

THE OREGON SCOUT.

AMOS K. JONES EDITOR.

City and County Official Paper.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

WILL some republican kind... inform Blaine that an Indiana person named Harrison is a candidate for president.

EVEN Russia proposes to admit grain sacks free, in which to ship this year's crop.

SETTLERS and home-seekers should read our Washington letters published elsewhere in this issue, as they contain information regarding new land laws which will be of much interest to them.

WE notice that several of our republican exchanges are still publishing the republican platform and are evidently doing it in good faith and not in a satirical spirit, as some might suppose.

WONDER if the horse and cattle men are going to "vote for their interests" in November. It wouldn't surprise us a bit, as that seems to be the way with their brethren of the bleating bands. B-a-a-h.

CLEVELAND says the people ask for bread and the republicans give them a stone. Wrong there, Grover. They give them a plug of tobacco and a jug of whiskey. They use the stones to mob the Frohis with.

"No disposition is too great to neglect stupid people, and hence lies the great strength of our glorious protective system." Protection is a legalized form of robbery, which makes the farmer foot the bill of the manufacturer.

THE Indianapolis Labor Signal, the organ of the Knights of Labor, says that Indiana will give Cleveland and Thurman 10,000 majority. The labor people in Indianapolis are almost a unit against the man they call "Dollar-a-Day Harrison."

THE republican press have been boring for the last month to prove there is no surplus. The republican senate, however, reports a bill that if passed will reduce the revenue collections for the next year \$75,000,000. This is a hard year for corrupt liars.

In twenty years from now when the school teacher is hearing the history class read the story of the "Chinese free trade" measure, will she be able to tell the difference between the "Chinese free trade" and the "Chinese free trade"?

The republican have been talking about the "Chinese free trade" measure, which is a protection of the Chinese, allowing opium to come in free for medical purposes. The Chinese would import opium for medicinal use and then smoke it to suit themselves.

The republican tariff bill may be called a "Chinese free trade" measure. It places nut oil, which is produced abroad exclusively by the Chinese, on the free list. It reduces the duty on rice 60 per cent, and China is the principal foreign source of rice supply.

At the commencement of the campaign the great and only Blaine managed to have poor old Harrison muzzled, and completely handicapped with the exception of his right hand which was left free in order that he might "shake" with monopolistic delegations, office seekers and preachers who it was arranged would visit him.

The following is good reading and advice at this particular time, and it would be well for every American citizen to heed the wise counsels of these fathers of the republic: Said Patrick Henry, the patriot: "Why should we fetter commerce? If a man is in chains he droops and bows to the earth, for his spirits are broken; but let him twist the fetters from his legs and he will stand erect. Fetter not commerce, sir. Let her be as free as air; she will range the whole creation and return on the wings of the winds of heaven to bless the land with plenty."

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Blaine cares nothing about any of them, but his colossal egotism makes him desirous of beating Cleveland.

HAVE YOU HEARD FROM NEW JERSEY?

The recent election in the city of Newark, N. J., resulted in a complete democratic victory. Newark is the principal manufacturing city in New Jersey and is the home of workmen. It was considered the strongest protection city in the state and the republicans were determined to make it appear that the free trade scare was really working. They failed most miserably to hold their own. The democrats carried it on a popular vote of 525 majority, a net gain over 1881 of 2923 votes.

UNMIGRATED LYING.

The Oregonian says that if we had free trade, India and Russia wheat could be shipped here and sold in this market. It would be just as reasonable to assert that the millions of bushels of our surplus wheat we have exported to England could be shipped back and compete in price with the wheat that remains here.

If the political editor of the Oregonian would consult the commercial editor he would make no such wild and ridiculous assertions without he regards his readers as devoid of intelligence. The commercial report of the 11th of October, the same issue in which he makes the statement, gives the price of wheat per cent as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price per cent. Liverpool - 81.97, New York - 81.85, San Francisco - 1.60, Portland - 1.40.

They say the only possible way for Russia and India wheat to reach the United States would be by way of England, and it is not probable they would pass a 97 market and ship 3000 miles to find a 81.85 market. Things occasionally should be called by their proper names, and it is but just to say that the Oregonian is engaged in considerable unmitigated lying.

Everybody knows that the Oregonian's occupation should be gone if it could not lie. Any man, knowing the character of the vile sheet, who would be influenced in the least by its utterances, is certainly a fit subject for the asylum.

THE PRICE OF WOOL.

The wool speculators of the coast are engaged in a game of hide-and-seek with the wool-growers. They are out to get the wool-growers by the throat, and they are doing it with a vengeance. They are buying up the wool-growers' stock, and they are selling it at a profit. They are doing this by the aid of the republican press, which is their ally.

No sooner had the speculators got the wool than the price advanced nearly to the level of last year's, and it commanded this price when the Mills bill passed and for a month before, for the speculators had the wool to sell then, and they were not frightened by the bogey which scared the growers out of their wits.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

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HOW LABOR IS PROTECTED

It is a notorious fact that the worst paid and most degraded labor in this country is employed in the highly protected industries of Pennsylvania. The tariff on soft coal is 75 cents a ton. The wages paid the miners range from 70 to 80 cents a day, in some instances falling as low as 60 cents. The amount mined by each man averages a little more than a ton and a half a day. The cost of mining is, therefore, at most not more than 40 or 50 cents a ton, while the tariff is 75 cents a ton.

The mine-owner gets the whole benefit of this protective tariff. He pays starvation wages, and the condition of the operatives is worse than that of the coal miners in England, as testified to by John Jarrett before the senate committee on education and labor. The Pennsylvania miners work about twenty days per month, so that their average earnings do not exceed \$4 per week.

OUR BOYS.

We may well feel proud of the youth of our State, and particularly those of our own town, many of whom are just entering the threshold of manly endeavor to match their minds and strength with the opponents they are sure to encounter in the battle for fame and supremacy. We have faith to believe that when all is done and the grand summing up takes place that Union can point with pride to its representatives and that they will compare favorably with the sons of other towns.

How Ben Harrison, in the face of these facts, can have the assurance to tell the workmen that over 47 per cent tariff is for their benefit, "passeth all understanding."

PROTECTION AND WAGES.

On May 3, 1881, before the tariff became an issue between the two parties, the Portland Oregonian thus clearly and most conclusively demolished the false theory that protection is an advantage to American labor:

"It used to be said that American capital could not compete with British capital, and that protection was necessary for American capital as for American labor. This part of the argument is substantially overthrown. But the doctrine that our labor must be protected by duties virtually prohibitory, persists still. It is the stronghold of the advocates of protection. And yet we conceive it to be an entire fallacy—a fallacy lurking in a one-sided and partial view of the subject."

The more foreign goods we take, the more labor we must employ at home. To the protectionist this may appear a paradox; and yet it is one of the most certain truths of political economy. We must pay for our imports by our exports. We can pay for them in no other way. Our exports are entirely our own produce. The more we buy of foreigners, the more home labor, therefore, we must employ to create the article to pay for what we buy. It is a trade increase our imports, it is a trade decrease our exports, and by consequence must stimulate the demand for home labor. In other words, they foreign purchase necessitates the employment of domestic labor to create that with which the purchase is made.

We have the advantage of England in variety and abundance of raw materials, and in food. We are substantially on an equality with her in the matter of cheap capital. Since she has food to import, taking much of it from us, and the larger part of her raw materials also, than we, and since her old advantage over us in capital is virtually at an end, we need not fear her competition. Our system now tends to foster home monopolies rather than to protect the wages of the working man.

It is admitted too, that it bears hard on a people situated as we are on the Pacific slope. It at once restricts our trade with the only customers who take our products, and forces us to pay higher prices for goods which we are compelled to buy. Since the adoption of free trade by Great Britain, wages in that country have gone up on the whole average more than one-quarter, and in some departments fully one-half.

Experience here comes in against theory in the matter of alleged reduction of wages. But granting that wages might be somewhat reduced there would be compensation for it in cheaper goods, which working people, as well as others, must consume. Moreover, wages are not a great element in the cost of manufacturing. We have not the figures of the census of 1880 and hence we draw from those of 1870, for illustration on this point. These figures show that wages then were 19.40 per cent of the value of the product in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and fish industries of the United States.

The value of the material used was 54.19 per cent of the product, while the remaining 23.41 per cent was due to buildings, machinery and so on.

If we call wages 20 per cent. of the whole value of the product and admit that wages are 40 per cent. higher here than in England, then the difference is but 40 per cent of 20 per cent or 8 per cent of the whole value. Nothing could show more convincingly that the interests of domestic labor are not at stake here to the extent which the protectionists claim. England lets in raw material. We tax all raw material from abroad to "protect" one interest or another. The consequence is an advantage over us in free materials, which equalizes. If it does not succeed, an advantage which she can have in cheaper labor. We can manufacture as cheaply as she can, if we would avail ourselves of all our opportunities and that without materially reducing wages either. But as all tariff taxes, like other taxes, must of necessity re-appear in higher commodities, of what avail is it to the working man to keep up his wages by artificial stimulants, when at the same time and by the same process the manufactured goods which he must consume are kept up at a high rate too?"

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We may well feel proud of the youth of our State, and particularly those of our own town, many of whom are just entering the threshold of manly endeavor to match their minds and strength with the opponents they are sure to encounter in the battle for fame and supremacy. We have faith to believe that when all is done and the grand summing up takes place that Union can point with pride to its representatives and that they will compare favorably with the sons of other towns. They were giants in in those days and the boys we speak of now are their sons. It was their duty to bear the fateful "Star of Empire" westward to the shores of the ultimate Pacific—to lay the foundation for an advanced civilization—to open the theatre in which the sublimest acts of the future are to occur, and they did it well. The play has commenced and it is difficult to conceive what remarkable it will accomplish in the years near at hand.

An Oregon boy—a poet who does we know—Joseph Miller by name, speaking of the future of the Pacific coast, faintly outlines it thus:

"More Art and Enterprise shall come. As o'er the well-tread realms of old, Men, learned and famous from afar, To the fair north coast shall come. And shall not seek for sea in vain, But look on all with wonder dumb."

The words are prophetic, and it is inspiring to think that the boys we speak of, as the upspring of this manhood is destined will be actors in the great drama, taking the part that best befits them. As we said before we have faith that they will acquit themselves with credit, for it would not be natural for the sons of such fathers to do otherwise. Certainly it will not be the effeminate youth who are now worrying out west with their papa's, on palace cars, to compete successfully with the kingly arms and clear brains of our native sons. Time will tell. Meanwhile our boys should improve the hours and make the most of the grand inheritance of strength, self-reliance and vigor left to them by worthy sires.

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.

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