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THE OREGON SCOUT.

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5. Linen Toilet Set, five pieces.

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The only first class house in the camp. No pains spared to make guests comfortable.

Views of a Wool Grower.

EDITOR OREGON SCOUT:—
As a wool grower of Union county I have given the question of tariff on wool considerable thought and investigation since the introduction of the Mills bill in congress, which puts wool on the free list. In reaching my conclusions I have investigated certain propositions, which, if no intrusion, I should like to place before my brother wool growers of Union county. If he will give these propositions his candid consideration and follow up the conclusions he certainly will gain valuable information.

The discussion of the question as to whether or not the tariff on wool enhances the price of the home product, has brought out a great many facts and figures tending to prove that it does not. There are phases of the case which, it seems, have not been pointed out as prominently as they deserve, that would indicate that the home producer not only does not receive any protection from the tariff by way of enhanced prices, but is positively injured by such tariff. We will present certain propositions which we think argue for this conclusion, and

First: The manufacturer by reason of the tariff on imported wools, is compelled to pay from 25 to 30 per cent. more for them. If he buys these wools he has nothing to say in fixing the price on them, that being done by the London market and the tariff. That he is compelled to have some grades of the foreign article in the production of certain kinds of cloth is proven by the fact that he does buy it, and did buy in the year 1887 over 114,000,000 pounds of foreign wools.

On the other hand the manufacturer is in such a position that he controls the fixing of prices on the home product. The Boston markets govern the other markets of the United States in prices for wool, and who fixes the Boston standard? Undoubtedly the manufacturer and wool merchant. The wool agents visit the wool grower and tells him the market is so and so, and he can give him a certain price for his wool. If the wool grower objects to the price he can then consign his wool to the wool merchant, who is in collusion with the manufacturer, and get such a price for his wool as the manufacturer and wool merchant may agree on.

That the home producer must sell at home is proven by the fact that no foreign agents come to him to buy. Then, upon the hypothesis that the home producer is forced to sell at home and that the manufacturer fixes the price, is not the conclusion warranted, that if he is compelled to pay a very high price for his foreign wools he will place a correspondingly low price upon the home product? Does not the quotation at Boston prove this conclusion?

Second: The consumption of woolen goods in the United States requires about 650,000,000 pounds of wool yearly. We produce about 300,000,000 pounds and import now about 114,000,000 pounds. If the other 135,000,000 pounds of wool were imported free of duty into the United States, would there not be a deficit in the foreign supply as a consequence, and an advance there in prices? If prices did advance there would not prices advance correspondingly here?

Granting that foreign wools of similar character to home grown should be admitted duty free, would the price of the home product necessarily decline until more than the 650,000,000 pounds had been put upon the home market? Would the price decline so long as the demand equalled or exceeded the supply?

Third: Statistics show a rapidly increasing population in the United States—an increasing factor of consumption. Does the tariff stimulate sheep husbandry to meet the demand for wool which such factor of consumption brings about? Let us see. According to the report on agriculture for 1885, there were at that time 48,322,321 sheep in the United States, and in the year 1887 there were 43,544,755, as shown by the report for that year, a falling off in two years in the number of sheep of nearly 5,000,000 head. What, the sheep industry actually declining with a protective tariff and the whole mechanism of the republican party combined to sustain it? Yes, and the only salvation for the wool grower here is to direct his prayers to Almighty God instead of the republican party, for the creation of new worlds to which to transfer his bleating "little lambs." The barren hills of the west are a sad memento of the fact that sheep men at one time controlled nearly all the profits arising from pasturing the same, but competition for the ranges between wool growers drove nearly 5,000,000 sheep out of existence in two years, despite the protective tariff, if such it be.

Fourth: In the classification of foreign wools in the tariff law of 1867, for the purpose of levying an import duty, combing wools of a staple of four and one-half inches were selected as one grade upon which a tariff should be laid. The other grades upon which a tariff was placed being a carpet wool. A tariff of 12 cents per pound was laid upon the long combing wool. Why? Because but little of that grade was grown in the United States, and manufacturers had to have it in the manufacture of a certain kind of cloth, and consequently a tariff on such wools would necessarily bring into the treasury a large revenue. At the present time wools of one and one-half inches staple are combed and used very largely in the manufacture of the same kind of goods that in 1867 required the long staple wools, because of the perfection reached in combing wools. The tariff classification is the same now as in 1867, and if then the tariff was intended to afford protection to the wool grower, now it does not, because combing wool of shorter staple than four and one-half inches comes in duty free.

The tariff laws of 1867 were enacted solely for the purposes of revenue. No idea of protection induced the framers of these laws to place a tariff of 12 cents per pound upon four and one-half inch combing wools. They so placed the tariff on wools as to derive a large revenue and this was the only consideration had in putting an import duty on these wools. The protective feature of these laws has been hatched by the political incubators of the republican party since 1867 for the purpose, if possible, of obtaining the support of wool growers in perpetuating themselves in power, and no doubt some wool growers are being led into the trap laid for them, without sufficiently investigating the subject to discover the fallacies of the republican assertions.

A WOOL GROWER.

Copp's Land Review.
EDITOR OREGON SCOUT:—
The Chinese Question is just at present the all-absorbing topic of public and political discussion, and a bill prohibiting the immigration into this country of Chinese persons has been passed by Congress, and is now before the President, who will probably sign it now that official information of the rejection by the Chinese government of the treaty recently proposed, has been received.

Quite a flutter of excitement was created a few days ago by the announcement in the public prints that Assistant Commissioner Anderson, of the General Land Office, had rendered a decision to the effect that a Chinaman who in 1887 declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States could legally initiate a homestead entry.

It is quite certain, however, that whatever may have been the foundation upon which the rumor was based, and whatever may have been the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner upon the subject at the time of publication, no such decision was promulgated and that officer is now firmly of the opinion that unless a Chinaman can conclusively show that he had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to the amendment of the Naturalization Laws in 1875, he can never become qualified to make an entry of public lands under any of the law where citizenship is a prerequisite.

It appears that the district land officers in one of the Territories permitted three Chinamen, who had filed their declaration of citizenship in 1883, to make a mineral land entry, and the case came before the Assistant Commissioner for consideration. His judgment was emphatically recorded against the legality of such an entry, and an order of cancellation was made at once; no holding for cancellation with privilege of appeal, was made, but the entry was canceled outright, without a word in the decision about the right of appeal, on the ground that only citizens of the United States, and those who had legally declared their intentions to become such, can make an entry for mineral lands, and that the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of 1875 excluded Mongolians from the privilege of becoming citizens, the entry was illegal and utterly void.

Very few Chinamen have ever become citizens of the United States. I am informed that out of the thousands that have come here only sixteen were ever naturalized. If this be true, and no change occurs in our naturalization laws, the public domain will not be absorbed to any great extent by Chinamen unless those sixteen prove unusually prolific in offspring.

HENRY N. COPP.

Cove Cullings.

Oct. 4, 1888.
Mrs. Vine Payne went to Walla Walla Monday. She will visit friends and also attend the fair.

A number of Cove people will attend the Mechanic's fair this year. Eugene Foster and wife will start to-day.
Mr. Joseph Kelley, formerly of the Cove, but late of Idaho, is the father of a fine boy weighing ten pounds.
The flouring mill is purchasing a good supply of wheat for fall grinding. Price paid at the mill, fifty-three cents.
Wild parsnip is getting in its deadly work. H. H. French and B. B. Sarnborn have each lost valuable cows lately.

M. B. Rees and L. R. Holmes are hauling material and will soon commence building large barns on their places.
A greater part of the band of horses which were missing on the Minam, and were supposed to have been driven off, have been found.
William Meacham, fireman on a Short Line freight train, is enjoying a law off, and is amusing himself hunting wild fowl in the vicinity of town.

The Cove Dairy Co. will have a sample of its products on exhibition at the Mechanic's fair, and are confident of winning favorable notice and awards.
Mrs. Anna Ellsworth, accompanied by two sisters, Misses Swartz, came from Montana a few days since and expect to make their home in Cove this winter.

A peculiar malady overtook a fine milk cow owned by James Payne, last week. She went stone blind in one day, though there was apparently no cause for her sudden loss of sight.
Mrs. Robinson and daughter, Miss Rosetta, have returned from an extended visit among relatives in Michigan. They experienced a very enjoyable time, but say they prefer a country for a home, not quite so flat as parts of Michigan.

A guild has been formed by the ladies of this place, whose aid will be principally for the Episcopal church. They hold meetings every Wednesday afternoon at present and expect this winter to arrange a series of dime societies.
Miss Morrison, of New Jersey, has arrived and is filling the position of music teacher of the Ascension school. The lady understands music perfectly and is a very thorough teacher. Mr. Powell is to be congratulated on having secured her valuable services.

On Friday and Saturday evenings of this week at 7:30 o'clock, Mrs. A. R. Riggs of Portland, will deliver at the Morrison church, two very interesting lectures on the subject of temperance, which will be illustrated by colored charts. The music for the occasion will be rendered by home talent, with an opening by the band. Admission free.

The ball given by the Cove band, Friday night was a success in every way. Forty couples were present, one and all voting themselves well entertained. Through the kindness of lady citizens a good lunch was served at 12. A large cake, nicely trimmed and ornamented with the word "Band" was presented by Mrs. L. R. Thomas. The band boys are highly appreciative and expect to partake of the said evidence of culinary skill at their regular meeting this week.

I cannot dance with you for I haven't my best clothes on.—Miss M. I would have enjoyed myself splendidly at the dance if a wasp hadn't stung me on the vertebrae.—D. None of my favorites were there, so how could I hope for a very good time.—M. I hardly ever attend a ball without making an impression.—J. H. My partner was without exception the cutest girl on the floor.—T. Doesn't Mr. C play a lovely waltz on the cornet?—Miss A. "Twas on an autumn day, lakeward riding with Miss——"—J.

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 where 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.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Fetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale at Wright's drug store.

North Powder Notes.

North Powder, Oct. 3rd, 1888.
Grain comes rolling in.
Miss Maud Bobier has been on the sick list.
Broockin the "bilk" has been arrested in New York.
Prof. Norval, of Summerville, paid this place a visit on Saturday.
Judge Dolan has leased his farm and will remove his family to town shortly.
Mr. Rothchild will erect two cottages, on his lots near the depot, for rent.

Mr. W. D. Nolan will supply a "long felt want" here, by engaging in the boot and shoe business.
Business is looming up. A new shoemaker, another saloon will open up shortly and who will be the next to aid business in the town.
Misrepresentation of facts by a correspondent of this place to a neighboring paper is inexcusable, and may terminate in trouble should any more news of like character be made public. "A ward ect."

Mr. Charles Schiedhauer, the gentlemanly and urbane book-keeper and clerk for Spencer, Ramsey & Hall, at this place for the past three and a half years, has decided to retire from his position during this month. Charley has served long, well and faithfully thereby establishing a reputation for himself as a thorough book-keeper, clerk and business man. Many friends will miss, with regret, the smiling countenance of Charley hereafter in his old accustomed position.

Died.—At the Rodgers' house on Saturday morning, September 29th, Mr. James Gates, of valvular disease of the heart, after a lingering illness of five months. Mr. Gates was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, in 1836. He emigrated to Jefferson Wisconsin while yet a young man and was appointed foreman of a large furniture factory which position he held for a period of ten years. He afterwards removed to Blue Hill, Nebraska, where he conducted a grocery business for upwards of three years, finally disposing of his stock he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and special detective and served two years. He came to Oregon last spring and has since resided here, not being enabled to engage in any permanent employment on account of ill health. The deceased has received the untiring care and attention of his son Elmer, together with that of Miss and Mrs. Richardsor, and family during his long confinement. Many kind and sympathizing friends have acted the part of good samaritans in rendering unto deceased many acts of kindness and charity in his closing days on earth and finally followed his remains to the grave even though comparatively a stranger. He was buried on Sunday afternoon in the cemetery, Rev. J. Newman officiating clergyman. He leaves two grown sons, E. E. and M. M. Gates and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss.
AJAX.

Island City Items.
Oct. 3rd 1888.
G. P. Frank of Portland visited this place recently.
Miss Carrie Lindsay returned to Seattle last week.
Mrs. Jas. Mason has been quite sick the past week but is now improving.
Mrs. Wm. Moss is visiting her sister at Walla Walla.
Mr. John McNealey has sold his interest in the saloon business to James Lashley.
Win Sterling and R. D. Cooper will attend the Mechanics Fair at Portland.
Geo. Quimby and Joe Gilbert are going to move with their families to the Big Bend country.
The party at the Barnhart house Saturday evening was well attended, immensely enjoyed especially by those who participated in the grand finale.
Thomas Martin met with an accident last week while out hunting his revolver was discharged, the bullet lodging in his shoulder. Dr. McCollon after locating the ball decided to let it remain.
Three robbers entered the building occupied by the Chinese gardener on last Wednesday evening and induced the johnies to deliver about four hundred dollars over to them, three men were arrested on suspicion but were afterwards discharged for want of evidence.
Johnny Couch a youth of about 8 yrs. of age while coming down the Fox hill with his brothers last Saturday, slipped and fell before the hind wheel of a wagon loaded with wood, the wheel passed over his hips but as the wagon was on sideling ground and Johnny was on upper side he received no permanent injury.
LUNA TICK.

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 claims, and refer you to your neighbors who have had dealings with them.