

The Oregon Scout.

Entered at the Postoffice at Union, Oregon, as second-class Mail Matter.

B. CHANCEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy, one year, \$1.00
One copy, six months, .60
One copy, three months, .35

CASH IN ADVANCE.
If by chance subscriptions are not paid till end of year, \$2.00 will be charged.
Rates of Advertising and Job Printing made known on application.
Correspondence from all parts of the country solicited.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1891.

The delinquent tax roll of Astoria, set in solid nonpareil type, fills eleven and one-third columns of the Astorian. This does not speak well for a small city like Astoria.

We expect favorable returns in the shape of desirable immigration, in the next year or two, from the carload of Oregon products, labeled "Oregon on wheels," which started east last week from Portland. It is one of the most effective systems of advertising adopted in the west, and we hope this is not the last effort in this line.

The Oregon democracy could not follow a better plan next year than to nominate a candidate for United States senator to fill the vacancy that will ensue at the expiration of Senator Dolph's term. We believe that with a nomination of that kind Sylvester Pennoyer would carry the legislature. His popularity with the people is unquestioned, and they would remember his unswerving integrity and true devotion to their interests.—Eugene Guard

Now comes the Philadelphia Ledger with the statement that it was free silver coinage and not the tariff that beat the democrats in Ohio. We are inclined to think it was on account of the number of voters who are republicans on general principles. Look at this town for instance. The republican majority would not vary much no matter whether the party declared for free trade or protection, silver coinage or a single gold standard. They are just republicans and hang the principles.—Oakland Times.

The San Francisco Bulletin has this to say in regard to shipment of flour from this coast: It is noticed that Oregon has recently been shipping more flour to Europe than California. It was at one time supposed that we should be able to send a considerable quantity of California flour to Europe, and to this end it was proposed to put up one of the largest mills in the world on this coast. The building, a very large and substantial structure, was erected, but the mill machinery has never been ordered. Oregon has an advantage of cheaper mill power than California, but California flour has been much appreciated in England.

Among the San Francisco Examiner's census guess prizes last year was a life insurance policy, paid up for one year, won by O. A. Lovett of Red Bluff, who was inclined to scoff at the value of the premium and the trick that fortune had played him in rewarding him for the best guess at the population of the town of Los Gatos. As luck would have it, however, Mr. Lovett shot himself a few weeks ago, and the insurance money comes very handy to the widow in settling up his estate. The cash was promptly paid over on proofs of death being made, and now the weekly Examiner has a larger number of friends in that section than ever before.

The last few issues of the old West Shore, which turned up its toes and quietly died some months ago, contained some excellent cartoons setting forth the position of Oregon in connection with the world's fair. It is now being proved that the forecasts made thereby were true. Oregon did not appropriate one penny for an exhibit, and now that it is too late she regrets it. A committee is now going about the state begging cash from the business men for the purpose of representing Oregon at Chicago, and they, much to their credit, are refusing to put up. Oregon is great and rich, but not half so rich as she would be if her wealth was estimated by the moss on the backs of her people. There are thousands of people in Oregon today who cannot understand why their state has been so badly outdistanced by her neighbor, Washington. Enterprise, push and vim explain it, neighbors; and after we get back from the world's fair, you will wonder if you really exist at all.—Tekoa, Wash., Globe.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

In order for democrats to elect the next president, New York state is a necessity to democratic success. We cannot hope to triumph without New York. It is absolutely impossible. The last electoral college had 401 votes. It required 201 votes to elect. Since then six new states have been admitted, thus increasing the electoral college to 444 votes. It will take next year 223 votes to elect a president. Where will the democrats get this many votes? The answer is easy.

The solid south, including New Jersey, which is always democratic, has 172 votes. New York has 36 votes. This makes 208 votes, or 15 less than the necessary majority, 223. But now add Indiana's 15 votes and the exact number is obtained. So it is apparent that the solid south, New Jersey, New York and Indiana will elect a democratic president. If Harrison is re-nominated for president he may carry Indiana and take that state from the democratic column unless the democrats nominate Grey for vice-president, in which event he may carry Indiana for the democrats.

Suppose now that the democrats lose Indiana, where can they obtain 15 more votes? Massachusetts with her 15 votes might be substituted for Indiana, or Iowa with 13 votes and Connecticut with 6 votes. The loss of Indiana might be supplied but that of New York, never.

Here is the new electoral college:

Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	New York	36
California	9	Nebraska	8
Colorado	4	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	4
Delaware	3	New Jersey	10
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	13	North Dakota	3
Idaho	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	22
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	South Dakota	4
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	6	Texas	15
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
Mississippi	9	Wisconsin	12
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3
Total	444		

The certain democratic states are:

Alabama	11	Missouri	17
Arkansas	8	North Carolina	11
Delaware	6	New Jersey	10
Florida	4	South Carolina	9
Georgia	13	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Virginia	12
Maryland	8	West Virginia	6
Mississippi	9		
Total	172		

We cannot afford to lose New York, for, in addition to the solid south and New Jersey, we carried Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Connecticut, we would not have enough votes to elect.

New York is the key to the situation. Who is the man most likely to carry it for the democrats?

THE WESTERN NEED.

Some enthusiastic people are turning to Gov. Boies, of Iowa, as an eligible candidate for the democratic nomination for president, in case it becomes necessary to look about a little for available timber. If it were desirable to come to the west for the man, Iowa should be taken into the field of exploration. Still, it is probable that political expediency will not allow any invasion of the geographical precedents until 1896, at least. If the west can next year show up in the electoral vote a nice bouquet of democratic states, it will be in a condition to insist upon the candidate later. But when it goes into convention and compares notes with the east it has little but hopeful anticipations to parade. It is difficult to remember when any state west of the Wabash has voted for a democratic candidate for president. On the other hand, the eastern man shows that his section has states enough that have been voting with the democrats to about elect a president with the aid of the south. They can give reasonable assurance to fill the electoral table full enough next year without a state from the northwest or beyond the big river, aside from the south. It will be shown that the drift in the east is toward the democratic party. The west needs more democratic states to make a strong claim for the candidate.—St. Paul Globe.

MORE NEW STATES.

Arizona is getting ready to vote on a constitution under which it will apply for admission into the Union. New Mexico is ready for statehood, and Utah is anxious to get in. The question of admitting these three Territories will come before Congress, and the House will probably pass a bill admitting them early in its session. There is some opposition in Arizona to the proposed constitution, but it will probably be adopted, and the advocates of Arizona's statehood expect to pass the

bill creating the State as far as the president, where some of them expect it to be stopped by a veto. But with Nevada and Idaho in the Union, the only ground the president could take for keeping Arizona out is that it has too many democrats in it, and although this objection would have more weight with him than any other, it would not look well in a veto message.

If New Mexico is kept out it will probably be the fault of New Mexico. The territory is ready for statehood and has been for some time. It will get in as soon as the republicans in it abandon the hope of organizing it as a State in such a way as to establish minority rule.

There is no longer room to deny that polygamy has been abandoned in Utah. The Territory ought to be admitted, for it is wholly repugnant to the spirit of American institutions to treat it as a conquered province in which a hostile people is to be subjected and kept subject by imperial force. The other States have a right to dictate the terms of its admission, but only so far as the terms dictated are compatible with the principle of the equality of all States in the Union. When it is admitted, this equality of the States must be maintained, for it is the principle on which the Union is based. The proposition of the Mormons to surrender this equality, that Utah may remain in part subject to the government as a province, while entering as a State, is one which cannot be entertained.

When Utah comes into the Union, it must be on an equality with Missouri or Massachusetts, with Virginia or Vermont, in all that concerns its statehood.

When these three Territories are States, only Oklahoma and Alaska are left out, and Oklahoma, at least, will not stay out long. It feels able to take care of itself already.

FAILURES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the comptroller of the currency for the year ending November 1st will make an extraordinary show for national banks.

During the twelve months which ended on that day no less than twenty-six national banks have failed. Besides these seven banks have suspended for a period and have subsequently been allowed to resume. Of the latter class two have been placed in the hands of receivers. It is a very uncommon thing for a comptroller to permit the resumption of a national bank after a receiver has been appointed, but in the instances cited it was deemed the best course for all interested parties to follow this plan.

The average number of national bank failures in the past has not been to exceed six or seven per annum. The total for the fiscal year is five times as great as the average, and besides this there have been a number of failures and suspensions since the first of November which will not appear in the comptroller's report, almost up to the average for years. Five banks have been closed by examiners since that date.

This evidence of the tightness of money in some sections is not looked upon as a sign that any extraordinary trouble has existed, but the comptroller will probably show that the failures and suspensions are due primarily to extraordinary causes which have prevailed in certain sections of the country.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

Another month's national balance sheet continues to show the shallows over which the treasury is scraping. During October the government's income was \$28,566,000 and its expenses \$31,872,000—deficit \$3,306,000. The amount of net cash in the treasury was reduced by \$10,746,515, and in the two months of September and October by \$26,445,581. The greater part of this reduction may be accounted for by the redemption of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, but during the last month much of it was the result of an excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary receipts.

The customs revenue for October fell short of that for October of last year by about \$11,000,000. The loss of revenue by the McKinley bill is evidently going to last as long as the law remains unchanged. The new tariff, which has been coming in force on the installment plan, went practically into complete effect on the first of July, with the imposition of the tin-plate duty. In the succeeding four months the customs revenue has been 58,735,000. In the corresponding four months of last year it was \$91,238,000. The difference of \$32,503,000 in a third of a year indicates an annual shortage of nearly \$100,000,000.

Part of this—to wit, the amount of the former sugar duties, less the new bounties, represents a real remission of taxation, or would do so if the differ-

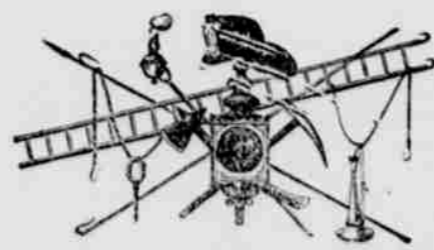
ence were not made up in other and more burdensome ways. But fully half of it stands for a transfer of taxes from the treasury to the pockets of capitalists. The people are paying more money than ever, but the government does not get it. It has simply been taken from those who earned it and given to those who did not.

The only encouraging feature of the situation is the fact pension payments are not increasing as fast as was expected. There is something mysterious about this, for the number of new claims allowed has increased enormously. Probably the phenomenon, so far as it is not accounted for by intentional delays in making payments, is due to the fact that most of the claimants under the old law are putting in claims under the Disability Act as well. These are allowed before the others are taken up, and as they do not carry large first payments they do not make such a showing at the start as if a single pensioner were drawing \$10,000 in a lump, as sometimes happens under the general law. But the annual value of the roll keeps swelling just the same, and when the disability claimants are all on the list and the pension office begins paying out arrears again the full effect of the recent legislation will be seen.

Evidently the new congress will have to give the treasury some tender nursing. Another year of Reed legislation would have left it not worth cleaning out.—Examiner.

In Dauphin county, Pa., before the last election, the republicans thought it good politics to placate the colored contingent of their party by giving a negro a place on their ticket. They did this with reluctance, and finally acceded to their colored allies the lowest place, nominating W. H. Jones, colored, for coroner. He is described as a man of education, intelligence and good character, thoroughly qualified to perform the duties of the office for which he was named. Dauphin is a strongly republican county, and, as was expected, the republican ticket was elected—with one exception. Jones was defeated by his democratic opponent, who received a majority of eighty-five votes, while the head of the republican ticket had a majority of 2,500. More than 2,500 republicans scratched the name of their candidate for an unimportant office for no other reason than that he was a negro. They had no doubt of his fitness for the place, but did not like the color of his skin.

FIREMANS' BALL!



A Grand Ball will be given by the Union Hook & Ladder Company on

THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

Supper will be served by the Ladies Guild of the Episcopal church. This makes it certain that a

FINE SUPPER will be served.

THE MUSIC will be furnished by Prof. James' orchestra, consisting of four pieces.

A fireman's parade will take place in the afternoon.



Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. Thousands of testimonials. See Dr. Miles' book, New and startling facts. Free at drug-gists. Two Years Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Side, Spitting Blood, Smothering Spells, cured by one bottle. BATH ALLISON, Green Rock, Pa. The most reliable cure for all Heart Diseases. Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. R. H. BROWN, Agent, Union, Or.

Summers & Layne,

—RETAILERS OF—

Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Farmers' Steel Goods, Pumps, Saws, Wedges, Sledges, etc.

Agent for Charter Oak Stoves.

A Full Equipped TIN SHOP is run in Connection with our Store.

We make a Specialty of this Line.

Call and see us.

SUMMERS & LAYNE, one door south of Jaxcox's store, Union, Or.

C. VINCENT,

—DEALER IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

All Kinds 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.

GEO. BAIRD.

—Dealer in—

Variety & Fancy Goods,

STATIONERY.

Tobacco, Cigars and All Kinds of Fruit,

Candies, Nuts, Novels, Fishing Tackle, etc.

School Books

And all Kinds of School Supplies Constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

4-30-1f.

First door north Centennial hotel, Union, Or.

ATTENTION:

I have just received an immense shipment of

FURNITURE

Comprising everything of the latest style and pattern in that line, also

Carpets, Window Shades, Mats, Rugs, Mirrors, Picture Frames, Reed and Rattan Goods, Upholstered Rockers, Easy Chairs, etc., of all descriptions.

Now is the time to get your Furniture, while you can be suited, in style, design and price. Constantly on hand, a full stock of

SASH & DOORS.

S. C. MILLER, - Union, Oregon.

C. C. C OFFINBERRY,

Union, Oregon,

—Carries a full line of all kinds of—

Harvesting Machinery and Agricultural Implements, Traction Engines and Vibrator Threshers.

I will sell as cheap as any dealer in the valley. 3-26-1f

The Centennial Hotel,

Union, Oregon.

A. J. GOODBROD, - Proprietor.

—(Recognized by all as the)—

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.