# THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES - - EDITOR.

City and County Official Paper.

**Friday, Sept'r. 28th, 1888.**


## *EDITORIAL NOTES.*

VOTE for Cleveland, tariff reform, and good government.

YES, we've heard from Maine, and if the election there may be taken as an indication of public sentiment, Cleveland will sweep everything before him in November.

WHEN the democratic sheep raiser votes the republican ticket because he imagines he is serving his own interests to do so, can he blame the republican cattle raisers for voting the democratic ticket?

SEPARATE Harrison from the republican party and it would be the last of Harrison. Separate the republican party from Blaine and it would be the last of the republican party. The arch demagogue holds the whole outfit in his hands and manipulates them to suit his ambitious designs.

DR. TANNER who fasted forty days in New York, now has a scheme to hibernate. He says hibernating animals do not use their lungs, and he proposes to have himself sealed up for a time in an air-tight vessel and prove his theories. The doctor should wait till after the November election and try the experiment on the republican party.

THE New York Evening Post says: "The republican party has become essentially a syndicate of rich men, with a following of dupes who have been persuaded that the prosperity of the country is promoted by high taxes. Translated into plain English, their rallying cry is this: 'Let the government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor.' This is the true significance of all the racket about wages."

MR. BLAINE can hardly be a sincere man. He says: "Trusts have no place in a national canvas, but are state issues." In 1881 he said the same about prohibition, and his insincerity was made unquestionably evident when in Maine in the same year he went to the polls to vote on "state issues" and prohibition was one of the most prominent and notwithstanding his bold preaching upon that subject he did not have nerve enough to vote for or against, but tore it from his ticket. Mr. Blaine is coming if not a demagogue.

DURING the last month a vast change has been taking place in the political sentiments of the people. Sensible and honest republicans are coming over to the democratic ranks in droves. Occasionally a democrat goes over to the republicans, but he is invariably a "great manufacturer" or a man with wood in his teeth. When people begin to think they generally arrive at about the right conclusion. They are studying political subjects now as they never did before, and the result next November will be astonishing to those who advocate robbery by means of a tariff.

GEO. C. GORHAM, for years the republican party leader in California, now in Washington, has declared in favor of Cleveland. He says that upon the tariff issue republicans are asked to sustain dogmas which are as repugnant to good sense as they are to all previous acts and declarations of the party. A tariff for trusts with incidental protection was never before made a party trust. He compares Blaine with the late Wm. M. Tweed, and says that he will not assist in putting the author of the Mulligan letters and the political assassin of Roscoe Conkling in virtual control of the government.

A CALIFORNIA exchange says: "A young Indian squaw was burned at the stake for a witch in Southern California a few days ago. She was burned near Rock Springs, San Bernardino county, by a band of Mojave Indians. It was two hours before the horrible deed was completed and the girl's screams silenced. The Indians told Semon, who reported the horrible deed, that it had been several years since they had burned a witch, though several had been condemned since then, but managed to escape." We look upon these Indians as fiends and barbarians, but they were only doing what our rigidly righteous and very pious forefathers did in Boston, Mass., less than a century ago, getting their warrant for the same out of the Book of Books. We are progressing some, but our red brethren are a little behind in the procession, occupying about the same place, in this respect, that we did a century ago.

## *HARRISON'S HOMILIES.*

Harrison is "still harping on my daughter"—still talking pedantically and almost pitifully to all visiting delegations about the benefit of protection to wage-earners; still protesting that freer commerce will cause lower wages.

The very fact that Harrison is thus pleading for favor with the wage-earners is of itself suspicious, because he was never known to interest himself in workingmen and their wages before.

In fact his whole career, so far as it has touched by word or deed upon this subject, has been a sneer, a scoff, at workingmen, whom he despised, and at the wage-question. He is and always has been a Bourbon blue-blood aristocrat with an "I-thank-God-that-I-am-not-as-other-men-are" spirit prompting and guiding his whole life.

When he was a railroad attorney in 1877, at a salary of $20,000 a year, he acted as an "arbitrator" in the difficulty between the railroads and the workingmen, siding of course with the company on every point, and breathing out threatening and slaughter against the strikers.

When he was in the senate his every vote and word, upon any question touching the labor question, proved him to be the friend and champion of the cheapest labor possible.

But, aside from his true sentiments and his "record," what he affirms, or rather what he suggests—that protection causes better wages—is utterly untrue, and Mr. Harrison, as an intelligent man, must know it to be untrue.

No one fact in the whole range of political science has been more clearly, completely, and conclusively proven than the fact that protection is no benefit, but rather a damage, to wage-earners.

Why, the simple facts before the face of every intelligent man prove this, if thorough investigation of expert statesmen and scientists had not.

If protection raised wages, the employers of labor would not be in favor of it, because they all want cheap labor, as Harrison did when he was a $20,000 railroad attorney.

If protection raised wages, then wages would not have been lower, as they have been, in this and in all countries, under low tariffs, or if you please "free trade."

If protection raised wages, then China, Russia, Italy, and Spain ought to have the highest-paid-wage workers; for these are the countries most protected; but the fact is that the more "protection" a country has the lower its wages. This rule has no exception, save in the comparison between the United States and England; and in this land, opportunity, and enterprise that have made good wages here, are "protection."

Or answer a few other queries.

Why PANTS OPS have been one of work under the high tariff?

Why labor in industries most protected" is universally paid the lowest wages?

Why Pennsylvania miners get only $[illegible] a month, and pay one of them $2.50 for tools, sharpening, powder and oil?

Why some Pennsylvania laborers work for 40 cents a day?

Why slate-pickers, scores of them nine years old, are working under the rod in Pennsylvania?

Why Pennsylvania operatives pay $[illegible] a month for company houses, when English operatives get a cottage for $30 a year?

How protection protects workingmen when Italians and Hungarians come in duty free?

Why cotton operatives in Massachusetts work 69 hours, and in other New England States 66 and 69 hours a week, while English operatives work only 50?

Why the poorer American spinners get $7.07 and the poorer English spinners $7.20 a week, though the American makes 2 2-3 yards of cloth to the English 2 1-4?

Why "the condition of the miner has for some years been growing worse in Pennsylvania and better in Great Britian?"

Why "the importation of woolen and worsted cloths is increasing at a fearful rate, while our own weavers are thrown out of employment?"

What good is a tariff to workingmen when American factories pay only $7.50 wages for a piece of ingrain carpet on which the duty would be $21?

Why, as Ralph Beaumont said in a Knights of Labor meeting, "During the twenty-five years we've had this 'protection' we have had more millionaires and more paupers under that system than were ever made in a civilized country on the earth in the same time before?"

Why, while England had a high tariff its wage-workers were no better than so many slaves?

Why the working people of London thirty years ago marched en masse to the doors of the Parliament house and WRIT the cry of "bread or blood,"

compelled the repeal of the English tariff?

Why Daniel O'Connell, the "Irish Liberator," united with Richard Cobden in denouncing "protection" as a fraud?

Why formerly under a high tariff in England there were bread riots, the people starving and the aristocracy alone amassing wealth?

Why wages in free-trade England are almost double what they are in protected Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Russia?

Why free-trade England is the market for the surplus products of the American farmers, which amounted last year to over SEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS?

Why there is more money in free-trade England than in any other country in the world?

Why English capital builds railroads, iron mills and steel works in protected America?

Why the rate of interest is lower in free-trade England by one-half than in protected America?

Why our cotton manufacturers with free raw material last year exported fifty million dollars' worth of goods, while our woolen manufacturers with high tariff raw material export only a half million dollars' worth of their products?

Why with free hides American leather and its manufactures were sold in foreign markets last year to the extent of TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS' worth?

Why with free hides the importation of leather and its manufactures is now FIVE MILLION OF DOLLARS less than the last year of a tariff on hides?

Why with a tariff on hides no American leather or manufactures thereof could be sold in foreign markets?

Why with free hides the American leather and shoe industry has wonderfully increased, while the American people are enabled to save millions of dollars annually in the price of leather and shoes?

Why since there is free trade in quinine the manufacturers of that article in this county have increased in number while the price to the consumer has greatly decreased?

Why under the high tariff the American flag has disappeared from the ocean?

Why under the high tariff the products of the American farmer shipped to foreign countries can not be carried in American vessels?

Why after twenty-two years of protective tariff there is no home market for the farm product of the United States, and last year over seven hundred millions of dollars' worth of American farm products had to be sold to foreign markets or lost to the producer?

Why the longer the tariff continues the thicker become the places of the mortgage upon the farmers' lands?

When the advocates of the high tariff humbug give satisfactory answers to this catechism, they can, with some degree of assurance, ask intelligent voters to cast their ballots in favor of their chinese policy.

We can't do it, and a thousand other pertinent inquiries, can Candidate Harrison answer. In fact he makes no argument; he only assumes, depending upon the ignorance of his listeners, that he is suggesting the truth instead of a falsehood.

Why, it has been demonstrated by every man who ever investigated the subject and made a report, democrat or republican, that as a rule the higher the wages paid the lower was the total cost of the manufactured product. Edward Atkinson proved this. Consul Schoenoff proved it. Prof. Richard T. Ely proved it. The officials of every civilized government on earth have acknowledged it. Even Blaine confessed it. Every man who has read political economy knows it. This one fact destroys every vestige of foundation or excuse for the falsehood that protection benefits labor.

"Protection" is protection of capital alone. It is a robbery of labor.—E. O.

## *DON'T YOU SEE IT?*

"Don't you see," said the manufacturer to the workingman, "that a duty on imports protects me, because it enables me to get higher prices from the home consumer, than I could otherwise get."

"Yes," replied the workingman, "and I am a home consumer."

"True," responded the manufacturer, "but you can afford to pay the higher prices because the tariff gives me big profits and I am therefore able to pay you wages in proportion."

"Why don't you do so then?" asked the workingman.

"Because I am not in the philanthropy line of business and I don't have to. Labor comes in free of duty and the competition of laborers governs the rate of wages."

"I see," said the workingman, "I never could clearly understand before how the tariff kept up wages, but of course I see it now."

This is the whole argument in a nutshell.—Ex.

## *READ OUR SUPPLEMENT.*

**We give our readers, this week, a supplement containing editorials from the Portland *Oregonian* covering the period from 1880 to 1887, inclusive. They were written at a time when the tariff question was not an issue between the parties, and may be taken as the honest sentiments of the editor of that paper on the subject. They are unanswerable arguments in favor of the policy adopted by the democratic party to-day. We urge our readers to peruse the supplement carefully. It is well known what position that paper now takes on the tariff issue, and with what persistency it is trying to disprove the arguments it presented then. By its own words it stands convicted as a shameless liar. Are not such examples as this sufficient to cause the masses of the people to stop and think? Are they not suggestive of the vast power that money can exert in the hands of unscrupulous millionaires and manufacturers bent on the furtherance of their iniquitous designs? A war is now being waged between capital and labor, between the rich and the poor. On one side are the parasites pouring out their money to buy up the venal and mercenary. On the other side are the champions of the people fighting manfully—no money in sight for them—rich only in patriotism, desiring only the welfare of their country. Choose between them and do it quickly.**

## *THEY DON'T LIKE POETRY.*

The Journal publishes no poetry whether meritorious or not. Nor does it publish any communications whatever when the author is unknown.—La Grande Journal.

The Journal states that it does not publish poetry, whether meritorious or not. The Journal is correct. Life is too short to monkey with poetry.—La Grande Gazette.

We are really sorry for those editors across the valley. As the Dutchman said, "Ve can't imagine vat dose peoples lif is." From Owen's classic they we thought he had a poetic vein, but it seems we were mistaken. As to Eckley—well, we never imagined he had any resemblance to young Crystal.

"Who loves a lear hour loved to pore
On Shakespeare's rich and varied lore,
To ponder Jaques's moral strain,
And muse with Hamlet, pale in vain
Just were himself to sit repose
Over gentle Desdemona's woes."

Some people are constituted one way and some another, and it is probably well for the people that this is so. A man may express disgust at Byron's personal character, and think that his life is too short to spend in company with the Dings and queens of Shakespeare, but find time to commune with the Dings and queens in a deck of cards, and possibly "monkey" with the knave. But that does not make the poem less good. A man's delicacy may be constituted so that he dislikes the smell of flowers, and at the same time he may dote on "Hoss." Such a one will naturally gravitate to a livery stable. To him a dung hill may have more charms than a bed of roses, but that does not make the flowers less sweet. Everybody to their taste.

THE SCOUT will publish an original poem, of merit, in each issue. Any of our patrons who will take the trouble to cut out these poems and paste them in a scrap book, will have at the end of each year, a valuable volume to place on their center table—one that will interest all their friends of culture and refinement. Subscription price, $1.50 a year. Now is the time to subscribe.

## *AN ILLUSTRATION.*

Another fine illustration of the liberal ideas of veracity entertained by the associated press reporters and agents, was had just after the late Maine election. Ever since its organization the associated press has been manipulated in the direct interest of the republican party, and returns of elections have been uniformly falsified in order to further the plans of the republican bosses. It is impossible to permanently suppress the official returns, however, and, after having made a great uproar over a fancied gain in the republican vote in Maine, the Harrison organs now find it convenient to say no more about it. The truth is that the clear republican majority over all in Blaine's bailiwick is only 14,545, a greater falling of from 1884 and even from 1886. When the first returns came in, it was heralded through the press that there would be at least 20,000 clear majority over the democratic candidates. Now, however, it is manifest that there has been a democratic gain in the state since Cleveland's election of almost 10,000 votes. A little more of such chicanery on the part of the republican managers would disgust even their own followers.—*Democrat.*


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**PUBLIC SALE!**

I will sell at public auction, in the city of Union, Oregon, on Saturday, September 29, 1888, the following personal property:

1 Percheron Stallion,
1 Buggy Team,
1 Single Buggy Horse,
20 Head Stock Horses, Mares and Colts, etc.

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One year's time, approved note with interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

G. H. MARSHALL.

Union, Oregon, Sept. 8, 1888.

# WIND

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