

THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES EDITOR.

City and County Official Paper.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Kelso Courier, published at Kelso, Cowlitz county, W. T., comes asking admission into our sanctum. It is published by A. Gurn, and from general appearances indicate that the editor is loaded to the muzzle with intelligent news.

AFTER January 1st, any paper in New York publishing the details of an execution, will be subject to a fine and imprisonment under a new law, but several of the leading papers say they will continue to publish whatever they can get concerning executions as of everything else.

THE American laborer has only labor for sale, and foreigners come from all parts of the world, free of tax, to compete with him. When he buys an article of food, a garment or a tool he is taxed it is not to protect his labor, but the ordinary philistine laborer is unable to see just where the protection comes in.

"A protectionist organ," says the New York World (dem.) "insists that free wool means an actual beginning of absolute free trade. Did free hides mean the actual beginning of absolute free trade? And has that policy destroyed the cattle-raising industry? On the contrary, has it not added largely to our tanning business and to the manufacturer and export of leather goods?"

The factories in the United States have a six-hundred-million-pound capacity for manufacturing wool. Only about three hundred million pounds of wool are raised here. Now where is the other three hundred million pounds to come from? Conclusion: No market, factories stand still six months in the year, and no work for workmen. O, fie on protection that starves us.—Hoselring Review.

FARMER JONES, the labor candidate for governor of Indiana, comes right from among the people and brings these opinions with him: "The working class, I think, are largely against Harrison, and sentiment is rapidly crystallizing against protection. I would be for protection if it protected, but it doesn't. It helps the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer, and labor is not in the least benefited."

THE one bright particular feature in the administration of Cleveland is the sweet and womanly influence of Mrs. Cleveland. All parties vie with each other to do her reverence, and the breath of the gossip in Washington fashionable life has never dared to speak of her slightly. It would be useless to say that she does not exert a silent but potential political influence. Many a vote will be cast for Cleveland on account of his wife, for there are thousands of men and women who would hesitate to turn the fair creature out.

I WANT YOU to ask any man who talks to you about the country being made rich by a high protective tariff by what kind of means he does it? By what kind of operation unknown to science, unknown to reason, unknown to experience is that the country can be made rich by its government taxing its people far beyond any necessity? How can it be that you can be made rich by Uncle Sam thrusting his hand in your pockets and taking from you far more than is necessary for the support of the government?—ALLEN G. THURMAN.

MR. BEN. HARRISON made a speech taffing the Irish the other day. He said to the Irish: "Who, if not Irish-American, versed in the sad story of the commercial ruin of the island they love, should be instructed in the beneficent influence of a protective tariff?" Well, now, let us see what were the views of Daniel O'Connell upon this question. Was he not an Irishman and a friend of Ireland? Did he not have the interests of the "Green Isle" at heart? He advocated the repeal of the corn laws which were a part of a most obnoxious system of protection. O'Connell said: "Protection means an additional sixpence for each loaf; that is the Irish of it. If it were not for the protection the loaf would sell for a shilling, but as it is protected it will sell for one and sixpence. Protection is the English for English, and what is worse, it is the English for an extorted sixpence. The real meaning for protection, therefore is robbery; robbery of the poor by the rich."

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

Speaking of the late M. E. Conference held in Boise city, the Statesman says: "It is fortunate for some that this is the nineteenth and not the thirteenth century, that the land we inhabit is America, not Spain, that the rack and fagot have been abolished. For nine days Boise City has reveled in the scandal, rot and filthy details of church trials. Purity has been stained, the young defiled, gossip increased, hatred aroused, charity overawed, truth murdered. Nine days of scandal, nine days of wrangling, nine days of backbiting, browbeating, quarreling, and this, too, among those whose vows and public teachings are all contrary to such a course. There is no hate so bitter as that between those who have vowed not to hate, no tongues so acrid as those who have before God's altar been consecrated to proclaim only the tidings of great joy." Days have been wasted in working to smirch the character of preachers, instead of improving the precious moments in consultation concerning the advancement of the cause of the Anointed One of Israel. Jealousy, egotism, arrogance, spite, devilishness, broken loose, have driven the worldlings to the conclusion that the Rev. Benjamin Anderson's philosophic observation that "We all have our little tregbles" is true in church as well as civil affairs.

Perhaps it is a comfort to preachers of the gospel to go back to their homes conscious that mud has been slung by the ton at brethren, that a church has been wrecked, that feeble women have been held up to the world as unchaste and liars, that selfish love and truth and devotion have received the judgment of condemnation, that upon the venerable head of a father in Israel has been heaped a load of unholy wrath, and the return which his long years of unglorious toil and fervent zeal has received at their hands consists in their demand that his Bishop reprimand him, but we doubt it. The world smiles allays at the cloth, and yet the world pays reverence to faithful lives. The verdict of the world is that if the charity displayed at their recent trials is a fair sample of that exercised the other days in the year, the world's own charity is better.

MINING MISTAKES.

A mistake often committed in the formation of mining companies is the over-capitalization of their properties, a practice greatly to be deprecated as being neither honest nor expedient. Such inflation of values is lacking in honesty because it tends to mislead the more inexperienced and ignorant portion of the investing public, and impolitic because the better informed of this class will not be likely to buy the shares of a company whose property has been so over-capitalized that their is little likelihood of their ever being able to pay any considerable dividend on their stock. A mining company starting out with a nominal capital so out of all proportion to the value of their property is apt to create the impression that it has been gotten up for the purpose of selling shares rather than making a large and profitable production of bullion. Such course is calculated to excite distrust rather than create confidence in the scheme, and where pursued may even bring a fairly good property into discredit.

A crying evil in connection with mining transactions is the exorbitant commission that promoters and middlemen have seen fit to exact for their services, and which generally ranged from 40 to 60 per cent. of the price mine-owners have realized for their properties, this tax coming often, however, out of the purchaser than the vendor. Here, again the reason for submitting to these extravagant charges in mining more than other affairs is not clearly apparent.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

The Chinese on this coast are in an unenviable position now. They are at the mercy of the republican leaders who will go to them and demand and receive large amounts of money for campaign purposes. It will be shown that the Chinese question is in direct issue and that the mongols must help furnish the sinews of war. The Chinese have always contributed largely to the republican campaign fund, but this time they are more intimately connected, and of course will be easier subjects of the bloodletting process. It is a question of give up or get out with them. If they hesitate or shrink in this matter, they will forfeit the protection so heartily tendered by the republican party. The alternative is to give up, and their situation, which formerly was pleasurable, is now deplorable. Once out of the republican household, all doors would be closed against them.

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SOME REASONS WHY.

"Why are wages so much higher in protected America than in free trade England?" ask the men who attribute every blessing of this favored land to high taxes.

These are some of the reasons why, given by the New York World:

Because the United States have an area of 3,600,000 square miles of territory, while Great Britain has 121,570.

Because the United States have a population of only 14 to the square mile, while Great Britain has 286 people crowded upon the same space.

Because the United States contain over 4,000,000 farms that produced in 1887, a value of over \$2,213,000,000, while Great Britain is subject to the curse of entailed estates and vast unproductive preserves.

Because the United States have 150,000 miles of railway, while Great Britain has but 19,000.

Because the United States are richer in mines, quarries, forests and other natural productions, and afford a greater diversity of climate, soil and employment to their inhabitants than any other country in the world.

Because, in addition to this greater field and demand for labor, the intelligence, energy and productive skill of our working people surpass those of any other nation.

These are some of the reasons why wages are higher here than in England, have always been so under low tariffs and high tariffs alike, and would be so if there were no tariff.

CLEVELAND AND THE IRISH.

The following taken from the Sunday Union and Catholic Times, a wide awake journal, enjoying an extensive circulation among our Irish-American citizens, more clearly presents the attitude of President Cleveland toward Irishmen than anything we have seen yet:

"In private life Grover Cleveland enjoyed very pleasant relations with Irish-Americans, some of whom were within his circle of intimate friends and social companions. Irishmen who have come into close personal contact with him in public life like the man. There is that about him, whether personal good fellowship, bonhomie or what not that feels genial, perhaps we may say congenial, to an Irishman. In the stress and passion of close fighting personal warmth toward a chief is a good thing among Irish soldiers. We wish to see it impelled more generally than it now is among our compatriots toward Grover Cleveland. We are glad to be able to point to such an event as the issuance of the retaliation proclamation in corroboration of the claim we make for our party's leader. We do claim that Grover Cleveland is a plucky fellow, a bluff, big-hearted man, and an out-and-out American unfitted by instinct and by every element of his nature to be an Anglomaniac or a toady to any power, or to anything on this earth. We claim that an Irish Nationalist can fairly support this American statesman without violence to his race feelings or Nationalist principles. We claim that Grover Cleveland has done friendly acts of potent influence to advance the Irish cause. And before long we may feel it wise and right to proclaim this to the satisfaction of all. The English are cursing Grover Cleveland to-day. The Irish are blessing him. He is a great American, a great Democrat, a great President. Long life to him!"

TILDEN ON THE TARIFF.

These tariff taxes carry with them other incidents, which greatly increase their burden. They fall most heavily upon men of small incomes, the proceeds of whose labor and industry are consumed to support themselves and their families. Every man who has obtained a situation of comfort and prosperity can in some way stand them. But take the poor man—take the man not poor, whose annual income is consumed in his annual support—and he pays a most disproportionate amount from his earnings or income for the taxes levied upon the country. It is not for myself that I speak to-day to you yeomanry and citizens of Columbia; it is for you, and because I have cherished from my childhood and still cherish the thought that America is to be the home of its people and not a state in which the wealthy are prosperous at the expense of toiling millions. * * *

These taxes, when laid on imports in the manner in which they were laid in the congressional carnival of manufacturers which framed our present tariff, cause a misapplication of industry that charges on the consumer, what neither the government is able to collect as taxes nor the manufacturer to appropriate as profits. They lessen the productive power of human labor as if God had cursed it with ungenial climate or sterile soil.

POLITICAL PREACHERS.

The Clarksville, Ga., Advertiser hits the nail squarely on the head in an editorial on the above subject. That a preacher may possibly dabble in politics and maintain his Christian purity and influence for good we will not deny, but it would be almost a miracle if he did. Therefore, we heartily agree with the Advertiser, and so will every right thinking man we believe, when it says:

"Mr. Thaddeus Pickett, the independent candidate for congress in this district, is a regularly ordained minister of the gospel and no doubt a very clever gentleman. While we recognize and contend for the inherent right of every man, as a general thing, to run for any office he may desire, we think preachers are an exception to the rule, and we do not believe that any man who is actively engaged in the work of the Christian ministry has any right to enter into politics and resort to the very questionable methods which are necessary to and inseparable from success in that field. If a man is called to preach the gospel to a dying world and endeavor to lead men to 'the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world,' he certainly is, or should be, entirely consecrated and wholly and unconditionally set apart to that great and glorious work, and is not called to lead the people in the crooked and never over pure labyrinths of politics. Some might claim, however, that we should elect preachers to office for the purpose of purifying and elevating the political standard of morality. That idea won't do. You had just as well claim that Mr. Pickett should accept the position of clown in some circus for the purpose of raising the standard of arenic morals. It would be just as effectual. No. Whenever a minister deserts his exalted post as 'herald of the Cross,' and descends into the political arena, instead of elevating politics to his high standard he invariably lowers himself to the depths of political trickery and corruption. It is utterly impossible for a minister to go actively into politics without destroying his influence for good and forever obliterating his possibilities for usefulness in the pulpit."

A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. Bain bridge Munday Esq. County Atty Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. An satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a little testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and all Kikney, Liver and Stomach Disorders it stands unequalled. Price 50c. and \$1. at Wright's drug store, Union, Oregon.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alternative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., D. D. S., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians, and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 50c; six bottles, \$5.

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 heavy wagon, one spring wagon, lead harness, saddle, stoves, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, lounge, bureau, dishes, ribbons and many other articles. 9-2 H. A. FAYSON.

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FOR SALE. DESIRABLE HOME FOR SALE—Mrs. L. B. Thomas offers her place for sale in Cove, at a bargain. 9-7-88.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE in North Union.—For particulars inquire of Mrs. N. Howland. 9-7-88.

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. C. WHITE, 831-1/2

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