

W.L. Bancroft

WESTON WEEKLY LEADER. G. P. M'CALL, Publisher. ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Weston Weekly Leader

VOL VII. WESTON, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, FEBRUARY 27, 1885. NO. 11

Advertising Rates. One Square (1 inch) first insertion... Each additional insertion... Two Squares, first insertion... Each additional insertion...

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. L. S. WOOD, Notary Public. WALKER & BUCY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. S. V. KNOX, Attorney at Law.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

HOPBITTERS CELEBRATED. By the use of Hopbitters the haggard, avaricious, the countenance and complexion of the aged are renewed.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, engineering, mechanics, inventions and patents.

PATENTS. Mann & Co. have the honor to announce that they have secured a patent for a new and improved system of printing.

CANVASSERS WANTED. FOR BY PACIFIC STATES MAP, CALIFORNIA STATE MAP, WORLD ATLAS.

Divine service at the First Baptist Church of Weston, Oregon, on the first and third Sundays in each month.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. A Purely Vegetable Compound, that acts directly upon the Liver, curing the most dangerous diseases.

THE BUYER'S GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 224 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, with over 3,000 illustrations.

FRIENDLY DISAPPOINTMENT. Stern disappointment you're my friend, Although you're hard to bear! I asked for joy, and in its stead You've brought me near despair.

MISS PIPER'S PUPIL. Miss Pandora Piper, teacher of music, who had hard work to keep soul and body together, but was not unhappy, because, as she said, she never left without a new honnet for Easter Sunday.

"pearao" instead of the "pyanner." At the door, however, he gave her a dreadful shock. "I wish, mum," he remarked, "to begin with tunes."

Meanwhile Miss Piper and Mr. Sliger peered through the telescope and saw the rings of Saturn, which Mr. Sliger supposed to be phenomenal and temporary, and which were explained by Miss Pandora to be fixtures, and then adjourned to an ice cream saloon of much elegance.

It was then that the landlady thought it her duty to call. She appeared in Miss Pandora Piper's apartment at the awful hour of ten o'clock at night, majestic in her crimping pins, and with a very serious countenance, but she was welcomed in with a smile by the little music teacher.

"No, Miss Piper you haven't," said Mrs. Grimm, with much emphasis. "But you could not expect me to call after such carrying on!"

"Your pupil, Mr. Sliger," sobbed Miss Piper faintly in tears. "Your pupil? Don't tell me!" said Mrs. Grimm. "Miss Pandora Piper, I shall be obliged to put up a bill for my second floor. 'You've got to go!'"

"It's a very laudable ambition, I'm sure," said Miss Piper. "I usually teach music, but of course I can undertake the English branches."

General Appropriations. The general appropriation bill came before the House at Tuesday night's session, on the Ways and Means Committee. Its provisions are as follows: Workshop and penitentiary, \$10,000; additions and repairs to the asylum, \$30,350; agricultural college, \$5,000; night watchman at the State capitol, \$1,800; expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$1,850; purchasing of Governors' portraits, \$1,750; books for the State library, \$2,500; payment of the State officers, \$20,800; land for the asylum, \$10,000; blind school, \$11,000; mute school, \$12,000; incidental expenses of the State department, \$18,000; conveying convicts to the penitentiary, \$13,000; conveying insane to the asylum, \$14,000; printing and binding, \$18,000; salaries of judicial officers, \$65,000; care and treatment of the insane, \$134,800; support of the penitentiary, \$303,000; orphan's home at Salem, \$3,000; expenses of the legislative assembly, \$35,000; orphan's home at Portland, \$3,000; arrest of fugitives, \$3,000; management of State lands, \$13,000; pilot commissioners, \$2,400; health officers, \$1,200; support of State papers, \$1,000; janitor and assistants, \$2,800; return of purchase money, \$2,750.

The following are deficiencies for which no provision has been made: Contingent expenses library and advertising, \$300; incidental expenses, \$636; pilot commissioners and clerk, \$1,000; rewards for mail robbers, \$800; expenses of blind school, \$1,559; expenses of insane, \$4,420; conveyance of convicts, \$4,800; pay to executive and administrative officers, \$3,300; pay to judicial officers, \$11,000; pay of California wireworks, \$7,000; heating apparatus for asylum, \$2,995; expenses of penitentiary, \$20,135; cells at penitentiary, \$16,844; water supply at asylum, \$3,150; expenses of mute school, \$2,879; pay of Captain Mullan, State agent at Washington, D. C., \$2,500; repairs and additions to capitol building, \$3,045; pay of agents selecting swamp lands, \$1,659; miscellaneous claims, \$2,857; back pay Gov. Chadwick, \$1,174.

Contract Labor East. There was a debate in the Senate of the United States last week on what may be called a phase of the Chinese question. It sprang up on the bill prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts made in foreign countries. The courts had for a long time refused to allow such contracts, for they were entered in places beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and under conditions which produced an unfair competition in the labor market here. But in the height of the war there was a scarcity of labor which it was very difficult to meet. The wage-workers had gone in immense masses to the front and there were not enough left behind to produce the articles needed, not only for the army, but the country at large. A bill was then passed to allow contracts for labor to be made abroad. Under it large numbers of men were imported for workshops and mines. But the practice is now continued, notwithstanding that there is no scarcity of labor; on the contrary, there are said to be 300,000 wage workers idle.

Laborers, especially from South-eastern Europe, where the pay is not much higher than it is in China, are being imported in large numbers. These people gladly bind themselves to work for long terms at fifty cents per day and less. The effect on Pennsylvania, especially, has been disastrous in the extreme. The laboring classes there have been reduced by this competition, in some cases, to a far more pinched condition than the corresponding classes in England, France or Germany. They are not able to clothe or feed themselves and their families out of what they get. The bill now before the Senate is intended to stop a practice which should have been brought to an end when the war closed. The report of the debate (transmitted by the telegraph) is necessarily brief and imperfect. But so far as it goes, it certainly is evident that neither the wisdom nor the statesmanship of the Senate has yet been brought out on the subject. John Sherman somewhat unexpectedly announced that he was in favor of the bill, though he declared that he opposed the Chinese Restriction bill. But then, it is Mr. Sherman's ox that is getting ground this time, and that makes, evidently, a considerable difference with him.

Recent decisions and orders by the Interior Department seriously interfere with the incomes of notaries public, and add to the burdens of the claimant under the land laws. As the laws are now interpreted the only affidavit or proof that can be taken before a notary public for use in the land office, are those pertaining to the application for a tract under the law for the sale of timber lands. Homestead, preemption, timber culture and other proofs taken before a notary are not good. All notaries and all others having business with the land office should take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Man in the Iron Mask is supposed to have been a commercial traveler. "Now," said Mrs. Grimm, "I will"

Contract Labor East. There was a debate in the Senate of the United States last week on what may be called a phase of the Chinese question. It sprang up on the bill prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts made in foreign countries. The courts had for a long time refused to allow such contracts, for they were entered in places beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and under conditions which produced an unfair competition in the labor market here. But in the height of the war there was a scarcity of labor which it was very difficult to meet. The wage-workers had gone in immense masses to the front and there were not enough left behind to produce the articles needed, not only for the army, but the country at large. A bill was then passed to allow contracts for labor to be made abroad. Under it large numbers of men were imported for workshops and mines. But the practice is now continued, notwithstanding that there is no scarcity of labor; on the contrary, there are said to be 300,000 wage workers idle.

Laborers, especially from South-eastern Europe, where the pay is not much higher than it is in China, are being imported in large numbers. These people gladly bind themselves to work for long terms at fifty cents per day and less. The effect on Pennsylvania, especially, has been disastrous in the extreme. The laboring classes there have been reduced by this competition, in some cases, to a far more pinched condition than the corresponding classes in England, France or Germany. They are not able to clothe or feed themselves and their families out of what they get. The bill now before the Senate is intended to stop a practice which should have been brought to an end when the war closed. The report of the debate (transmitted by the telegraph) is necessarily brief and imperfect. But so far as it goes, it certainly is evident that neither the wisdom nor the statesmanship of the Senate has yet been brought out on the subject. John Sherman somewhat unexpectedly announced that he was in favor of the bill, though he declared that he opposed the Chinese Restriction bill. But then, it is Mr. Sherman's ox that is getting ground this time, and that makes, evidently, a considerable difference with him.

Recent decisions and orders by the Interior Department seriously interfere with the incomes of notaries public, and add to the burdens of the claimant under the land laws. As the laws are now interpreted the only affidavit or proof that can be taken before a notary public for use in the land office, are those pertaining to the application for a tract under the law for the sale of timber lands. Homestead, preemption, timber culture and other proofs taken before a notary are not good. All notaries and all others having business with the land office should take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Man in the Iron Mask is supposed to have been a commercial traveler. "Now," said Mrs. Grimm, "I will"

The Man in the Iron Mask is supposed to have been a commercial traveler. "Now," said Mrs. Grimm, "I will"

The Man in the Iron Mask is supposed to have been a commercial traveler. "Now," said Mrs. Grimm, "I will"

N. Dusenbery & Co. Winter Stock for 1884-'85 now complete, COMPRISING A THOROUGH LINE OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS. New and Nobby Styles of Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Bed-Red Prices. Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Wall Paper, Crockery, Lamps, Lanterns, AND THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERIES in Eastern Oregon. All of which is offered at astonishingly Low Prices for Cash. BE SURE AND EXAMINE Our price list before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us by note or account will please take notice that we need money, and must have a complete settlement by November 20th, 1884. N. DUSENBERY & CO. October 14, 1884.

ADAMS MEAT MARKET. THOMAS CALVERT, Proprietor. Here is where you can get year money's worth in Beef, Pork, Mutton, and everything in the line of meats that the country produces. GOME AND BUY. Highest market price paid for fat cattle. MAIN ST. - - ADAMS. DELMONICO Restaurant! WATER ST. WESTON. This Restaurant is now open for the reception of guests. The table is always furnished with the best market affords. Board & Lodging can be secured at reasonable rates. The BED-ROOMS ARE NEW, NEAT AND CLEAN. Mrs. R. M. Powers, Lumber, Lumber, Lumber. W. H. BERKELEY. Wild Horse, Nine Miles from Weston. All Kinds of Lumber.

WESTON Flouring Mill. Proprietors: PROEBSTEL, C. B. PROEBSTEL. Manufacturers of FIRST-CLASS FLOUR, And keep constantly on hand all kinds of mill feed such as BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP BARLEY. Notice to the Public. All persons knowing themselves indebted either by note or book account, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as all old running accounts must be settled by April 1st, 1885, or the same will be duly collected by law. We also wish to give notice that the Weston Steam Flour Mill is for rent or sale. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. Proebstel Bros. H. O. MARSHALL, BRICK MASON. WESTON, OREGON. Is prepared to do any and all kinds of work in his line. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction Guaranteed. J. E. KIRKLAND, Notary Public. MILTON, OREGON. Land business of all kinds—filling, proving up, etc.—attended to with promptness and accuracy. Collecting Accounts a Specialty. J. J. SMITH, (Successor to Simpson). BARBER. Work done in the Latest and Best Style. 817. 8107—Next door to Dusenbery & Co.