agents, E. B. Morelock, Summer-ville; Joseph Wright, Union; F. D. McCully, Joseph; J. H. McCubbin, Lostine; W. F. Locke, Huntington; H. Sale & Co., Baker City; Idaho Commercial Co., Weiser, Idaho. Agencies will be opened at Enterprise, Elgin, Cove, and North Powder at once, and customers will kindly hold their orders until called on by our agents.

EAGLE COOPER SHOP, S. B. Ayles, proprietor. Manufacturer of butter barrels and kegs. A good supply always on hand. Shop south of school house, Union, Oregon.

A WARNING.

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more people die from diseases of the throat and lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone without exception, receives vast numbers of tubercle germs into the system and these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing consumption and to the head, causing catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to proceed will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may lose you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your throat, lungs or nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

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SUMMONS. In the Circuit court of the State of Oregon, for Union County.

Alexander LaBuff, Sarah L. LaBuff, J. B. Eaton and Minerva Eaton, Defendants. To Alexander LaBuff and Sarah L. LaBuff, two of the above named defendants, in the name of THE STATE OF OREGON, you and each of 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, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to wit: a decree foreclosing all of the right, title and interest of all of the said defendants, of in and to certain tracts of land set forth in the complaint, to wit: The W 1/4 of NW 1/4, and NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec. 22, and E 1/4 of SE 1/4, and SE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Sec. 21, all in Township 4 S., R. 40 E., W. 1/4. in Union county, Oregon, and ordering said property to be sold to satisfy the sum of \$1,000.00 and interest thereon from January 1st, 1887 at the rate of ten per cent, per annum; the further sum of \$82.43 and interest thereon from August 25, 1887, at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, the further sum of \$25.00 and interest thereon from Jan. 1st, 1888, taxes paid on said mortgage and for which said mortgage was given to secure, to satisfy the further sum of \$82.43 and interest thereon from August 25, 1887, at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, the further sum of \$25.00 and interest thereon from Jan. 1st, 1888, taxes paid on said mortgage and for which said mortgage was given to secure, to satisfy the further sum of \$82.43 and interest thereon from August 25, 1887, at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, and the further sum of \$25.00 and interest thereon from Jan. 1st, 1888, taxes paid on said mortgage and for which said mortgage was given to secure, to satisfy the further sum of \$82.43 and interest thereon from August 25, 1887, at the rate of ten 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