

THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES - EDITOR.

City and County Official Paper.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The democracy of Oregon are going to have a brand new \$20,000 printing office in Portland. Senator Hearst, of California, takes \$30,000 of the capital stock and the democracy of Oregon take \$20,000. Under the plans proposed, with practical management, there need be no such word as fail.—*Astoria Transcript*. It is to be hoped that this is true as the *Oregonian*, which poses as the leading newspaper of the State, is utterly unreliable, and without doubt the most venal and mercenary sheet that a suffering people were ever cursed with.

The selection of books for the use in the public schools of Oregon for the coming four years, will be submitted by the State Board of Education to a vote by the various county superintendents this fall. It strikes us that this changing of school books every little while is an outrage that should be peremptorily stopped by the people. The series now in use is good enough and should not be changed for at least fifteen years from this time. It is an expensive luxury to parents resulting in no good to any one except a few sharks who want to sell the books.

AND now comes the Senate and in its substituted tariff bill proposes to place lumber on the free list in the face of the party argument that free trade in that commodity would throttle the industry. The Republican ship is certainly without a pilot. It will now remain to be seen how the Republican press will explain why the party is not advancing toward free trade and as to why they have been advocating a fallacy. The Republican editor of to-day, by the ever changing policies of his party, is kept busy apologizing for what he said yesterday.

THE *Alta* has this pointed way of dishing up the fishery question: "Just as we expected, Mr. Blaine objects to having the British lion's tail twisted so it will hurt. Mr. Blaine's idea is that the lion's tail should only be twisted with a view to catching the Irish vote, and not with such rudeness as to disturb the lion. The "uncrowned king" points out with truth that all his twisting has never caused the lion a moment's uneasiness, but that the moment Mr. Cleveland tried his hand there was a roar from Ottawa to Bombay. This, in Mr. Blaine's opinion, should teach us that the lion's tail should only be twisted by its friends."

AN analysis of the vote on the Free-Wool clause of the mills bill show that the states of Texas, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Missouri, Massachusetts, Georgia, Maine, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, New Jersey, Alabama, owning an aggregate of 13,650,000 sheep, cast seventy-five votes against free wool and ninety-four votes for it. Texas, owning more than one-third of all the sheep of the 17 states, cast her solid vote for free wool. The seven southern states, owning 7,620,000 of the whole number of sheep, cast sixty-one of the ninety-four free-wool votes, and only six votes against it. This analysis effectually disposes of the charge of sectionalism in the effort to repeal the wool tax.

THERE is a large and growing class of people who think legislation the grand remedy for all social evils. They want a paternal side to the government upon which to lean in times of trial and temptation, in order to shirk any individual responsibility. The Astorian thus gives an illustration of the absurdity of this idea: "Representative White, of Indiana, has introduced a bill to establish an interstate minimum rate of wages in the United States. Every male laborer shall be entitled to not less than \$1.50 per day of ten hours; every woman \$1.00, and children between 12 and 14 years of age, 75 cents per day. His constituents are daily expecting a bill to be introduced, to regulate by law the number of children that each family in the country may have."

IT DIDN'T WORK.

For some years there has existed an awkward misunderstanding between the United States, Great Britain and Canada with regard to the fishery question. Some time ago representatives of these countries entered into a treaty, which to become binding would have to be ratified by the respective governments. To this there

was strong opposition on the part of the Reformers of Canada who insisted that all their rights had been surrendered to the Americans. But the Conservatives having a majority in the parliament, Canadian consent to the treaty was secured. In our own country the discussion took the same partisan complexion. The Republicans in the Senate thinking they had an opportunity to humiliate President Cleveland before the American people rejected the treaty he had prepared to overcome the existing difficulties, and settle them amicably and permanently. The Republican majority Senate did not endeavor to amend the treaty in any way, did not offer a single suggestion for bettering or improving it—just rejected it, solely and simply because it originated with a Democratic president, seeking re-election. They thought its rejection would place him in an awkward attitude in the midst of the campaign. If Cleveland had been simply manufacturing campaign capital, the rejection might have had the effect intended. But once more the pitifully partisan Republicans of the Senate have been taught that President Cleveland is more of a patriot than a partisan, and they are thrown into consternation by his prompt proposition to resort to the only means left to secure the lawful rights of American citizens. The proposed treaty would have secured all these by methods not so unpleasant. The Republican Senate evidently did not suppose that President Cleveland would appeal to retaliatory measures. But he did not hesitate. The only path of duty left open by unpatriotic partisanship was plain. He at once points out the way in his own manly earnestness, in which there is no trucking to British injustice or Republican trickery. Once more the Republican Senators are placed face to face with their duty to the whole people. Failing to rise superior to petty partisanship, they have already shirked it once. What will they do now, feeling that their littleness has been exposed? Read the message.—*World*.

FACTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

When you are told that a high tariff is necessary to keep up the wages of labor, and that it is maintained solely in the interest of the workingmen, just pin the person who is telling you so into a corner and ask him to explain a few facts, such as these:

That when this country belonged to England and the British government was doing its best to crush out American manufacturers, the difference between American and English wages was greater than it is to-day.

That when we were living under a low tariff, from 1846 to 1861, wages in this country increased faster than at any other time before or since.

That at that time our manufactures were stronger than they are to-day.

That after ten years trial of the low tariff of 1846 our manufactures were so well satisfied with its working that they supported the still lower tariff of 1857.

That at that time we had almost gained command of the seas, and that now our flag afloat is a curiosity.

That since England abandoned protection the wages of her workmen have gone up 50 per cent.

That British wages rose 2 per cent between 1872 to 1883, while wages in protected Massachusetts declined 5 per cent within the same period.

That the only countries in which wages are on the American scale are those, such as Australia, in which there is plenty of land, and that these have high wages without regard to tariffs.

That comparing countries under similar conditions, wages in unprotected England are from 40 to 100 per cent higher than in protected Germany, France and Italy.

That the employers of the cheap labor of Continental Europe demand protection against the dear labor of England and America.

That the total expenses of American manufacturers for labor, according to the last census, were only 18 per cent of the value of their product, while we are paying taxes at the rate of 47.1 per cent for the alleged purpose of making up to them the bare difference between the cost of their labor and the cost of labor in Europe.

That successive republican Administrations admitted the oppressive nature of high tariffs and the necessity of reducing taxation.

That the same men who led the movement for "protection to American labor" are the very ones against whose reductions of wages labor finds it necessary continually to strike, and that with all their aversion to cheap commodities they have no objection to importing cheap foreign labor to replace strikers.

When your high tariff friend has thrown light upon these points, send the explanations to us, and we will suggest some more things to clear up.

Subscribe for THE SCOUT.

THOSE SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS.

That Mr. Blaine is an habitual blunderer, cannot be denied. He writes and speaks impulsively, without verifying his alleged facts. It suits his purpose to make a statement and he makes it without knowing or caring whether it is true or not. The little "newspapers" over the country that feed on the crumbs that fall from Mr. Blaine's intellectual table, fall into the same errors and seem to care even less for the truth than their master.

Mr. Blaine stated in his speech on August 10th, that the deposits in the savings banks of Great Britain were less than in the single State of Massachusetts. He did not know whether this statement was true or not. He did not try to find out. It suited his purpose to say it and he said it. The "lesser lights" throughout the land "found a mare's nest," and with instinctive exactness our contemporary remarked last week that:

"The savings of the working people of England, as in savings banks amounted to \$182,000,000, while the savings of the working people in the state of Massachusetts alone amounted to \$317,000,000 for a corresponding time and then remember that England has more than seventeen times the population of Massachusetts."

The *Nation*, which is without doubt the most competent critic in the United States, speaking of this subject says:

"In the year 1887 the amount of deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts was \$291,197,900. In Great Britain there are three classes of depositories for the savings of the frugal and industrious, which fulfil the same function as the savings banks of the United States, and the deposits or contributions to which proceed from the same source, and are in every respect similar in character. These are the savings banks under the management, as in the United States, of trustees; the Post-office Savings Banks, under the management of the government; and the "Building" and "Friendly" Societies, also under the close supervision of the government, and whose several liabilities and assets are returned annually under the designation of "shares," "deposits" and "profits." The official returns of the condition of the "Trustee" and "Post-office" Savings Banks for 1886 and of the "Building" and "Friendly" Societies for 1882 are as follows, the £ sterling being reckoned at \$4.86 6, its real value:

Trustee Savings Banks.	
Capital (deposits).	\$46,843,969
Interest credited.	1,231,553
Government stock held for depositors.	810,128
Total.	\$48,885,650 \$237,877,669
Post-office Savings Banks.	
Capital.	\$50,874,337
Government stock held for depositors.	2,800,941
Total.	\$53,771,278 \$261,671,038
Total savings-bank deposits in Great Britain in 1886.	\$39,548,707
Friendly and Building Societies of Great Britain.	
Value of shares, deposits not represented by shares and balance of unappropriated profits for 1885.	\$32,812,281 \$256,984,359
Total.	\$76,353,298

It thus appears that, restricting the comparison to savings banks alone, Mr. Blaine's statement had not the slightest foundation in truth, and that the depositories of the Massachusetts savings banks lacked \$208,350,807 to put them on an equality with those of Great Britain, and that, counting in the value of the accumulations of the Friendly and Building Societies of Great Britain, which represent as truly and accurately the savings of the British masses as do the deposits of the savings banks, his statement contained an error of exactly \$465,335,366; and that instead of the deposits of the savings banks of Massachusetts being in excess of the aggregate deposits of the United Kingdom, the masses of Great Britain have in fact about \$2.59 on deposit for every \$1 on deposit in Massachusetts.

There is another point of interest in connection with this matter which is well worthy the attention of those who consider Mr. Blaine a supreme authority on all points of economy and finance, and who are fond of parading contrasts between the pauper laborers of Great Britain and the workmen of the United States, who, under our high and unnecessary system of taxation, are supposed to be rolling in affluence. The aggregate deposits in the savings banks of the United States, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1887, amount to \$1,157,867,843. This, divided among our estimated population for that year of 62,000,000, would give an average of \$18.66 per head. The aggregate deposits in the public savings institutions of Great Britain for 1885-6 were \$756,533,266. This, divided among the population of the United Kingdom for 1886, namely, 37,000,000, would give an average of \$20.97 per capita. It is, therefore, clear that any comparison of the savings-bank statistics of the United States and Great Britain will not help the high-taxation policy quite as much as Mr. Blaine expected."

CLEAR AS MUD.

Editor Irwin of the *Eastern Oregon Republican* is a stunner when it comes to presenting arguments in a clear and concise manner. He throws light on a very important subject as follows:

We all know how the pensions granted Mrs. Grant, Logan, Garfield and others—wives of the noble defenders of the nation's honor—were lured at by men holding high positions mostly through the clemency of the men whose widows are subjects of this pension business. . . .

It is not a question of the subject's private means; it is a public question and pertains to the subject's rights in the sight of the government. Shall the nation go on in this stingy style of caring for the worthy? and all this, too, helping the cry of a plethora of pensioners that must become a matter of the people's regard as to how to keep it from longer filling up.

We have entertained the same ideas for some time, but did not know how to express them in words. To be sure the pensions should not be lured at. Neither should the ladies be lured at. No gentleman high in official position, or otherwise, through the clemency of these men should be guilty of those offenses, and when they do, proves the obliqueness of the characteristics of the human species, hence we remark that it cannot be true, and if so, why not? Also the cry of the plethora of pensioners, when heard in the land, should be kept from longer filling up, or filling up longer, just as you choose as is self evident. These matters when taken together don't neutralize and should be assimilated by the people. At least the regards of the people should be projected in that direction. Of course it is. To increase the light, if possible, thrown on the subject by brother Irwin, we will just say that if the pension business is a business, then it is a business. Don't it? Consequently it should not be lured at, but the plethora of pensioners should be lured at and stopped from filling up. No man can be mistaken in this matter, and we don't hesitate to say that any man who differs from brother Irwin and ourself on this subject, is a narrow minded bigot.

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IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

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I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and restored my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

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Oregon, Sunday " 12	State, Saturday " 11
State, Thursday " 10	Columbia, Wed. " 15
Columbia, Mon. " 20	Oregon, Sunday " 19
Oregon, Friday " 24	State, Thursday " 23
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