

# Oregon Front.

AMOS K. JONES, Editor.  
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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The "Man of Destiny" comes upon the stage again.

McKINLEY has found out how it feels to be "McKinleyized."

The people have emphatically declared that the tariff is a tax.

Nothing like a practical lesson. McKinley and Reed are excellent teachers.

The Australian ballot system worked satisfactorily in the State of Washington.

The campaign of education continues. Intelligence must triumph in the end.

JIMMY BLAINE will probably now have the nerve to declare for free trade out and out.

REPUBLICANS who still hug the protection fallacy say that this is an "off year." It is rather "offish," to be sure. A kind of knock 'em out year.

A SYNDICATE has been formed in Chicago to build airships. They have a capital of \$20,000,000 and will have a ship built inside of sixty days, says the Scientific Press, that will be perfectly controllable, and that with it the trip around the world can be made in five days.

MAYOR KENNEDY, by false and silly charges against us, would like to distract public attention from himself, but out of his own mouth has been convicted and the people now know him for what he is. We are very much mistaken if he is not relieved of any further responsibility in the city's affairs, at the coming election.

The indications are that if Mr. Hunt, of the O. & W. T. R. Company, does not float his bonds in a very few days, an alliance will be made with the C. B. & Q., which will give the latter company a Pacific coast terminus, which it is thought they are anxious to secure. The road would run through Grande Ronde valley and utilize the line already surveyed, and partly graded, by Mr. Hunt.

From every section of the state comes a demand for the repeal of the usury law. What a ridiculous thing that law is, to be sure. It is meant to protect the poor man who is forced to borrow money and compel the money-lender to lend his money at reasonable rates or not at all. Like all other laws designed to "protect" somebody, it acts in a manner just the reverse. We have the law, but when a man wants to borrow money he usually pays about 18 per cent. for it—10 per cent. interest and 8 per cent. "commission." This last item is not counted as interest but is regarded as a kind of a reward to the law breaker. Conscientious money lenders, who do not wish to evade the law, place their money in other states, where no such law exists, and in consequence money there is plentiful and can be obtained at a very low rate of interest. The law benefits nobody but the bankers and money lenders and is the kind of protection that the mass of the people don't need in their business.

## THE SENATE IN 1891.

There is a probability of the democrats having a majority in the United States senate after the senatorial elections in 1891, says the East Oregonian. At present the democrats have thirty-seven members in the senate and the republicans forty-seven. If the legislatures of Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, New York and Wisconsin are democratic on joint ballot, as is probable, as reported in the dispatches, the democrats will secure eight more senators and the republicans will lose eight; but the republicans will gain two each from Wyoming and Idaho, making the senate stand forty-five democrats to forty-three republicans. If one of the states should re-elect a republican senator the senate would be a tie and Vice-President Morton, the presiding officer of the senate, would have the deciding ballot and the republicans would thereby be given the advantage. In any event neither party will have any votes to spare in the senate, and the people may expect strict attention to business on that account. The democrats were not in it in 1888, but they will be there with both feet in 1891, and in 1892, oh my! there will be no end to them. The people are triumphant, democracy is on top.

## THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

The recent elections held in many of the States of the Union, resulting in a tidal wave which submerged the republican party beneath a remarkable demonstration of popular disapproval, is a grand illustration of the ever-changing fortunes of political parties and the triumph of the right. It proves conclusively that the people rule and that the great majority accord no allegiance to party when the leaders who guide its course and give it character, blinded by the possession of power, and drunk with the desire for gain, pander to the rich and powerful few against the poor and laboring masses. It is a fact that in many of the States, particularly in the overcrowded east, the great majority of citizens and voters cannot spare the time from daily toil to inform themselves on the intricacies of political questions, and in consequence rely on their party leaders and are guided, frequently, by impulse. While honest in their intentions they only learn in the stern school of experience. A lesson once learned, however, is remembered. Never before in the history of the republic have questions of such vital importance to the laboring man and poorer classes been up for discussion and settlement than in the past four years. It was not expected by any thoughtful man that the masses would be made to understand new ideas and break away from established usages, in a few weeks or months. The campaign of education inaugurated by Grover Cleveland met with reverses at first by reason of the inability of the masses to readily grasp new ideas, which gave the monopolistic demagogue an opportunity to raise the slogan—"Protection to American labor," and this, catching the ear of the populace, but appealing not to their understanding, placed the republican party in power in 1888. It was the result of thoughtless impulse. The outcome of the elections last week was, assuredly, the result of "sober second thought" on the part of the honest citizens of the Republic striving to better their condition. In 1888 the republican party was returned to power and after the excitement of the election, the people had time to think the matter over at their leisure. The toiling poor who had no time to think, waited patiently for the good times that had been promised them by the protectionists, but the good times never came and they learned in their only school, experience, that American labor was not protected at all, that it was the manufacturer who was protected, and in consequence they had to pay advanced prices for every necessary of life while their wages steadily decreased, being in competition with the offerings of every country on the globe, there being no tariff on imported labor. The notorious McKinley bill which only aggravated this state of affairs was the last straw and an enlightened and outraged people protested. The protest has been very effectual. THE SCOUT while having the greatest respect for the opinion of every honest republican must be allowed to express its gratification at the turn affairs have taken, and indulge the hope that with the aid of the thousands of republicans who have repudiated the protection idea, dared to think for themselves and have placed their individuality above party, a better state of affairs will henceforth prevail. This paper is independent in every sense of the word. It will only support the men or policy of any party so long as it believes them to be right. If the principles of the two parties were changed we would be a republican. There is nothing in a name. There must be political parties and party leaders, and the men whose ideas are in accord with your own should receive your support. Courage, patriotism and honor, should command our homage. In this connection, and in the light of the events of the past week, we cannot refrain from calling attention to one colossal figure in politics; a man who has sacrificed much for his principles and his country's good; a man whom the voice of the people in the recent elections has proclaimed the greatest living statesman; a man, who of all living patriots, is first in the hearts of the people—Grover Cleveland.

The prohibition amendment to the constitution in Nevada was defeated by about 20,000.

SETTING BULL, the incorrigible, worthless old redskin, is stirring up the Sioux in North Dakota. He has caused his fellow-braves to become imbued with the belief of the coming of "the Messiah," who will drive the whites out of the country and restore the lands once more to the Indians, and trouble, it is feared, will result unless immediate action is taken by the government.

## OREGON AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We presume there is no one ignorant of the fact that there will be a World's fair held in Chicago in 1892. There, in the small space of a few hundred acres, will be gathered the choicest specimens of the product of the entire earth; not alone as regards the natural and cultivated productions of the soil, but the rarest works evolved by the tireless brain of genius from the fields of art and science. It will be a reproduction of the world, in miniature. Millions of the brightest and best citizens of the globe, coming from every country, will visit the wonders there displayed and form an impression of the various countries by what they see and hear. Particularly will the denizens of the Old World desire to inform themselves of the resources of America and the different states of the union. It should be the special care of every man to see that his on state is not lacking in any essential to make it blend in creditable harmony with the magnificent aggregation. Thousands of Oregonians will be there. Many from Union county will be there. Would it not be humiliating to the proud sons and daughters of our state to be compelled to avoid the Oregon exhibit on account of its meagre collection and insignificant proportions? Assuredly it would. To avoid a contingency of this kind let the work be commenced in time and every effort be made to insure a creditable exhibit. To do this it will be necessary to have an appropriation made by the next legislature. Every member should discuss the matter with his constituents, and his constituents should lead their favor to the movement. Doubtless there are some who will ask, "What good will it do? What benefit will it be to us?" These questions are fully answered by the Gervais Star when it says if all the rich agricultural lands of Western Oregon were in one body the average width would be fully forty miles and its length not less than 160 miles, and its area in acres would be 4,095,000. This body of farm lands has now the greatest opportunity to be advertised to the world that can possibly be offered it, that of being represented at the world's fair. That such advertising pays is the verdict of every intelligent business man, and that it would create a demand, in fact, a rush for the lands mentioned is beyond dispute, and this would send the prices up as much faster and higher than those of California went a few years ago, as these lands are superior to those of that state. It would create such a demand that lands now held at \$100 per acre would go to \$1000 or more, and lands now held at \$10 and \$15 per acre would go to \$50, \$75 and \$100 per acre. If such a result were reached, and it can be, it would pay a thousand times over the expense incurred. But suppose it only increased the price of these lands an average of \$1 per acre, there would be a gain of \$4,095,000, one-sixteenth of which would be as much as the most ardent friends of this movement would be likely to ask the legislature to appropriate. And remember that this is only upon the agricultural lands of the valleys named, and does not include the benefits that would accrue to the cities, towns and villages situated therein, nor does it include the valleys, plains, cities and villages of the eastern portion of the state. It can therefore be readily seen that the agriculturists of these valleys could pay the entire appropriation that will be asked from the state for its representation at the world's fair, and then be many millions of dollars ahead. But this they are not asked nor expected to do, but it is expected that they and all other people of the state will give this important matter careful and intelligent consideration and then ask their representatives to act accordingly. A half or a quarter million of dollars ordinarily looks like a large amount of money, but when we come to compare it with the results its proper use would bring to the state, it is small indeed.

## THE SHERIFF'S DUTIES.

In conversation with Sheriff Bolles this week we learn that he is having considerable difficulty in collecting delinquent taxes, some of which have been due for four or five years, and in consequence of his laudable endeavors in this direction he has been the recipient of much censure on the part of those who are delinquent, some of whom make it a pretext to curse him soundly, (behind his back,) seemingly ignorant of what the sheriff's imperative duty is in the matter. For the benefit of these we publish sec. 2795 of Hill's code, vol. 2, page 1301 which reads as follows and which they should carefully peruse.

It shall be the duty of the sheriff upon receipt of the tax roll from the county clerk, immediately thereafter to give notice, by posting up written or

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printed hand-bills, three in each precinct within his county, to the effect that he or his deputy will attend at the usual place of voting in each election precinct, in his county, for the purpose of collecting taxes; the meeting not to be less than one day in each precinct, and notice to be given fifteen days before such meeting, which notice shall distinctly state the day and hour of meeting, and adjournment; and if any person residing in such precinct shall fail to attend at such time and place, and pay his or her taxes, such delinquent may pay the same within thirty days at the county seat, to the sheriff or his deputy; and if he fail to pay within the thirty days, as aforesaid, and the sheriff visits his residence the sheriff may collect of such person, for his own use, ten cents per mile going and returning.

Mr. Bolles says that in collecting the delinquent taxes he has been as lenient as it was possible to be, never collecting the full fees allowed him for his services, but just charging enough to defray his actual expenses. In consequence of this he finds himself, at this date, just \$59.00 out of pocket, and for his leniency has incurred only censure and abuse. His duty is plain in the matter, and it is his intention to collect every cent of the delinquent tax if there is anything in sight or it is possible to do so by levy and sale of property, and will charge collect the full fees allowed him for doing so. Delinquents will do well to govern themselves accordingly and pay up without further trouble. The sheriff is perfectly right in this matter and should perform his duties unflinchingly. By doing so he will receive the support of the people at large; and the delinquents, themselves, when they sum up the matter afterwards, must accord him credit for the performance of his sworn duty.

INDEPENDENT newspapers are increasing in number. The independent voters now hold the balance of power. Intelligence repudiates the party lash. The future of the republic is full of promise.

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## THE HUNT ROAD.

The matter of building extensions by the O. & W. T. railroad seems to be hanging fire somehow. Mr. Hunt, evidently, has difficulties yet to surmount, before work can be got in successful operation, and it is quite probable that he will be unable to build the Grande Ronde extension in time to secure the subsidy promised him by our people. Hon. L. B. Rinehart, who has been with Mr. Hunt since his return from the east, came home a few days ago and from him we learn that the bonds of the road have not yet been placed, although it was thought that they were advantageously negotiated and the news to that effect was hourly expected. Had Mr. Hunt been successful in his former attempts at floating the bonds, the proposed roads would have been well under way at this time. Now, owing to this delay, the very stormy weather and the wet and swampy ground along the Gray's Harbor branch, work has been suspended there and the men paid off. All the implements employed there have been stored and the horses will soon be taken to winter quarters near Echo, in Umatilla county, and no more work will be done this winter. It was Mr. Hunt's intention to visit Union and the various points along the line this week, but he will, probably, not do so as it may be necessary for him to again go east for a few days. When his arrangements have been definitely made he says that he will be on hand to talk with the people of Union county. He informs Mr. Rinehart that all of his indebtedness in Union county will be paid inside of ten days, if his negotiations are successful, or within one month, no matter what the condition of things may be.

Eupespy.  
This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and cure the demon Dyspepsia and Indigestion instead Eupespy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and \$1 per bottle by R. H. Brown, the druggist.

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TIME TABLE.  
Trains depart from Union daily as follows:  
WEST BOUND.  
Fast Mail, No 1..... 5:00 P. M.  
Express, No 7..... 4:35 A. M.  
EAST BOUND.  
Fast Mail, No 2..... 7:40 P. M.  
Express, No 8..... 11:45 A. M.

Main Line, Nos. 1 and 2. "The Overland Flyer," carry through Pullman Sleepers, Colonel Sleepers, Free Chair Cars and Coaches, between Portland and Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul or Chicago.

Main Line, Nos. 3 and 4. "The Limited" carry through Pullman Dining and Sleeping Cars between Portland and Chicago.

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The Union Pacific will dispatch Steamers between San Francisco and Portland, as follows:

FROM PORTLAND, At 10 p. m.	FROM SAN FRANCISCO, At 10 a. m.
Oregon..... Nov 1	State..... Nov 4
Columbia..... " 5	Oregon..... " 8
State..... " 9	Columbia..... " 12
Oregon..... " 13	State..... " 16
Columbia..... " 17	Oregon..... " 20
State..... " 21	Columbia..... " 24
Oregon..... " 25	State..... " 28
Columbia..... " 29	

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

RATES OF PASSAGE:  
Cabin..... \$12.00  
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Children, under 12 years..... Half Fare  
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