

Polk County Observer.

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Monmouth, Oregon, April 28, 1888.

Republican Ticket

- Congressman. BINGER HERMAN. Supreme Judge. W. P. LORD. Presidential Electors. ROBT. MCLEAS. G. W. FULTON. WM. KAPUS.

Representing Attorney Third District. H. H. HEWITT. -FOR-

POLK COUNTY.

- State Senator. E. T. HATCH. Representative. F. S. POWELL. C. G. FISHER. County Judge. J. S. STOFFER. Sheriff. IRA S. SMITH. Clerk. C. G. COAD. Commissioners. R. F. McLEACH. G. W. MCBBEE. Assessor. G. W. CAMPBELL. Treasurer. WM. ELLIS. County Surveyor. FRANK BUTLER. School Superintendent. E. C. FENTLAND. Coroner. E. L. KETCHUM.

It will not be worth the while in any event to spend much time in discussing in detail questions of classification or of rates of duty. The broad subject of which Mills bills is merely a surface indication will not be decided upon any such details, little or big, but upon the issue of Protection to American industry as distinct from its antagonistic doctrine, by whatever name it goes—whether tariff revision revenue reform, or Free Trade—Protection to American industry, according to the American system of Henry Clay, Henry C. Carey and their school of political economists. That system demands duties on imported foreign goods sufficiently high to make sure of preventing damaging competition with our work people by the poverty stricken workmen of Europe; and it rests upon the other broad principle that all industries in the United States, agriculture, manufactures, mining, transportation and their auxiliary and dependent employments are so interlocked that they can not be separated, the prosperity of every one of them depending upon good living wages for all. That which goes furthest, which is most effective in securing good living wages for all workers, is the keystone of the American industrial arch. Such earnings can not exist if the products of the poverty wages of Europe are permitted to enter into competition here; and such competition must come in if the rates of duty on imported foreign goods are reduced to conform with the theories of revenue, the reformers who borrow their creed from European doctrinaires, where a wholly different classification of society prevails—theories that do not take into account the supremely important and controlling fact that our country is an industrial world in itself—with its own all-sufficient empire of resources, worked and developed by a people intelligent, prosperous and happy beyond any on earth. Their interests must not be put in jeopardy by any theorizing or any experimentation.

It must come to be understood by statesmen and private voters alike that, under present conditions, every act of Congress to regulate the rates of duties on imported foreign goods, wares and merchandise is a law to either protect and encourage American industrial interests and the wages of American working people, or a law to imperil them. We know what Protective duties do for their encouragement; for the other side we have only theory and doctrine, with the unhappy condition of the wage workers in the countries living under the dominion of Free Trade.

There are fourteen and a half million persons in England whose wages are less than \$2.50 per week, besides seven million paupers, or persons supported wholly or in part at public expense. Is this what boasted free trade accomplishes and is this a desirable policy for America to adopt?—The New Moon.

EOLA REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

A Successful Meeting—Increased Attendance—Political Issues Discussed. The Republican League of Eola met again on last Saturday with an increased attendance and several new names were added to the roll. After the transaction of its usual business it went into a general discussion of the political issues of the day. The fallacies of free trade were thoroughly ventilated, a tariff for revenging met a similar fate, as the older members of the league narrated how, that under a tariff for revenue only they split oak rails for 12 cts. per hundred, worked for 25 cts. per day, wore blue drilling until they were 24 and paid \$25 for the first suit of ready made clothes they bought; how farmers actually suffered for the necessities of life and the great depression of business that existed at that time. The lethargic condition of the third party during the prohibition campaign last fall was appropriately referred to, as was the complacency of St. John in turning up "all the way from Kansas" in this pivotal state between the old parties for this campaign, where he has not a shadow of a hope for present success.

The league will meet again at Eola on the 1st Saturday in May, at 3 o'clock p. m. All persons regardless of former political affiliation who oppose the "Southern Idea" or partisan tariff scheme, commonly known as the Mills bill, now pending before Congress, which provides for stripping the Northern producers of protection for their staple production and leaving them at the mercy of an extortionate tariff on what they are compelled to import, clothing at the same time the Southern planter and manufacturer with ample protection for their products and free trade on many of their imports, are cordially invited to attend.

MORRILL TAKES THE FLOOR.

The Free Trade President Placed in Telling Comparison.

Mr. Morrill took the floor for a speech on the President's tariff message, April 12th. Mr. Morrill contrasted the last annual message of Washington, commending the action of Congress for the development and encouragement of the manufacturing interests, with the message of President Cleveland, which he declared to be a passionate attack upon American industry. Free trade in wool, recommended by the President, would cut the jugular of every sheep in the country and make wool growing in Texas, a state with an area larger than that of Germany, France and Italy, as one of the lost arts.

The attempt to excite a financial panic because of an expected annual surplus of \$95,000,000, even if some natural distrust of present custodians were to be admitted, he said was by no means so serious as would be an expected deficiency of a like amount. If the surplus was a calamity, there was no other nation that would not gladly accept the infliction, and cry for some more.

Mr. Morrill in concluding his speech, said: "Our people are united by fraternal blood, confident of their independence now and for ever, fearless of any hostile aggression, and proud of their country that stretches from ocean to ocean, with more and better harbors than are found in all Europe, and more miles of railroad than all the world besides.

Producing more coal, iron, copper, wheat, corn, cattle, hogs and gold and silver than any other nation, shall we confess our incompetence to handle and protect these vast resources created by American labor, and leave them to be captured as the lawful booty of the older and more adroit European statesmen? Having resolutely refused to copy foreign constitutional theories, shall we at last accept an economical theory imported by the Cobden Club, and dismiss all the traditions of an American policy of growth and development regardless of the fortunes of over 40,000,000 of our own citizens; by the abandonment of all hopes of reaching that 'manifest destiny' of standing foremost among nations, once so dear to the hearts of our forefathers?"

There is every reason why the third party prohibitionists should oppose the Democratic party, and none whatever, founded in reason or justice, why they should oppose the republican party. Yet they are helping the democrats who do not hold an opinion with them, except as to the one purpose of defeating the republicans. The consistency of such a position ought to discredit and disgrace any party.

Such things ought not so to be. It seems as though the political "smut machines" at the capital city are grinding. It is said, we should "let up holy hands without wrath and doubting." It is proper to criticize sincerely and candidly the weakness of aspirants, but the criticism ought

to be true and of sufficient importance to escape contempt. There certainly ought to be a new law turned in regard to publishing personal abuse of the political workers of that city.

If men were entirely unselfish; if nations were not self-willed; if ambition and wars were banished from our world; if, in short, the millennium had come already, "free trade" in its largest sense might be practicable. But so long as human nature is as bitter and prejudiced as it now is, and so long as the world is divided out into so many small, struggling, selfish, ambitious and grasping nations, only a modified form of "free trade," and in a limited way, can be maintained. Just so long as nations must maintain themselves on a war-footing, they must discriminate in favor of their products, and get great revenues out of taxes upon imports, or exports, or both.

There is a splendid good feeling among the republicans to unite harmoniously on their ticket, notwithstanding the Third party and their cousins, the democrats, to have it otherwise.

A Record of Failure.

The six definite enterprises which constitute the whole book of Mr. Cleveland's policy, so far as his Administration has been a distinctive policy, are these:

The reform of the civil service on the so-called non-partisan or Mugwump plan;

The suspension of silver coinage in order to avert a predicted financial panic;

The negotiation of an extradition treaty with Great Britain.

The settlement of the fishery troubles by the negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain;

The reduction of the surplus by means of an extensive reduction of customs duties, retaining the internal revenue taxes;

The Pan-Electric suit to annul the Bell telephone patents.

In every one of these six cases the result of the undertaking can be recorded in a single word:

The Administration's civil service reform policy.—Abandonment.

The Administration's demand for the suspension of silver coinage.—Relinquishment.

The Administration's extradition treaty.—Collapse.

The Administration's fishery negotiations.—Surrender.

The Administration's surplus reduction plan.—Reputation.

The Administration's Pan-Electric suit.—Disgrace.—New York Sun.

The Yaquina Route.

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Willamette river line of steamers. The Wm. M. Hoag, the N. S. Bixley, the Three Sisters are in service for both passenger and freight traffic between Corvallis and Portland and intermediate points, leaving company's wharf, Corvallis, and Messrs. Holman & Co's wharf, 230 and 202 Front street, Portland, three times each week as follows:

NORTH BOUND. Leave Corvallis Mon, Wed, and Fri. 10:00 a.m. Bay's Ldg Tue, Thu and Sat. 9:30 a.m. Eugene " " " " 9:40 a.m. Arrive Portland " " " " 3:30 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND. Leave Portland Mon, Wed and Fri 8:00 a.m. Eugene " " " " 2:05 p.m. Bay's Ldg " " " " 2:15 p.m. Arrive Corvallis Tue, Thu " Sat 4:25 p.m. Basis make close connection at Albany with trains of the Oregon Pacific railroad.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS—EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leave Yaquina 9:30 a.m. Corvallis 10:35 a.m. Arr Albany 11:15 a.m. Leave Albany 1:00 p.m. Corvallis 1:47 p.m. Arr Yaquina 5:20 p.m.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis. The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Company's line of steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

SAILING DATES—FROM YAQUINA.

Willamette Valley Sunday, April 29th. Williams Valley Thursday, May 10th. Willamette Valley Monday " 21st. Willamette Valley Thursday " 31st.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Willamette Valley Saturday, May 8. Willamette Valley Thursday, " 10. Willamette Valley Saturday, " 26.

This company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before sailing.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information apply to C. C. HOGUE, Acting general freight and passenger agent Oregon Pacific Railroad Co., Corvallis, Or.

G. H. HANWELL, General freight and passenger agent Oregon Development Co., 204 Mont street, San Francisco.

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