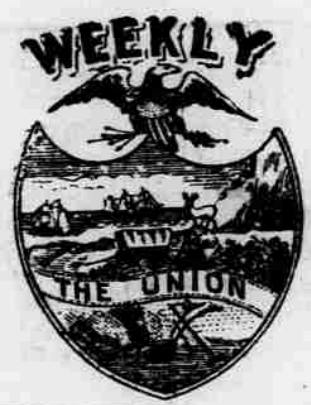




Weston



Leader

VOL. 2, WESTON, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880. NO. 41.

WESTON WEEKLY LEADER
 W. T. WILLIAMSON, G. P. M'COLL
 WILLIAMSON & M'COLL, Publishers.
 ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
 AT
 WESTON, UMATILLA COUNTY OR.
 Subscription Rates:
 One Year (six)..... \$3 00
 Six Months..... 2 00
 Three Months..... 1 00
 Single Copies..... 12 1/2 Cts

Advertising Rates.
 One Square (1 inch) first insertion..... \$1 00
 Each additional insertion..... 50
 Ten Squares, first insertion..... \$8 00
 Each additional insertion..... 1 50
 Three Squares, first insertion..... 3 00
 Each additional insertion..... 1 00
 One Quarter Column, first insertion..... 5 00
 Each additional insertion..... 2 50

Time advertisements by special contract. Local notices 10 cents per line first insertion, 12 1/2 cents per line each subsequent insertion. Advertising bills payable quarterly.

All legal notices will be charged 75 cents per square first insertion, and 37 1/2 cents per square each subsequent insertion (payable monthly).

Notes—Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted without charge. Obituary notices charged for according to length.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. V. KNOX,
Attorney at Law,
 Will practice in the Courts of this State and Washington Territory. Special attention paid to Land Office business and Collections.
 Office—Main St., Weston, O.

G. T. THOMPSON,
Attorney at Law,
 OFFICE—At Court House, Walla Walla

A. MEACHEN,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
 Will practice in the Courts in Oregon and Washington Territory.
 Collections Promptly Attended To.
 OFFICE, on Main Street, Weston, Or.

R. A. STEEL,
Notary Public and Collector.
 Agent for Utah, Idaho and Oregon State Co's, also, Dealer in Candles, Nuts, Toys, Nailons, Cigar Tobacco, and numerous other articles.

GEO. W. BEA,
Attorney at Law.
 Will practice in all the courts of the State.
 OFFICE, on Main Street.

E. W. WESTON, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
 WILLOS, OREGON.
 All calls promptly attended.

J. F. CROPP, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
 Office with Dr. Blalock, over Day's Drug Store.
 MAIN ST., WALLA WALLA.

DR. W. R. JONES,
DENTIST,
 OFFICE AT THE PICTERIE GALLERY, WESTON, OREGON.
 All Inserting Artificial Teeth, a Specialty '92.

DRS. KELLING & NICHOLS,
Homopathic Physicians and Surgeons
 WALLA WALLA.
 OFFICE—Paine Bros' Brick.
 All Special Attention given to diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

DR. JAMES DODGE,
DENTIST,
 OVER DAY'S DRUG STORE, WALLA WALLA
 All Teeth extracted without pain and all work warranted.

C. H. MACK,
DENTIST,
 Of Walla Walla, will make frequent professional visits at Weston and Pendleton.

DR. EAGAN,
Physician and Surgeon,
 WESTON OREGON
 Office, next door to City Drug Store. Calls promptly attended.

DR. W. T. WILLIAMSON,
Physician and Surgeon,
 WESTON, OGN.
 Office at 100 and 102 on Water St.

DRS. BOYD & ALEAN,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
 WALLA WALLA.
 Office—Paine Bros' New Brick Block, on Main St.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
NOTIONS!
 Port Monnaies,
COMBS, BRUSHES
 Fishing Tackle,
STATIONERY,
 PLAYING CARDS.
CUTLERY AND PIPES!
 FANCY GOODS,
 MATCHES,
 Perfumery, Toilet Soaps,
 FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CANDIES!
 Toys and Nuts,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
 Wholesale and Retail.
Fred. M. Pauly,

S. H. Kennedy's Mfg Co
 MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEEP DIPS.
 The Largest of the kind in the U. S.
 Please examine the different dips and prices viz:
 Dissolved Sulphur Dip,
 Price \$2.25 a gallon,
 This is equal to 30 lbs the best Sublime Sulphur.
 Concentrated Extract of Tobacco Dip,
 Price, \$2.25 a gallon,
 This is my FAVORITE Dip because it CURES SCAB and can be used at any strength with safety.
Hemlock Poisonous Dip,
 Price, \$2.25 a gallon.
 AND IS THE BEST POISONOUS DIP IN USE.
 Each Gallon of these Dips Will make enough for 225 Sheep after shearing.
Special Dip for Scab,
 Price, \$2.50 a gallon.
 Reliable at any season of the year, especially so in the Fall and Winter.
 Put up in one and five gallon cans with full directions for use.
 Pamphlets sent Free to any Address. Sold by all principal dealers in the U. S.
J. McCRACKEN & CO.,
 Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THE SAN FRANCISCO "Bulletin,"
 THE
 Leading Evening Newspaper West of the Rocky Mountains.
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 Daily Bulletin, one year..... \$12 00
 Weekly and Friday Bulletin (making together a complete Semi-Weekly)..... 3 00
 Weekly alone, one year..... 2 50
 Parts of a year in proportion.
FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION.
 Each advertiser will be presented with several sets of Bare and Valuable TREE, VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, equal in value to the subscription price of the paper.
 Send for Sample Copy, giving full particulars. Resolutions by J. B. Postoffice Order, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and Registered Letter, at our risk.
S. E. BULLETIN CO.,
 San Francisco, Cal.

NO PATENT, NO PAY.
PATENTS.
 obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels, Caveats, assignments, interferences, infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for Obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign Inventions, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union.
 Address—Louis Hagler & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Assignments, Law, Leflore Building, Washington, D. C.

W. J. Heffelfinger's City Express
 WESTON AND CENTERVILLE.
 I will deliver goods to and from any part of said Cities at the lowest reasonable rates. Will carry freight to and from
BLUE MOUNTAIN STATION.
 All orders left with Selig & Reese, J. E. Jones or F. M. Pauly at Weston, or Cook & Irvine, Centerville will receive my prompt attention.
 Freight bills to be satisfactorily paid in advance.
 5-13-80

THE REAL ISSUE.
 Unionism vs. Sectionalism.
 Following is the speech of Senator Wm. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, delivered at Hancock's home, Norriston, Pa., on August 10th, 1880:
 GENTLEMEN: It is fitting that here in the home of General Hancock, the campaign which we hope and believe is to result in bringing his native State to democracy, should be inaugurated. The real and vital issue is the question of unionism as against sectionalism—whether the Union is to be restored and perpetuated, or whether sectionalism and disunion are to continue to exist. The republican party, as a party, has practically ignored the existence of the Federal Union by its appeals to its own voters of the North to sustain that party in their bitter attack upon the South, and have ignored the broad spirit of unionism that reaches out and covers the whole country in its grasp. It is time for us to return to questions graver and more important than those of hate, of sectionalism and disunion. The questions that really concern us as a people relate to our returning prosperity, to our progress as a nation, and to the elevation of our people intellectually and in a business sense. The campaign of the republican organization is inaugurated upon the old sectional issues. Hate is their animating idea. Their policy commands them to forsake their old party-associates South and they unhesitatingly obey. They would be unable to point to a "solid South," to talk of Southern outrage, to falsify the record and preach the gospel of hate, if they would admit and recognize that it was possible for them to carry a Southern State for the republican organization. In Alabama they seek the cover of the greenbacker and fight beneath his banner; in Virginia they properly cover themselves beneath the banner of readjustment, and practically ignore the teachings that belong to the great people—the national credit and state faith. They clamor they have no votes in the South. They do not want them, for if they had them they would no longer be able to appeal to the bitter passions of the North. If the Southern outrages they paint and the inability to vote they preach, be true, the responsibility is upon them and not upon us, for they have had entire control of the government for fifteen years, and have utterly failed to restore the Union. They have not attempted it; it was not their interest to produce it. Their interest and their policy have run in a different direction, and they have pursued the path of hate and sectionalism and not that of peace and harmony. The republican party has ceased to be national, if it ever was such. While the nation progresses, business-energy revives and prosperity crowns us in every section, this great giant Polyphemus, with his one eye in the back of his head, can see but one section of the country, and will not recognize the inevitable march of events. General Hancock forcibly says:
 The war for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago; all classes of our people must share alike the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace; as one people we have common interests.
 These are the teachings that best fit the situation of this great people now. What good can come from the success of the Republican organization but a continuation of hate, of sectionalism and disunion! What can come from ours but the restoration of the Union, the settlement of all questions of sectionalism, and the return in every State to those questions of administration, of internal improvement, of tariff, or of economical administrations, which properly belong to the sphere of government! Their policy is continued disunion, increased hate and the perpetuation of bitterness; ours is unionism, progress, and the restoration of business life in every section of the republic. The charges they make as to the condition of the South are not true. General Grant, in his speech at Little Rock, on the 15th of April last, said:
 CITIZENS: On first landing on the soil of your State and at every stopping-place on the road, in the crowds of people I

met and the greeting I received, I saw that the feelings of the past were gone; nothing will advance your prospects so much as an entire absence of sectionalism. I have noticed in my travels that sectionalism is passing away.
 In his speech at Cairo, on the 16th, he said:
 To stand divided we are too nearly equal, man to man, to be a great and prosperous people; let us hope there may be a genuine union of sentiment, a generous rivalry in the building up of our several States.
 We must live together, and this great people in their march of progress cannot stop for bickerings and quarrels. The genius of our people is progress, business and energetic life, and the party that stands in their road will go down before the march of events. General Hancock is a representative of this unionism; the Republican party and its policy are the exponents of the reverse. Their policy destroys our control of the manufacturing interests of the republic; takes from the North that peculiar control which has heretofore belonged to us, and places factories, furnaces, rolling mills, and work-shops by every river in the South. The South has been agricultural; that is its natural sphere. Its enormous products from the soil have been and ought to continue to be the most important element in her progress and prosperity. Disunion, hate, and persecution force them to depend upon themselves and thus deprive us of what is and ought to continue to be our natural market.
 Another thought: the plain issue between a strong government and a government of the people, between the teaching of Jefferson and those of Hamilton is involved in this campaign. General Garfield, in his place in the house, on the 26th of January, 1865, said:
 I believe that the fame of Jefferson is waning and the fame of Hamilton waxing in the estimation of American people, and that we are gravitating towards a stronger government. I am glad that we are.
 At the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday last he paid a tribute to Alexander Hamilton as the leader of American thought. The conflict is here again shaped between the rights of man as such, and of power and paternal government. That was the issue the people of Eastern Pennsylvania met in 1800, here in this locality, and they turn form power those who followed and believed in the teachings of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Adams and placed in power those who followed and believed in the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson. With us the individual is the unit. We govern by individuality. All rights belong to the individual, save those which are vital to the conduct of the government, and when those pass from the individual the extent of the grant is to be measured with jealousy, and its abuse curved whenever it occurs. We want no strong government; we want a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Our candidate voices this when he says:
 This Union, comprising a general government with general powers, and State government with State powers, for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundation of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union which our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficial at home.
 General Garfield and his party would centralize the government. The tendency of their system is to ignore the individual as a unit and to govern the people from the top. Federal election laws are but one of the evidences of this tendency. They apply now to cities alone, but concede the power and it grows upon what it grasps and ultimately finds full play in the control of elections in the rural districts. In a republic all men are equal; in a centralized despotism they are also all equal; in the former, because they are everything; in the latter, because they are nothing. We want neither sectional hate, disunion, nor paternal government.
 Let us trace the record of the candidate of the Republican party. He it is who has solemnly asserted that the man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support; yet he is the man who is now presenting himself to the people as the champion of sectionalism,

of hate, and disunion. In this he is about to verify his own prediction, and find himself without a party and without support. He has eulogized free trade and voted for high duties in one session, and he has advocated protection and voted for free trade in another. In 1866 he spoke against reducing the duty on tea and coffee, and in 1872 he voted against placing them on the free list. In 1866 he replied to Mr. Stephens by saying:
 Against the abstract doctrine of free trade as such very little can be said, but it never can be applied to values except in time of peace.
 Yet to-day he is paraded as the advocate of protection, while in 1870 he voted to reduce the duty on pig-iron from \$9 to \$7 per ton, and in 1872 he voted for the bill to reduce the duties upon wools, iron and steel ten per centum. In 1880 as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, he voted against the bill reducing the duties on salt, printing paper, and wood-pulp. He has acknowledged, in emphatic terms, in his place in the Federal House, the gross partiality and injustice of the Federal election laws, and, amid the derisive laughter of his associates, has voted against his own proposition to amend them in the interest of justice and fair play.
 He has vigorously and uniformly declared against extravagance and waste in the bills for internal improvement for rivers and harbors, and has uniformly voted for the laws to increase and create them. He has spoken for general amnesty; but when the party lash was applied, he voted against it. With the broadest theoretical views of union, peace and harmony in his public utterances, his practical application of his own doctrines has been to perpetuate sectionalism and disunion. He voted in Congress against the bill for the Electoral Commission, because it authorized that Commission to go behind the returns of a State, and as one of the commission he voted and decided that the law gave no such power in the cases of Louisiana and Florida, while it did in the case of Oregon. He earnestly denounced the abuses of the civil service, declaring that Congressmen had become the distributors and brokers of public patronage, while in his letter of acceptance he gives his unqualified assent to the continuation of the abuses he before assailed. He has assumed to be the friend of legislation for preventing discrimination in freight charges, and has given like assurance to its enemies. His personal record in matters that are now so public, I shall not attempt to deal with. They are before the public, and they must judge him by the record in regard thereto. We present a candidate born on your own soil, to whose support every feeling of local and State pride prompt us to rally; a Union General, who was found at the supreme crisis of the nation's peril, equal to the occasion; who repelled the advancing enemy from his native State, and saved both it and the Republic. One with a stainless personal record, with a magnificent military record, is the candidate of the Democracy in this contest. He is the representative of unionism against sectionalism, of the rights of the people against those of power and centralization.
 Alaskan explorers report one of the largest rivers in the world, the Yukon, as navigable for steamers two thousand five hundred miles, and five hundred from its mouth it receives a very large navigable tributary. The basin formed by the confluence is twenty-four miles wide. The Yukon is nearly as large as the Mississippi.
 The Spirit of the Times says that the fish caught in the Columbia river branded with letters as referred to in the Aetorian, were put into the Atlantic by an Eastern hatchery. If this is so it is a matter worthy of investigation. A large number of salmon were caught this year with a clip of their tails.
 The Vatican asks amnesty for the four Polish priests who were sent to Siberia for issuing a Nihilist paper and circulating it among the people of St. Petersburg.
 Use Oriental Hair Tonic for preserving the hair.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 28, 1880.
 The formal retirement of Judge Key from the Postmaster-Generalship was consummated on Wednesday last by the presentation to Mr. Maynard, by the President, of his commission as Postmaster-General, and also to Judge Key his commission as District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee. This pleasing ceremony having been concluded at the White House, both gentlemen proceeded to the Post-office Department, where Mr. Maynard was sworn into office. A large gathering of the clerks of the department took place, when a hearty welcome was given to the incoming chief and pleasant words of parting were said to Judge Key, who spoke in the highest terms of commendation of all who had so ably seconded his efforts to promote the usefulness of the mail service.
 The death of General Myers, better known as "Old Probabilities," has created much sympathy for the family of the deceased officer. A more interesting family circle could not have been found in the country, and the death of its head has caused a great loss, both of a kind and affectionate father, and a valued friend. It is probably not generally known that "Old Probabilities" was originally a surgeon in the army. He invented a code of signals, the idea of which he derived from the Indians while he was stationed on the plains. This signal code was adopted by the Government, and proved a valuable aid in the communication during the war. One of General Myers' feats has been immortalized by Mr. Bliss in a musical production entitled, "Hold the Fort," which is sung by Sabbath Schools throughout the country. The idea was suggested to the author by the fight between the Northern and Southern forces in Georgia in October 1864, when the federal forces, under command of General John F. Corse, were reinforced by General Sherman at Kennesaw Mountain, eighteen miles distant by means of information conveyed to him through the signal flags of General Myers who happened to be stationed with General Corse's forces at the time of the engagement. From this signal service experience, General Myers conceived the idea of publishing a daily map of the condition of the weather throughout the country by means of the experience thus obtained he was enabled to predict the state of the weather in certain localities, whence he derived the sobriquet of "Old Probabilities."
 There was quite a large Democratic ratification meeting on Thursday evening and the vicinity of the City Hall was very handsomely illuminated. Quite a number of speeches dilated in the usual manner of such gatherings upon the excellence of their candidate and the prospects of his election.
 President Hayes and his family left last evening for Ohio, en route for the Pacific Coast. The Secretary of War, General Sherman and daughter, and some few others will make up the party, which will meet in Chicago about the 2nd day of September.
 I am informed that a number of important changes are soon to take place within the Patent Office, and that the new Commissioner, Mr. Marble, will leave no stone unturned to straighten out the much-complicated mess left behind by his predecessor, Mr. Paine. The rumored removal of Mr. Chapman, one of the principal examiners, is causing considerable comment among the employees of the Bureau, as it is not generally known that this man, by his pusillanimous conduct, has made himself obnoxious not only to the powers that be, but with a large number of attorneys, who, from necessity, are compelled to come in direct contact with him.
 H. G.
 Oh, yes! You can rely on Webfoot oil at all times, night or day, as a sure cure for cramp or spasm. Ask for it at McColl & Miller's.
 Webfoot Oil cures pain, internal or external in from one to fifteen minutes. Warranted. For sale by McColl & Miller.
 Subscribe for the LEADER.