THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES - - EDITOR.

City and County Official Paper.

Friday, October 5, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE lowest wages in Europe are paid in the most highly protected countries.

THE number of pupils enrolled in the public schools in the United States for the school year 1886-7 was 11,805,660.

THE population of Oregon is now something like 300,000, and the next census ought to give us another congressman.

WAGES increased in the United States during the low-tariff period from 1846 to 1861 faster than at any other time before or since.

THERE is only one country in Europe in which wages approach the rates paid in the United States. That one country is unprotected.

To tell a laboring man or a producer that the more taxes he pays the more his labor will yield is to draw on his credulity or impose on his ignorance.

IT is a noticeable fact that a large majority of those who go to the Hoosier Capital to call upon Harrison are ex-office holders, lawyers, bankers, preachers, doctors and politicians.

THE legislature of Alabama has made it a penal offense for a person even to attend raffle. What have struggling churches done to merit this blow at the hands of the law makers?

THE republican policy of building a Chinese wall with a door at Castle Garden and another at the Golden Gate cannot last much longer. The wall must come down or the doors be shut.

WE ask our republican contemporaries to be specific and say what laborer or class of laborers in Oregon receive the benefits of protection and the particular part of the tariff that operates in their favor. It is safe to say that this request will never be granted.—*Salem Leader.*

MR. BLAINE is still defending trusts. Perhaps Mr. Blaine might remember, if he could ransack his memory, that the people rejected him four years ago. If they had the opportunity, they would reject him again by an immense majority. The people will deal with the tariff robber trusts.—Ex.

HERE, here, Mr. Powderly, this will never do at all. You mustn't tell folks that the men in the Pennsylvania mines wear brass tags on their belts and are known by numbers; that they live on pork and water, and sleep like pigs in a pen. Don't you know that the tariff keeps workingmen's wages up above the level of the pauper labor of Europe? For shame!—*Albany Democrat.*

FOUR years ago to-day the Origonian said: "Protection for the sake of protection is fine sounding phrase, but it is not contained in any platform of the republican party, and it is without warrant in the constitution." Now it is one of the most outspoken defenders of this doctrine which it so honestly and forcibly condemed when it was in the habit of speaking its conscientious convictions.

IN these days of special publications it is rare treat to find one possessing the artistic and literary merit of a general literary magizine, while devoting its energies chiefly to conveying its intelligene of a special character. Such a magizine is *The West Shore*, published at Portland Oregon, at the extremely reasonable price $2.50 a year. It devotes its attention mainly to engravings and carefully prepared discriptions of industries, resources, picturesque scenery, cities and towns of that great portion of our continent embraced within the limits of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, Montana British Columbia and Alaska. Each number is a mine of information, and one at all interested in that reigon desirous of reliable descriptions of it will do well to subscribe for the magizine. The engravings are of the highest form of lithographic art. A large art supplements, in colors or tints,accompanies each number, making a collection of large engravings of the grand scenery of the west unobtainable in any other way. A special offer is made to those who subscribe now for 1889. To all such the September October, November and December numbers of 1888 will be sent free. Sample copies sent upon receipt of 25 cents. Address L. Samuel, Publisher of *The West Shore*, Portland Oregon.

A FRANK REPUBLICAN PAPER.

This from the Philadelphia Times, one of the ablest republican papers in the country, being edited by Alexander McClure, will give the readers an idea how the tide is running for tariff reform in the east:

"If Judge Kelley will take the republican woolen manufacturers of republican Philadelphia into his confidence, every one of them will admit that free wool is a necessity to meet the changed condition of that industry, and all would say so publicly but for the fear that the wool growers would retaliate upon woolens. If Judge Kelley will take the republican Philadelphia iron men into his confidence, every one of them will tell him that free ores would greatly benefit the iron trade; that the ores imported are a necessity to produce iron for the present markets; that free ores would cheapen their product and enlarge both protection and consumption, and all would say so publicly but for the fear of retaliation upon iron. If Judge Kelley will take the republican tin men of Philadelphia into his confidence, he will be told that tin should be absolutely free; that it cannot be manufactured here even at an increase of 100 per cent duty; that it is an oppressive tax upon the small growers and homes of the land, and all would say so but for the fear that they may be classed as apostates to protection. If Judge Kelley will take the coal men of Philadelphia into his confidence, they would tell him that free coal with Canada would enlarge our coal markets five million tons a year and admit probably five hundred thousand from Nova Scotia to New England to aid the languishing manufactures of that section, and all would say so openly but for the fear of retaliation upon their consumers in iron or steel. If Judge Kelley will take into his confidence the republican builders of Philadelphia, they would tell him that free lumber would relieve the whole people from a most oppressive tax, and they would say so in public but for the fear of assailing the protective policy to which they are devoted. If Judge Kelley will take Mayor Fitler into his confidence, he will learn that the Fitler cordage mill can manufacture the entire hemp production of the United States in half the year; he will be told that hemp should be free, and he would be told so publicly but for the fear of retaliation upon the manufactured product."

THE RECORD ONCE MORE.

The Milton "Democrat" would base Mr. Harrison's record on the Chinese question on a single vote cast in 1886, after five years of persistent opposition to any and all restriction, and when the tide in favor of restrictive legislation had become irresistible, and Harrison was about to become a candidate for re-election as senator.

We cannot consider this one vote a test of his "record." Against this one vote we find fourteen distinct votes against restrictive legislation.

He voted against Grover's amendment defining "laborers," which vote meant to admit Chinese runners, and skilled laborers.

He voted to change the period of restriction from twenty to ten years.

He voted for Hoar's amendment that all Chinese might come who were not already under "contract"—a death blow to the bill.

He voted—the blackest part of the black record—to strike out Farley's amendment prohibiting naturalization of Chinese. No wonder; for he had Chinese constituents and supporters in Indiana.

He voted for Hoar's amendment that Chinese might come if they paid their passage and had a consul's certificate—another poison-dose for the bill.

He voted for Sherman's motion to refer—also intended for the destruction of the bill.

Then when the similar House bill came into the senate, he repeated the votes; and TWICE again, making THREE times, in all put himself on record as not opposed to Chinese naturalization.

He did not cast these votes out of regard for the treaty. These amendments did not come in conflict with the treaty. Beside, he voted against the substitute bill which received the approval of President Arthur, having been so drawn as to obviate the objections urged by him against the original measure. His whole record in the senate, from first to last, was ultra pro-Chinese. About the same time this disgraceful record was being made his personal organ, the Indianapolis Journal was saying:

"Those who shout 'The Chinese must go' are as mistaken as the dweller on the Yazoo who stands upon its banks and curses the father of waters. * * * Whatever his faults, his lesson must be learned by the strikers and grumblers everywhere, for none has so successfully met and triumphed over the harder conditions of life."

And again, on April 13, 1882, editorially:

"Give the Chinese votes, and there would be a change come over the spirit of the dream of political parties in California and elsewhere."

That was what Harrison wanted. He had utilized Chinese votes before, and he knew their value.

Mr. Harrison, therefore, voted not only to admit the Chinese without any restrictions, but he also voted to naturalize them—to make them citizens and voters. His theory was that by this means the republican party could secure a vast accession of voting strength. This is not inference, but fact. Harrison himself took this ground in conversation repeatedly, and in his paper read some time after his pro-Chinese votes in the senate, before a literary society in Indianapolis, urged that Chinese immigration should be encouraged rather than repelled.

As the Indiana Sentinel says:

"Ben Harrison's Chinese record is that of an enemy of American labor. He did all that was in his power to do to expose American labor to the most degrading and offensive competition it has ever been called to meet. While he was doing this he was also voting to give enormous bounties to capital and monopoly under the shallow pretext that in that way he was helping to protect labor."

"The more Ben Harrison's Chinese record is studied by the workingmen of this country, the more they won't vote for him.

We don't care to be threshing over the old straw, but the record stands. It can not be wiped out. A single tardy vote, with an irresistible current of public sentiment, which had been opposed as long as possible and under every phase and circumstance, and when he was again wanting votes for re-election, will not help him out.

A man who votes for Harrison votes for a man whose record says he is in favor of Chinese immigration and naturalization.—*E. O.*

RATHER AWKWARD.

Democratic papers are not alone in laying to the door of the republican party the charge of having adopted a free whiskey platform at Chicago. The following extracts from the Capital Journal of Salem that floats the names of Harrison and Morton at its mast head shows its views in this manner: "That free whiskey plank in the Chicago platform is a piece of unsound timber, and already it is causing serious trouble. Democrats and prohibitionists hold it up to public reprobation, and coming from a party of professedly high moral ideas, it is an awkward saying to get away with."

Again it says: "Free whiskey and taxed necessaries, as a number of our exchanges are putting it. It is a new departure; it is not republican doctrine, and it will cause a terrible strain from now till the election."

Again: "Whiskey held high carnival in Chicago while the convention was in session. The California delegation carried a bar along with them and an accomplished mixologist to dispense the refreshments. The New York delegation took Sheridan Shook, the boss brewer, as their leader, and when their supplies gave out, raided the bar-rooms at several towns on the way There was disorder in the convention hall, and when the cooler headed sought to tone down excess, clamor carried the day and the voice of the noisiest prevailed."

FOR CLEVELAND.

Henry George, who has ever been an acknowledged leader of the labor party, has declared himself openly and squarely for Grover Cleveland, whom he pronounces "the true labor candidate of to-day."

There is a significance in this which bodes no good for the advocates of a so-called protective policy. There is not a workingman in the United States to-day but what will concede that Mr. George has labored earnestly and faithfully for the bread winner. He has advocated their interests, and they have learned to regard him as their friend. Now that he has taken this stand for Cleveland and Thurman, thousands of his followers who have hitherto been undecided as to which policy, that of protection or free trade, was best adapted to the wants of those who labor from day to day in order to provide the necessaries of life for those dependent upon them, will most assuredly follow him.

In the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, there are workingmen, and the great industrial question now under consideration more nearly concerns them than any other class of people in this republic of ours. They fully recognize that to every section of this broad land is entrusted the interests of the country—the whole country—and in the action of the laboring classes during this campaign it will be seen that they will know no north, no south, but work together with a will for their best interests.

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic **PILLS.**

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them, with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Esling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

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

Auction Sale!

I will sell at public auction, October 18, at 10 o'clock A. M, at the Half Way house on the Pine creek road, the following:

One buggy wagon, one spring wagon, lead harness, saddle, stoves, beadsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, lounge, bureau, dishes, rifle and many other articles.

9-28 H. A. EATON.

UNION

Tonsorial Parlors

SPRAY & BUSICK, PROPRIETORS,

Shaving, Hair-cutting and Shampooing, in the Latest style of the Art,

Shop one door south of Centennial hotel. GIVE US A CALL.

9-28-tf.

Smokers

Will do Well to Give the Far-famed

"FANNY EDEL"

Tobacco a Trial, Which Will Convince Them of its Superi ority Over Other Brands.

Manufactured by Myers, Bros. & Co.

9-20-m1 RICHMOND, VA.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Sept. 28, 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 Nov. 15th. 1888, viz: JOSEPH H. HUDSON, D. S. No. 8515, for the N hlf. SWqr. and W hlf. SE qr. Sec. 6. Tp. 6 S, R. 41 E, W M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Hanson, G. W Frasier, Oliver McKiefer and Irwin Frasier, all of Telocoset, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebutttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

10-5-w6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Sept. 27, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon on Nov. 12th, 1888, viz:

CHARLOTTE T. AUGUSTUS, widow of William T. Denny, deceased, Hd. No. 2428, for the SE qr. Sec. 32. Tp. 7 S, R 46 E. W M.

MONROE UPDYKE, Hd. No. 3908, for the SW qr. Sec. 32. Tp. 7 S' R 46 E, W M.

JAMES McNUTT, Hd. No. 2300, for the N hlf. SW qr. and SW qr. SW qr. Sec. 4, and SE qr. SE qr. Sec. 5. Tp. 8 S, R 46 E, W. M

They name the following witnesses to prove their continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Monroe Updyke, John Morrison, Charlotte T Augustus, E. Steelman and James McNutt, all of Pine Valley, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

10-5-w6

READ AND REFLECT!

JAYCOX & FOSTER

Latest Announcement to the Public:

Having just received a large and finely selected stock of General Merchandise from Eastern Markets, bought for cash, we can and will give our customers

BETTER PRICES THAN EVER.

The Public is Respectfully Invited to Inspect our Splendid Line of

CLOTHING,

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps, Fine Boots and Shoes, etc.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

A Magnificent line of all shades and qualities. Latest styles of

CHALLI DELAINES, LUSTRE SUITING, EMBROIDERIES.
LINEN CHAMBRAY, PLUSHES & VELVETS, PARASOLS,
WHITE GOODS, GLOVES & HOSIERY, BATISTE,
LACE CURTAINS, GINGHAM PRINTS, MUSLINS,

——And an——

Endless Variety of BEADED TRIMMINGS,

Also a Complete Stock of

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER

TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, BASKETS, etc., and a full line of

Tin : and : Hardware,

Groceries, Cutlery and Notions.

WE WANT IT UNDERSTOOD that no other store in Union county can undersell us, and a visit to our establishment will convince any one of the fact. All are invited to come and see us and we promise to do you good.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

JAYCOX & FOSTER, - - - - - - - Main St., Union, Or.

JONES BROTHERS.

——Dealers In——

GROCERIES!

Tobaccos and Cigars,

Variety and Fancy Goods,

School Books and Stationery,

Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

UNION, - OREGON.

All kinds of photographic work done in a superior manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Jones Bro's. - Artists.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE HOME FOR SALE—Mrs. L. R. Thomas offers her place for sale in Cove, at a bargain. 9-7-tf.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE in North Union.—For particulars enquire of Mrs. N. Howland. 9-7-w1

Dwelling House for Sale.

A dwelling house and lot, at the Cove, Oregon. Centrally located, near and convenient to all the schools. Good cellar, wood-shed and well. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to S. G. WHITE, Cove, Oregon.

8-31-tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE OREGON, Sept. 20, 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 Nov. 3rd, 1888, viz: DAVIS BOSWELL, Hd. No. 1089 for the SWqr. SWqr. Sec. 27, W hlf. NWqr. and SEqr. NWqr. Sec. 34 Tp. 2 S, R 40 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Vivian Kennedy, Otho Eckersley, John T Jewell and James Russell, all of Cove, Oregon.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

9-28-w6

WIND

Thomson & Pursel are agents for the celebrated Cyclone Wind Mill, 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.

MILL!

Stage Line to Cove.

Leaves Union daily at 2 p. m. arrives at Cove at 3:30 p. m.

Leaves Cove at 8 a. m., arrives at Union at 9:30 a. m.

Connections made with Elliott's coaches running to the depot, carrying passengers for east and west bound trains.

RATES for PASSENGERS, LUGGAGE and FREIGHT, REASONABLE.

ROBINSON & LAYNE, - - - Proprietors.