

WILLIAMSON & M'COLL, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL

TICKET!



FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, T. G. OWEN, of Coos County, JAS. FULTON, of Wasco County, J. K. WEATHERFORD, of Linn County.

RALLY, BOYS, RALLY!

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

HON. D. M. CONLEY of Pendleton, will address the Weston Hancock and English Club, next Monday evening the 27th at 7.30 o'clock, in Dealy's Hall Everybody invited.

NO FENCE LAW, IN FACT.

EDS. LEADER.—In your valuable paper of Sept. 4th 1880, we gave the outlines of a proposed no fence law, and by your permission we now propose to state something of what we believe would be the practical working of that law. Suppose that law to be in force and the requisite assent of the majority of the legal voters given, for the law to take effect in the territory described. We then propose to organize a corporation under the general laws of this State, and sell stock in limited quantities to any persons who desire to purchase: this stock to be made a paying investment. Then survey the boundary line, and if need be, condemn the land it passes over; that is, compel the owners thereof to take what the same is worth. Then erect on the line a substantial fence and gates; the latter to be of an approved pattern and so arranged that a teamster can open and close them without getting off his wagon or stage, as the case may be. This being done no cattle, under the proposed law, will be allowed to run at large in the enclosure so made, and the fence being erected according to law, all persons who opened a gate and allowed it to remain open until stock come inside, would be liable to an action for the damages. Then the corporation would tax all persons who raised any crop inside the enclosure, except such as was also raised inside a private enclosure, in proportion to the amount of such crop, so as to raise a sum of money sufficient to pay interest on the stock sold, run the expenses of the corporation, keep the fence repaired, and pay to the stock holders a profit if desired. This, the law as it now stands, would allow them to do, if they had the right to erect the fence. Perhaps those who look upon the scheme with disgust, think that a person could raise as much grain as he desired inside the enclosure and the law would not compel him to contribute to the first cost of the fence and the maintenance of the same. This is a mistake, the law makes ample provisions for any such obnoxious claims. Some may object that the fence will cost too much, so let us see what it will cost. Suppose we are going to enclose a tract of territory twenty miles square and that one-half of that land is to be farmed—is this putting the estimate of the farming land very low, for in fact, in a few years nine-tenths of it would be enclosed—then what amount of fence will a man who owns 160 acres of land, have to build, or pay for the building of? He will just have to furnish or pay for 64 rods of fence, or less than enough to enclose two acres, and a small addition for gates and expense of running the business of the corporation, that is all. Those who think this statement to be too good, may figure the matter and see if we are not correct. More than this, if the amount cultivated should exceed one-half of the land enclosed, the expense would even be less than above stated.

The contract of building this fence could be let by the corporation, in serious say of one mile, to the lowest bidder, and the man who did not want to pay for his part of the fence, could build a section and let the corporation lay him the balance, over and above the amount which he had to build. There is no man in Umatilla county who claims a ranch, however poor he may be, who could not do one of the two things, viz: build 64 rods of fence or pay the corporation for building it for him. This proposition no one can dispute, then we say why do those hesitate, for whose benefit the matter is exclusively intended?

One of the brightest ideas incorporated in this whole scheme is this; it leaves every man perfectly free to act as he individually pleases, at all times. If he does not want to have any thing to do with the corporation he need not. If he has tried the plan of raising crops outside his own fence and does not like it, he can

fence his land, keep his crops on the inside and be as free from the corporation as if he had never heard of it, and this, without asking the Legislature the people or the corporation, and in fact, without asking anything except his own volition. It is true however, if he owned stock he would yet be the owner, unless he saw fit to sell, but we apprehend that the stock would not worry him much, as long as it was a source of income. Mankind are inherently opposed to revolutions of every kind, and it is seldom that they come except after a long train of agitation. They seem to cling to the ways and ideas of their forefathers, more because they were their ideas, than because they were or are correct. We have no doubt that the present generation are, in many cases, spending large sums of money and toiling from daylight to dark, in order to accomplish that which might be attained in another way for one-tenth of the present outlay. G. W. WALKER.

STATE LEGISLATION.

State Legislation is the only means by which a radical reform may be accomplished; the power lies within each state to eradicate the liquor traffic; why then, do people complain of the Government for not acting upon this question; the right of a state to make laws for its Government is fully understood. The remedy that is within reach of the temperance people seems to be overshadowed by the desire to make a large showing and much noise.

A Presidential Temperance Ticket has been made, good men are chosen, but there is not the least possible shadow of hope for success; a temperance vote of 350,000 may perhaps be cast, a feeble, wavering effort is made, and then comes a relapse that throws the cause back into a state of indifference. If the temperance people would accomplish something, let them commence a little lower on the ladder, and direct their effort to State Laws and State Elections, from that source there is some hope of success.

The Charter of any Town or City can be changed by properly presenting it to the State Legislature, take up the work here, and show it the same amount of attention and energy that a saloon-keeper does to accomplish his work. But you say our Legislature is not composed of temperance men; Oh! but did you not have a voice in their election, if you cannot elect a Legislator, how can you expect to elect a President?

This half-willed, scattering mode of procedure is what has proved so disastrous to the temperance work. Settle upon some definite plan, and then follow it.—Valley Fountain.

JOHN SHERMAN'S FALLACIES.

FALSE IN ONE, FALSE IN ALL. (From the New York Herald, August 21st, 1880.) There are some fallacies in details of Mr. Sherman's argument; for example, where he declares that the resumption of specie payments in the United States is "as complete as in any country in the world," and where, in speaking of the reduction of the cost of collecting the customs revenue, he boasts that it has fallen from six per cent under President Buchanan to three per cent under President Hayes. In the one case he leaves out of sight the overhanging danger of a shrinkage of the standard of our whole currency to the eighty-eight cent silver dollar in event of the shifting of the balance of trade. In the other case he assumes that the proper cost of collections is in precise proportion to their amount, which in President Buchanan's time was less than a third of what it is at present, whereas, on the contrary, it required but a slight expansion of the machinery which sufficed to collect the one in order to adapt the other. It appears to us also that Mr. Sherman is unjust in his denial of economies achieved in the appropriation bills by Democratic majorities in the House of Representatives since 1874.

The Weston LEADER has two cuts at the head of their editorial (?) column and calls them Hancock and English. If they hadn't told their readers who they were they might have been taken for a map of the new county.—Tribune.

You are right, boys, it does seem bad to mar the pictures of our next President and Vice President. But we are proud in the belief that we can point behind the pictures to their original, and find men above the taint of suspicion, above corruption in office, above charges of jobbery, above expulsion from office by political friends for incompetency, at least—Hancock and English! In any of your extracts from other papers, dare you say as much for your candidates?

In the Oregon Legislature, Wilson introduced H B 52—to divide Umatilla Co., and establish the counties of Wise and Coal. Also, H B 64, to create the county of Knox out of part of Umatilla county.

The Standard says, Bill 52 divides Umatilla into three counties, Umatilla, Wise and Coal. Milton and Heppner to be county seats of the two latter.

The Oregon Legislature is in session. The number of bills introduced is overwhelming. Every county has some pet scheme, and its members must exert themselves accordingly. Umatilla county wants Division, and if we get that we are fully satisfied. If we fail to obtain it, the blame must rest on intrigue emanating from the present county seat, whence has issued all the opposition hitherto. Blalock precinct, which would have carried much of the Division ticket at the last election, but for such machinations, was prevented from voting by unfair influences. Every intelligent member of the legislature who inquires into the merits of the case, will vote to give us such division as our petitions ask for.

From the report of the legislative proceeding we learn that our representative Hon P. J. Kelley has introduced a bill to divide Umatilla into three counties. This is as much as could be gleaned from the meagre report. What boundaries Mr. Kelley's bill gives to the proposed new counties we can only surmise. Remembering his oft-repeated promises during the campaign of abiding by the expressed wish of a majority of the voters by means of a petition, we must conclude that one of the dividing lines is that laid down by the division Convention at Pendleton, for it has received the greatest number of signatures. It is but fair then to suppose that Mr. Kelley will faithfully carry out the desire of his constituents to the best of his ability. Mr. Wilson having made the same promise to the same effect there ought to be no difficulty in securing the passage of such a bill. We hope to see it passed.

In the language of Col. White,—"If Maine has not been a democratic victory, it is at least an overwhelming republican defeat." The lowest republican majority estimated by them prior to the election day was that by Blaine, who counted "at least 7000." It will not in any instance exceed 1000, and at present writing, will probably not exceed 400. So it is really an encouraging result for the democracy, and may discount the republicans. The latter party claim New York, Indiana and New Jersey as "doubtful," and the guess is probably as sanguine and correct as was that of Maine. Without any guess, we believe the prospects for Hancock and English are most encouraging; and as far as possible to predict in the uncertainty of politics, their election is assured.

NEW TO-DAY.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Umatilla: Lynch Vanderpool, plaintiff, vs. M. E. Vanderpool, defendant.

In the NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; if served in this county, or, if served in any other county of this State, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; or if served by publication, then on or before the first day of the next regular term of the said Court which will be held and holden at Pendleton in said County and State of Oregon, on the 15th day of October, 1880. And if you fail to appear and answer said complaint the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, namely: a decree of said Court dissolving the marriage contract now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as is equitable in the premises. A. MEACHEN, Atty for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OR., Sept. 15, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: JEROME REESER. Preemption, D. S. No. 1729, proof will be taken on the 23d day of October, 1880, before R. A. Steel, a Notary Public, at Weston Umatilla County, Oregon, for the W 1/2 of Sec. 18, T. 5 N. R. 33 E., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Levi Kidd, Willis Reeser, Andy McEwan and Enos Goodman, all of Center Co., Oregon. H. W. Dawson, Register. Sept. 25-26

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OR., Sept. 6, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: WILLIAM PORTER. D. S. No. 2343; before R. A. Steel, a Notary Public at Weston, Umatilla County, Oregon, on Oct. 16, 1880, for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 4, T. 2 N. R. 32 E., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Edward D. Tuttle, Wm. Duran, Nancy M. Carpenter and T. J. Allen, all of Weston, Oregon. H. W. Dawson, Register. 9-11-80-5w

Notice.

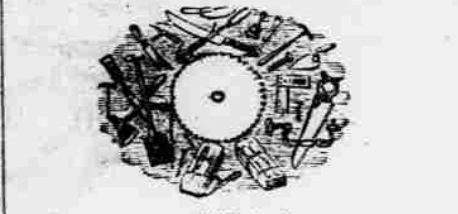
LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OR., Sept. 13, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: T. V. BARBER. D. S. No. 2122 before Register and Receiver, at La Grande, Union Co., Oregon, on October 20th, 1880 for the SE 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 5 N. R. 30 E.; and names the following as his witnesses, viz: J. E. Quinn, Jonathan James, F. L. James and William James, all of Milton, Oregon. HESSA W. DWISER, Register. Sept. 18-5w

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OR., Aug. 31, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: FERDINAND NEWLEN. D. S. No. 1825 before R. A. Steel, a Notary Public, at Weston, Oregon, on Oct. 11, 1880, for the NW 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 5 N. R. 32 E.; and names the following as his witnesses, viz: C. C. Foss, Aaron Miller, M. V. B. Wormington and James Long, all of Milton, Umatilla Co., Oregon. H. W. Dawson, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. E. JONES!



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ADVERTISEMENTS. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



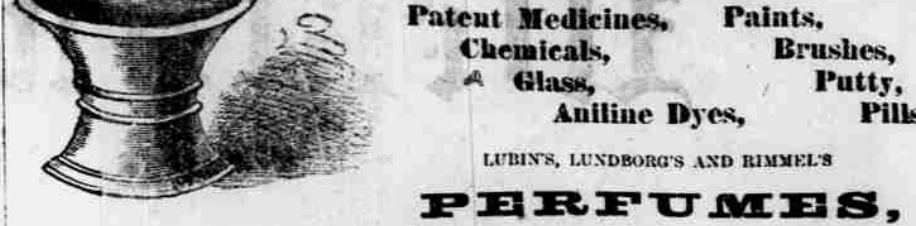
Though Shaking Like an Aspen Leaf With the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated specific, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Is a never-failing Cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Paralysis, and all such terrible effects as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Aversion to Society, Dimness of Vision, Noises in the Head, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death. DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. DR. MINTIE treats all Private Diseases successfully without mercury. CONSULTATION FREE. Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, \$3.00. Price of Vital Restorative, \$3.00 a bottle, or four times the quantity, \$10.00; sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., secure from observation, and in private name if desired, by A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney street, San Francisco, Cal.

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NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES KILGAN has this day made application to purchase under the act of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timberland in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," the NW 1/4 of Sec. 14, T. 3 N. R. 30 E. Final proof and purchase to be made at the expiration of sixty days' publication hereof, and within ninety days from date hereof. HENRY W. DWISER, Register.

T. E. BRAMEL, NOTARY PUBLIC, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER. LOCATED AT WELLS SPRINGS, UMATILLA CO., IN Dallas District. Parties desiring land located would do well to correspond with him, Pettysville P.O.

W. T. COOK, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE—At Drug Store, Centerville, Oregon. 7-17-80-t