

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

This department of THE SCOUT is open to any one who wishes to contribute an article on timely topics of interest to the alliance. Write plainly and on only one side of the manuscript.

THE PROTEST OF THE FARMER.

An Address to the Alliance by President L. L. Polk.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

In the great State of Illinois the corn crop of 1889 cost its farmers \$9,935,823 more than the crop was worth after it was harvested.

The mortgages on land lots and chattels in that State in 1880, were \$204,461,334. In 1887 they were \$416,379,968—an increase of indebtedness in seven years of \$211,917,734—or 103 per cent. On land alone the increase was \$44,953,000, or 40 per cent.

If every surplus bushel of wheat and corn of the crop of 1889 in that State had been applied to the mortgaged indebtedness on the farm lands in 1887, there would still remain \$117,784,977 to be paid out of other crops or earnings, or it would have fallen short \$3,872,250 of paying the interest.

In the great State of Michigan, with all its diversified industries, the farms are mortgaged to the amount of \$130,000,000 at an average interest of 7 per cent. And to pay the interest on the farm mortgages for one year would require 455,544 bushels more of wheat than the entire net crop of the State in 1889.

In the great State of Iowa \$199,000,000 of mortgaged indebtedness hangs over its farms—a sum equal to \$101 for every man, woman and child in the State. And this is exclusive of farms occupied by tenants. All over the face of this broad land, the most princely heritage ever given to man, may be read the same sad, sad story; and if you would read the fearful record of the frightful ravages of money power on the industrial energies of our people, go to your Census Bureau in this city and you will find piled up the abstracts of 9,000,000 of mortgages on their homes—a mortgage for every seven of our population, or averaging about one mortgage to every family in the whole Union.

But this law of supply and demand is inexorable and unchanging in its effects and operation as applied to money. Scarcity of money means high-priced money; a plentiful supply of money means cheap money. The high-priced dollar lessens the price of labor products, the cheap dollar raises the price of labor products. Look at our public debt. In 1886 it was \$2,783,000,000. We have paid in principal, interest and premiums on that debt the vast sum of \$4,198,931,361, and yet, it would take more of labor products today to pay the remainder than it would have taken at the prices in 1886 to have paid the original debt.

Again, two farmers each had \$1,000 in 1870. The one deposited his money in a vault, the other invested in wheat and bought 500 bushels. Today the cash farmer can buy with his money 1,500 bushels of wheat, while the wheat farmer, with his 500 bushels, can buy only \$333 in money. That is to say, the capital of the one has increased without interest 50 per cent, the other has depreciated 66 per cent. If this money, lying idle and drawing no interest, can thus increase its power so alarmingly over the products of labor, what mind can grasp the enormity of the evil that is inflicted in the industrial energies of the people, when money is loaned out at ruinous rates of interest?

In 1866 we had \$52 per capita in circulation. During that year we had 632 business failures, involving liabilities to the amount of \$47,333,000. In 1889 we had less than \$7 per capita in circulation, and during that year we had 13,277 business failures, involving liabilities to the amount of \$312,496,742.

The farmer sees United States 4-per cent bonds, which would be utterly worthless but for the sturdy blows of his strong arm, due in 1907, which were bought at 54 cents on the dollar, selling at \$1.25 to the dollar, when he knows that a mortgage on not one farm in a thousand for the same time at one-third its value, at the rate of 7 per cent interest, could be sold at its face value. He is alarmed when he sees under our financial policy the major part of the wealth of 63,000,000 people pass into the hands of 31,000 men. He sees centralized capital allied to corporate power, invading our temples of justice, subsidizing the press, controlling conventions, corrupting the ballot box, distorting the platform of parties, overriding individual rights,

intimidating official authority and directing legislation, State and national. He sees the rich growing rapidly richer, and the poor growing rapidly poorer, and yet with each recurring year he continues to sow in faith, toil in hope, reap in despair. Surrounded by the most wonderful progress and development the world has ever witnessed, he stands appalled with impending bankruptcy and ruin. Is it any wonder that these suffering and oppressed millions are organizing for protection? But we are told that all these conditions have the sanction of law. But we know there is no tyranny so degrading as legalized tyranny, and no injustice so oppressive as that which stands entrenched behind the forms of law.

But the political doctors tell us we should be less indolent, less extravagant and less improvident, and all will be well. I hurl the insult back with the assertion that no class of men work so hard, or so many hours per day, or live so hard and receive such little reward for their labor, as the average American farmer. A prominent government official says that "diversification is essential to our agricultural salvation." I point him to the 1451 abandoned farms in Massachusetts, to the 1632 abandoned farms of New Hampshire, to the once beautiful hills and valleys of New England blooming in all the glory of profitable diversified agriculture, but now given over to the briar and bramble, for an answer to this assertion. I point him to that beautiful garden spot in American agriculture, New Jersey, and to the rich and fertile lands in Michigan, and other states where the farms have depreciated in value from 33 to 50 per cent, for a crushing refutation of the fallacious assumption. Others high in authority tell us that the meagre return for the products of our labor is due to "over production," and we are pointed to our exports of bread stuffs for proof of the assertion, when in fact, if we had used 24 ounces per diem per capita more than was consumed in the year 1889, not one pound would have remained for export. He forgets that there are 3,000,000 tramps in this country and 5,000,000 human beings living in a state of semi-starvation. There can be no over production so long as the cry for bread from a single child in the land is heard. It is not over production, but it is under consumption—a want of a just and equitable distribution of the products of labor.

I solemnly protest, and with all reverence, that God is not to blame for our deplorable condition. I protest that it is not the fault of the farmer. But I assert and charge deliberately, that the fault is to be found in the unjust, partial, discriminating and wicked financial system of our government; a system that has imposed upon agriculture an unjust and intolerable proportion of the burdens of taxation, and has made it the helpless victim of the rapacious greed and tyrannical power of gold; a system under which, despite the admonition of history and all the teachings of the past, despite the warnings of the ablest political economists of this and of all countries, of this and all the ages past, our currency has been contracted to a volume totally inadequate to the demands of the legitimate business of the country with the natural and inevitable result—high-priced money and low-priced products.

But again we are told that we should not complain, for "a dollar will buy more today than ever before." But where is the dollar? Should we not buy more with it than ever before? Does not the dollar cost us from two to four times as much as ever before? But buy more of what? Luxuries? In his terribly depressed condition the farmer aspires not to the indulgence of luxuries, but is happy if by any means he may secure to himself and family the absolute necessities of life. Let us look into this boasted purchasing power of the dollar from the farmer standpoint. He buys a dress fabric for his wife at 20 cents per yard, which twenty years ago would have cost 40 cents. The broker to whom he sells his cotton makes his usual profit, the road which transports it to New York makes its usual profit, the New York broker sells it to a New Hampshire manufacturer and makes his usual profit, the road transporting it to the New Hampshire mill makes its usual profit, the manufacturer manipulates it into a dress fabric, sells it to a New York jobber and makes his usual profit with a bonus of 35 per cent in the shape of an import tax called protection, the road transporting it to New York makes its usual profit, the New York jobber sells it to the whole sale merchant and makes his usual profit, the wholesale merchant sells it to the merchant of the farmer in the South at his usual profit, the road transporting it to the Southern mer-

chant makes its usual profit, and the Southern merchant sells it to the farmer who produced the cotton at his usual profit. Thus we see that from the time this raw cotton leaves the hand of the farmer and comes back to him, ten separate and distinct profits, with a protective tax of 35 per cent, has been realized on it. But was labor the gainer by it? Who reaped the profit? Every man through whose hands it had passed. Who were the losers? The man who produced it and sold it at a price barely covering the cost of production, and who, in its final purchase, paid all these added profits. Who else? That frail and pale-faced girl, who stood on her weary feet for 12 to 14 hours per day in manufacturing it, and who was forced to receive her pay in the scrip of the firm, that must be honored at the store of the firm only at a heavy discount, and which reduces her wages below living rates. Is labor benefited, when a dollar will purchase more of its products than ever before? Away with such fraudulent and hypocritical assertions! It is not so much in the purchasing power of the dollar that the farmer is interested, but he is profoundly interested in the debt-paying power of the dollar. Will this dollar, which cost him two to four times as much as when money was plentiful—will it pay more debt? Will it pay more interest? Will it pay more on his mortgage? Will it pay more taxes? Will it pay more toward the education of his children? These are the questions which deeply concern our depressed, oppressed and debt-ridden people.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Alliance Notice.

The secretary of each sub-alliance in Union county is requested to send the county secretary, at Tolocaset, the charter name and number of their alliance, and date of monthly meeting, with names of president, vice-president and secretary. W. A. CATES, Sec. Union County Alliance.

EMERGENCY.

Tilbury Fox, M. D., the eminent medical writer, in his work "Skin Diseases," thus accounts for the pimples so common on the face and neck: "Eating too rich or too greasy food, or too hearty eating while the excretory organs are sluggish causes in most people indigestion or dyspepsia condition, which causes the blood to move sluggishly, which in turn clogs the pores. The result is that the excretory secretions block in the pores, which inflame, each distinct inflammation being a pimple. Dr. Fox therefore does not prescribe 'blood purifiers' so called, but 'dyspepsia cure' to be taken, to use his own words 'till the dyspepsial symptoms have disappeared.' The old idea was, that face eruptions were caused by a 'humor in the blood,' to which they treated by the blood, giving the mineral salts. Hence the reason why the older sassa parilla cures modern day's Venereal sassa parilla follows the modern ideas of Dr. Fox, and aims with gentle vegetable alteratives at the stomach and digestive organs. The reason is apparent why it cures dyspepsia and indigestion and the pimples and skin eruptions which result therefrom, and why sassa-parilla that use mineral salts fail.

THE CRY OF MILLIONS!

OH, TRY BACK! STOP IT NOW, SOON IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

I have now troubled many years with disease of the kidneys and have tried many different remedies and have sought aid from different physicians without relief. About the 15th of April I was suffering from a very violent attack that almost prostrated me in such a manner that I was laid over when I sat down it was almost impossible for me to get up and I was almost blind. My wife kind Providence sent Dr. Tupper, with the OREGON KIDNEY PILLS, to my hotel. I immediately commenced using the pills and in a few days I was able to get about my usual business. I feel now as if I were a new man. I will recommend the ten to all afflicted as I have been.

G. A. TUPPER, Proprietor Occidental Hotel, Santa Rosa, Cal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Honorable Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Union county, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1891, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale therein entered on the 24th day of March, 1891, wherein A. P. Hurdling Co. is plaintiff, and J. C. Clayburn et al are defendants, for the sum of Fifteen hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum from the 6th day of October, 1888, and the further sum of One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars attorneys' fees, together with costs and disbursements herein and decreing the sale of the following described mortgaged real estate, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot number twelve (12) in block number one hundred and fourteen (14) in Chaplin's addition to La Grande, Union county, Oregon, running thence southwesterly along the east line of said lot twelve, twenty-two (22) feet thence at right angles to said first line in a northwesterly direction ninety-four (94) feet thence at right angles to said last line in a northeasterly direction twenty-two (22) feet to the alley line of said block one hundred and fourteen (14); thence at right angles in a southeasterly direction along said alley line ninety-four (94) feet to the place of beginning in satisfaction of said judgment and decree. Now, therefore, under and by virtue of said execution and order of sale as aforesaid I will sell at public auction at the court house door at Union, Union county, Oregon, on Monday, July 4, 1891, at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, all the right, title and interest in and to the above described premises that the said J. C. Clayburn had therein on the 6th day of October, 1888, or has since acquired thereto, and any and all persons claiming by, through or under said right required, since said day of October, 1888, or sufficient interest to satisfy said judgment, attorneys' fees, interest, costs, disbursements and accruing costs herein. Terms of sale: Cash to be paid in 10% and 90%.

Announcement.

THE ISLAND CITY ORDER M. & M. Co. ISLAND CITY, OREGON.

Have on the way and now arriving, several articles. Agricultural Implements.

The Company will hereafter carry a full and complete stock of FARMING -- MACHINERY. This department will be under the management of Mr. Kilpatrick. 2-19-91. THE M. & M. Co.

C. VINCENT, DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, Latest Styles. Just Received, Direct from the East, a Large Invoice of LADIES' and MISSES' CALFSKIN SHOES, the Best Ever brought to this Market. Also a Fine Assortment of GENT'S -- FURNISHING -- GOODS. My Prices will suit the times. Drop in and see me. C. VINCENT, Main Street, Union, Or.

Are You Going to Plant an Orchard? THE PAYETTE NURSERY, Of Payette, Ada County, Idaho. Have the Largest General Nursery Stock in the Mountain Country—125 Acres. Trees from Payette Nursery will reach Grande Ronde valley in six hours from the time they are taken from the ground.

Mountain Crown Trees are Hardy, Vigorous and Healthy. Do not order until you have visited our nursery, seen our agent or got our prices. Wholesale and retail. 6-26-y1

N. B. I have now on the road from the east two car loads of FURNITURE, Which will arrive about March 15th, and in connection with what I now have on hand will comprise the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK of Furniture ever brought to Eastern Oregon. Do not fail to call and select before the rush. S. C. MILLER.

The Centennial Hotel, Union, Oregon. A. J. GOODBROD, - Proprietor. Leading Hotel of Eastern Oregon! FINE LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS For the Accommodation of Commercial Traveler CHARGES REASONABLE. COMMERCIAL LIVERY and FEED STABLE. (OPPOSITE CENTENNIAL HOTEL) Wm. E. Bowker, - Proprietor. Everything First-Class. Terms Very Reasonable. Bus to and From the Depot Making Connection with all Passenger Trains.

Job \* PRINTING!

SHERIFF'S SALE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution issued out of the Honorable Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Union county, bearing date the 29th day of April, 1891, to me directed and delivered upon a judgment entered and docketed therein on the 27th day of February, 1891, upon a mandate from the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon upon a judgment entered therein on the 8th day of December, 1890, wherein A. J. Curtis, plaintiff and appellant, recovered judgment against the La Grande Hydraulic Water Company for the sum of One Hundred and 67-100 dollars accruing costs in said Circuit Court, wherein I am commanded to make the sum One Hundred and Fifty-six and 00-100 dollars now due on said judgment, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 8th day of December, 1890, and the further sum of Two and 67-100 dollars costs, of and upon this writ, out of the personal property of said defendant, and if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of the real estate of said defendant in my county on or after February 27, 1891, and not being able to find any personal property out of which to make such judgment, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest that the defendant herein, the La Grande Hydraulic Water Company, had on the 27th day of February, 1891, or has since acquired in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Commencing ten chains south of the NE corner of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of sec 18, Tp. 38 S, R. 28 E W. M. thence south ten chains thence West ten chains, thence North by 45 degs, East to place of beginning, containing 5 acres, (the above lines are intended to follow the government survey) also all the water rights, ditches and water pipes belonging to the said La Grande Hydraulic Water Company, also all the right, title, interest and claim that the said La Grande Hydraulic Water Company had on the 8th day of December, 1890, or has since acquired in and to 10 acres in and to the NE 1/4 of sec 18, Tp. 38 S, R. 28 E W. M. all of the above described property being situated in Union county, Oregon, and by virtue of said execution and levy I will sell at public auction at the court house door in Union, Union county, Oregon, on Friday the 29th day of June, 1891, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, all the right, title, claim and interest that the defendant had on the 27th day of February, 1891, or has since acquired therein or sufficient thereof to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs, disbursements and accruing costs. Terms of sale: Cash in gold coin to me in hand. Dated at Union this 28th day of May, 1891. J. T. BOLLES, Sheriff of Union County, Oregon. By W. R. USHER, Deputy. 5-28.

Mining Notice. Union County, Oregon, April 10, 1891. To William H. Fowler, or to his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns: YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT we have expended \$200.00 in labor and improvement upon the Forest Queen Lode, situated in Granite Mining District, Union county, Oregon, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2321 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the years ending December 31st 1890, and December 31st 1891, to-wit: the sum \$100, during each of said years, and if, within ninety days after the first publication of this notice, you or your personal representatives fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscribers under said section 2321. J. T. FYFFER, JNO. HARLEY, GEO. W. PERKINS, As Executor of Estate of Rufus Perkins, Deceased. J. H. McDONOUGH.

PATENTS. Obtained, and all Patent Business attended to Promptly and for Moderate Fees. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send MODEL or DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. We refer, here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office, in our circular advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to C. A. SNOW & Co., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

WINDMILL. Thomson & Pearsel are agents for the celebrated Cyclone Windmill, 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.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY FOR PATENTS. A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing how to obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Mark, Copyrights, etc. Free. MUNN & CO., 367 Broadway, New York.

HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. DO NOT GRIPE, SICKEN OR CONSTIPATE. Sure Cure for Sick Headache, and all troubles arising from Indigestion or Constipation. Improve the Circulation by Purifying the Blood. The dose can be slowly adjusted to suit the case, and one pill can be taken in one hour. Easy to take and pleasant to eat. A Great Cure for Biliousness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, and all ailments arising from Impure Blood. Prepared by HARTER'S MEDICINE CO., 101 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.