

Democratic Ticket.

For President:

GROVER CLEVELAND, Of New York.

Vice-President:

ALLEN G. THURMAN, Of Ohio.

Presidential Electors:

W. H. EFFINGER, of Malmoham. W. R. BILYEU, of Linn. E. R. SKIPWORTH, of Umatilla.

The senate has finally confirmed the nomination of Melville Fuller as chief justice.

The great American inventor, Edison, has sold the patents on his phonograph to Jesse Lippincott, of New York, for \$1,000,000.

The Mills bill has passed the House by a vote of 162 to 149. But few changes have been made in it. It is not at all probable that it will pass the senate.

A tariff of 8 per cent was sufficient in Washington's day, when the country was weaker, poorer, and had a smaller population than the city of New York now has. Henry Clay, the author of the protective system, thought 33 per cent so great that it was only justified by the fact that many industries were in their infancy, and that the tax would only be necessary for a few years. The present tariff is higher than the Morrill tariff levied during the war. The democrats want to reduce it to 40 per cent. If 33 per cent was protection then, how can 40 per cent be "free trade" now?

The river and harbor bill has passed the senate. It now goes to the President. If the bill is clean and honest, just what it claims to be, it will be promptly approved. But if it is full of jobs and steals, no fear of the wrath of the bootlickers, or republican misrepresentation, or any other consideration, will prevent "old Break of Day" from doing his duty to the people by giving it a veto. And its faults will be pointed out so clearly that not even the republican senate will be able to pass it over the veto. It is to be hoped, however, that the measure will bear investigation.

The Canyon City News comes out in its true colors this week and denounces the Mills bill as the cause of the low prices on wool in Oregon. This is demagoguery of the worst sort. From the first there has been no real hope for the passage of the Mills bill by the senate, which is republican and openly opposed to tariff reduction. If the mere discussion, by one branch of congress, of the advisability of putting wool on the free list is the cause of such a depression in the price of wool, why does it not affect copper, salt, lumber, tin-plate, and other articles also on the proposed free list? And why does wool continue to sell at 40 to 55 cents in Philadelphia? The tariff has no more to do with the price of wool than it has with the price of labor.

We call the attention of our readers to two communications in another column, one on "The Farmer and the Tariff," by a farmer in Harney valley, and the other on "The Laborer and the Tariff," by a workingman in Northern Grant. It will be money in the pockets of our farmers and workingmen if they will study this tariff question thoroughly between now and election day. That there is a blight upon the farming and laboring interests of the country is evident. There are seven million farmers in the United States, and there are also one thousand men in the country who are richer than all the farmers together. Something wrong somewhere! In India there are 311 persons to the square mile; all the wealth of the country in the hands of the few; workers plentiful and wages therefore low; the privileged classes—princes, priests, nobles and others—"too proud" to work—innumerable; a large and costly standing army; transportation facilities few and poor; all the farm work is done by hand, at 6 cents per day; the soil has been in use for thousands of years; yet the Indian farmer is able to compete successfully with the American farmer in the world's market. In the United States, there are but 13 persons to the square mile; labor being scarcer is higher priced than in India; the standing army so small as to be merely a large police force; transportation facilities the best in the world; farm work chiefly done by labor-saving machinery; farm labor in the principle agricultural states of the East is plentiful at \$10 per month—33 cents per day; in the West, where labor is much scarcer, it is of course higher priced. Now is the high tariff a help or a hindrance to the American farmer and laborer? If an excessive tariff causes high wages, why do workmen receive less in the more densely populated Eastern states than in the thinly populated West? Whatever else may prosper under a high tar-

iff farming does not. Every year it is losing ground and becoming more and more involved in debt. Is it not time to call a halt? Look to it, farmers and laborers, for your daily bread is involved.

WATERS says in the last issue of his little Itemizer: "With this issue commences Vol. IV of the Items; it has ever stood firm for the rights of the settlers." Then on another page of the same issue he acknowledges that he went to Salem and entered into a written agreement with the swamp land men to sell out to them his knowledge that "thousands of acres of land lying east of Silves river" was high sage brush land instead of swamp. He then proceeds to say "We begin this volume with the consciousness of having done right in the past, and with the assurance that continued prosperity will attend us."

Although the Chinese question and the struggle between organized capital and organized labor are attracting serious attention and discussion, the real issue of the campaign of 1888 is the tariff: Shall it be reduced or increased? That a re-adjustment of our revenue taxes was a necessity, both parties decided in 1884. The platforms of that year each promised to reduce the surplus by revising the tariff. Each party recognized the fact of a surplus in the treasury and that a reduction of revenue taxes was necessary. But while seemingly agreed on this point, the parties in reality differed widely. On one platform, Cleveland the reductionist was nominated. On the other, stood Blaine the protectionist.

Cleveland was elected, and each session of congress saw a protracted struggle between democrats and republicans over this tariff question. They have been utterly unable to agree as to how the needful reduction is to be made, and now appeal to the people. The platforms of 1888 have been constructed, and the issue clearly defined. Neither party advocates anything like free trade. The policy of the democracy is expressed in the Mills bill, which provides for a slight reduction on all articles in common and indispensable use among the people. An average tariff of 40 or 50 per cent will remain, sufficient for both revenue and protection, and higher than any tariff in the history of the country before 1867. This measure, has the full endorsement of the President and his cabinet, the house of representatives assembled, many of the leading republican papers, nearly all of the labor organs and the majority of the agricultural and religious journals.

The republican policy is to increase the tariff on everything produced in this country. This is equivalent to forbidding all commercial intercourse with foreign nations. Every year our farmers raise more grain, vegetables, fruit, etc., than is needed at home; yet if they refuse to buy how can they expect to sell in foreign markets? "Exchange is no robbery." We have already pursued the high tariff policy too long. It was our exorbitant tariff that drove England to try the experiment of extensive wheat growing in her East Indian possessions. It has also closed some of our best foreign markets to other of our commodities, such as hogs, etc. Because of this "dog-in-the-manger" policy of ours, the United States is commonly represented in foreign comic papers as a hog.

This is the republican policy toward the necessities of life. To stop the accumulation of a surplus, the republicans want to cut off the internal taxes. They even go so far as to insert this plank in their platform: "We favor the entire repeal of the internal revenue taxes rather than surrender any part of our protective system." The republicans themselves interpret this plank in two ways. Some claim that is a prohibition movement, as free whisky means whisky so cheap that it will not pay to run saloons, and with the saloon power once broken in the land prohibition will be easier to accomplish. Others explain that the idea is for the government to remit these taxes to the states. Tobacco is grown in the southern states, and the majority of the whisky is made in but 4 of the 38 states. However it is interpreted, the result will be the same—to render whisky exceedingly cheap and do away with the high license system.

The internal revenues amount to about one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. Last year the government collected fifty-five millions more than was needed. This year, after spending more than ever before on pensions, internal improvements, etc., the revenues for twelve months were ninety-seven millions more than congress could find use for. Increasing at this rate, the "entire repeal" of internal revenues will be a necessity if the reduction is to be made in that way. The question is to be decided by the people at the polls.

Two belligerent French politicians, Boulanger and Floquet, fought a duel lately in which the former was dangerously wounded.

The Portland World and East Portland Packet have been consolidated.

The naval appropriation bill has passed the senate.

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF.

Ep. HERALD: The protection party is up in arms to protect the band of infernal "infant industries" that are sucking the life blood out of the producing and consuming classes of our country. Every farmer ought to know that the price of his cereals is regulated in the London market, where he is compelled to compete with the cheapest labor of the world—labor that costs but 6 cents a day, 26 cents a week.

Think of it, ye grangers! The distance between the farmers wheat field in Oregon and California and the field of the farmer in India or Russia does not do away with the fact of actual competition between them. The broad sheets of water separating the American farmer and the East Indian ryot no more abolishes competition between them than would a wire fence.

This distance, with high tariff over the doorway of our commerce, only increases the burden of carriage on the American farmer's grain. Every year our farmers, after supplying our home market, have millions of bushels of wheat to send abroad for sale in other countries.

Yet when he arrives in the world's market, he come face to face with his Indian fellow farmer, and when the expense of transportation in vessels built in foreign parts is deducted, the East Indian has realized a better profit on his grain than has our professedly protected farmer.

When the cargo is sold and the ship arranges to re-sail for Portland she is laid with sand or stone as ballast. She cannot take in the commodities and products of other countries in exchange for those of our country, because that infernal high tariff stares the merchant in the face. Consequently, the ship owner is compelled to charge higher freight, and in spite of wind and weather the American farmer foots the bill of expenses, which is invariably taken from the value of his grain.

Still some men will howl themselves hoarse to perpetuate the republican party, the policy of which is to rob the American farmer and to force him into a dishonorable and degrading competition with the six-cent labor of India. FARMER. Saddle Buttes, July 20, 1888.

The Laborer and the Tariff.

ED. HERALD: I will in my poor way try and write a few words on the tariff question, as I am a poor man and a laborer. I will give my idea as to which would be most beneficial to the wage workers of our country, tariff reform, or high tariff with cheap whisky. In the first place, it is human nature to make all we can in the shortest time possible with the capital invested. If we have enough money we will create a monopoly—will buy shares in a manufacturing or railroad company. Then we would call for a high tariff, and employ Chinese labor. And said Chinese would send the greater part of their earnings back to China. That is the way with the high tariff.

Now fellow citizens and brother workmen, which will benefit us the most: to have to give less for what we eat and wear, work with, eat with, sleep on and under, or to have cheap tobacco and whisky?

My opinion is that everything we are compelled to have should be as cheap as possible, and luxuries—all that we are not compelled to have for plain comfortable living—should be taxed to keep up the government. Then we would be a prosperous and contented people.

Take for instance a company formed for building a manufactory; they organize with a capital of \$100,000; in about 5 years all of the stock holders are millionaires; yet they cry out that they can not pay more than wages enough for their laborers to barely live on.

Then talk about a reduction of tariff cutting wages! As Henry Waterson said in his speech in New York the other day, wages are controlled by supply and demand the same as other commodities. Now, shall we who are laboring men vote for the man that favors us with a reduction on the necessities of life? or for the man that wants us to pay high prices for all we are compelled to have and comparatively nothing for whisky?—and who also thinks that a Chinaman is as good as anybody and should enjoy all the privileges of an American citizen! What do you say?

I saw our crazy, educated, leading republican, and he said that he would not support the national ticket if it was not for the tariff as both of the democratic candidates are without a blemish.

I saw an announcement of the two national tickets that is so good that I will copy it for your readers. Democratic: For President, Grover Cleveland; Vice-President, Allen G. Thurman. Republican: For President, the grandson of his grandfather; Vice-President, \$ \$ \$ . More anon. LABORER. Hamilton, July 22d, 1888.

The fact that since 1860 the number of sheep in the United States has doubled, is pointed out by the protectionists as the work of the tariff. But the number of mules has doubled also. What is the tariff on mule hair? Eggs are on the free list, and millions of eggs are imported yearly, but the number of hens has more than doubled.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The vote for Ben Harrison in the republican convention has forever dissipated the Chinese bugaboo in American politics. The California brawlers declared they could not accept Sherman or Allison on account of their pro-Chinese record. But they finally accepted Gen. Harrison, whose record on the treaty excluding Chinese was as pronounced as that of Hawley of Connecticut. Harrison is alleged to have even voted for the naturalization of the Chinese. Now, most people in the Eastern and Middle states rather admire Gen. Harrison for his courage in standing up for what he deemed to be right, and in behalf of poor and defenseless foreigners. We are gratified that the representatives of the Pacific states have acknowledged the absurdity of their efforts to prejudice the Pacific slope against certain senators. They give what in law is called a cognovit of the weakness of their previous position.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin, (Rep.)

Of course no fault can be found with the exhibitions of gratitude per se, but we call our republican friends' attention to the fact that such exhibitions on the part of the Chinese are well calculated to arouse the animosity and ire of honest workmen, who bitterly resent the competition of Chinese cheap labor, and who will be disposed, as they observe the jollifying of the mild-eyed Celestials, to vote against the object of their good feeling. Already instances have occurred in Butte City and in Bismark where two Chinamen, testifying to their loyalty to Nonimce Harrison, have been "called down" as they say in those localities, in a way that carries with it a very significant warning. We urge upon our republican friends that they need not be afraid to jump upon the Chinese contingent roughshod, if necessary, to restrain their injudicious impetuosity, for the Chinese have no votes. We rather fancy that our friends will wish they had, in California at least, before the campaign is over.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

Harrison is put forward as a representative of the principle of "protection." But whom is it he proposes to protect? The capitalist, not the wage earner! His zeal for protection ends at the rich man's door—it does not include the poor man's cabin.—Syracuse, N. Y., Courier, (Dem.)

Not a stain rests upon the three years and four months' administration of Grover Cleveland. No charge of corruption has been made, nor could such a charge be made and sustained for a moment. It has never been burdened with the infamy of "carpet bag rule," or "Credit Mobilier" fraud, or "Black Friday" scandal, or a "salary grab" steal, or "whisky fraud," or a "DeGolyer pavement swindle," or a "Frederick's bank swindle," or a "District of Columbia ring," or "government printing frauds," or "Indian ring," or "Pacific Mail swindle," or "postal fraud," or "public building frauds," or "the public credit loaned to corporations," or "government land swindles," or "navy frauds," or "Sanborn fraud," or a "San Domingo job." No crime like any of these has been charged against the present administration. It stands as much above its immediate predecessors as the past 20 years as honesty is above dishonesty.—Cleveland, Ohio, Plaindealer, (Dem.)

It [the republican platform] is a disappointment. It is, however, large enough to hold all but Chinamen. In some parts it is so manifestly unfair and tricky that it is almost an insult to the intelligence of the voters of the country. The plank favoring silver is right, but when it goes on to "condemn the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver," it is absurd. Silver was demonetized by a republican congress and since it was demonetized every republican administration has been hostile to it. These are facts, known to every intelligent man.—Colorado Springs, Col., Gazette, (Rep.)

That free whisky plank in the Chicago platform is a piece of unsound timber, and is already causing serious trouble. Democrats and prohibitionists hold it up to public reprobation, and coming from a party of professedly high moral ideas, it is an awkward saying to get away with. An effort was made by several delegates in the convention to have it annulled, but the rage for protection so possessed the minds of the excited politicians that they would give no heed to discreet counsel.

"We favor the ENTIRE REPEAL of the INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES," says the platform, "rather than the surrender of ANY PART of our protective system." Free whisky and taxed necessities, as a number of our exchanges are putting it. It is a new departure; it is not republican doctrine, and will cause a terrible strain from now till the election.—Capital Journal, (Rep.)

The great bugaboo tariff, that is so prominently brought before the people, is not near so much importance as the financial question. What would it matter if flour were worth only \$1 per barrel, if the money were all locked up and the hungry man could not get it, how could he get the flour? This is almost the case with the country now.—Sun City, Union, Kansas, (Rep.)

Senator Stewart informs me that he does not expect or desire senate bill No. 1888, amending the mining laws, to pass at this session of congress. He invites correspondence with the view of making the bill perfect before its passage. Copies of the bill can be obtained from senators and representatives. As it passed the senate, the date of re-locating mines was changed from January 2 to August 1. The proposed law allows an individual to make only one location on a vein of 20 acres of placer, and prevents a person from re-locating a mine who has once abandoned it.

There is no other measure before congress affecting mining interests that has any prospect of becoming a law during the Fifth congress. HENRY N. COPP.

—A fresh supply of Canned Fruits at P. F. Stenger's.

—Diamond Dyes for sale at W. E. Grace's drug store.

LAND NEWS.

Final Proof on Various Classes of Entries.—Who May Make It. Of course, the person who initiates an entry for public land under whatever law or method of disposal it may be, is the person having the primary right and being legally required to make final proof, where such step is necessary to perfect title under the provision of the law.

The question as to who may make such proof in the event of the death of the entryman is one of general interest and no little importance, and respecting which the public at large has very little knowledge.

THE PRE-EMPTION LAWS are the oldest of the so-called "Settlement Laws," and stand first in order. A claim having been initiated by settlement and in due time by filing of declaratory statement, may be perfected upon the death of the settler by the heirs for their benefit. That is, if the heirs have reached the age of 21 years, they may either collectively or by one of their number, acting for all, submit the necessary proofs and make payment for the land, whereupon the patent will issue to "The heirs" of the deceased entryman. If none of the heirs have attained their majority the final proof and payment may be made for the benefit of the heirs by a guardian duly appointed.

The widow, as a general rule, is not entitled to perfect the claim of her deceased husband in her own right, but in states where by law she is one of the heirs, she is entitled to all rights and benefits accruing to other heirs.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW, next in order, awards the land embraced in the claim of a deceased entryman, first to the widow. If there be no widow, the right and fee inure to the benefit of such "infant child or children" as may survive the death of the parents. In such case the land may be sold for the benefit of the child or children, or title may be perfected for their benefit, in the usual manner, by duly appointed guardian. There being no widow or "infant child" the right descends to the heirs or devisee of the deceased entryman and the proof may be made by any one of them for the benefit of all, and patent will issue to "The heirs." Where patent is to be issued for the benefit of "infant child or children," the full name of each and every child must appear therein.

INSANE PERSONS. Where entries or claims have been duly initiated under the homestead and pre-emption laws by persons who have subsequently become insane, the same may be at once perfected by any person duly authorized to act for the entryman during his disability, it being necessary to show in the final proof only that the requirements of law were fully complied with by the entryman, up to the time of becoming insane, and that the insanity exists.

THE TIMBER CULTURE LAW. While the timber culture law does require actual residence upon the land entered, yet by reason of the cultivation, etc., required, an entry made by its authority may fairly be considered a "settlement claim." Proof upon an entry of this class can be made by or for the benefit of the heirs only.

THE DESERT LAND LAW, operative only in the states of California, Oregon and Nevada, and the territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Dakota. The final proof and payment may be made by or for the benefit of the heirs, or by a duly appointed administrator.

THE MINING LAWS. is applicable only to the states of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and Washington territory, requires proof precedent to entry. This must as any one can see, be made by the party applying to make the entry. Exceptions to the rule are made, however, and where an applicant who has initiated a claim, and commenced the publication required, dies before the expiration of the prescribed period of publication, the entry may be perfected by an administrator for the benefit of the heirs.

The proofs required under the laws relating to mineral entries may be made by any party in interest, or the duly authorized agent of such party. Senator Stewart informs me that he does not expect or desire senate bill No. 1888, amending the mining laws, to pass at this session of congress. He invites correspondence with the view of making the bill perfect before its passage. Copies of the bill can be obtained from senators and representatives. As it passed the senate, the date of re-locating mines was changed from January 2 to August 1. The proposed law allows an individual to make only one location on a vein of 20 acres of placer, and prevents a person from re-locating a mine who has once abandoned it.

There is no other measure before congress affecting mining interests that has any prospect of becoming a law during the Fifth congress. HENRY N. COPP.

—A fresh supply of Canned Fruits at P. F. Stenger's.

—Diamond Dyes for sale at W. E. Grace's drug store.

FOR BARGAINS GO TO N. Brown, The Leading Merchant of Grant County, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, THE CELEBRATED SULTANA RAZORS AND "X L" CUTLERY, WINES AND CIGARS; AND A THOUSAND OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. CHEAPEST HOUSE in Eastern Oregon FOR CASH.

BURNS GROCERY STORE. J. E. MCKINNON PROPRIETOR. —KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND— A Full Assortment of Groceries of all Kinds! GUARANTEED TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY! CANNED GOODS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TOBACCO A SPECIALTY. EGGS, AND A LIMITED AMOUNT OF BUTTER TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS. GOODS SOLD FOR CASH, AND AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION. Give me a call and convince yourselves. J. E. MCKINNON. LAKEVIEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TOWN OF LAKEVIEW Lake Co., Oregon. AS IT IS VOICED BY ITS LOCAL NEWSPAPER & THE HERALD. BUSINESS MEN abroad see that LAKEVIEW, Lake Co., Or., contains: 1 newspaper; 2 hotels; 1 grocer; 2 saloons; 1 brewery; 1 undertaker; 2 laundries; 2 furniture stores; 1 shoe shop; 1 meat market; 2 lawyers; 2 physicians; 1 surveyor; 1 land agent; 1 dentist; 1 druggist; 1 jeweler; 1 blacksmith; 2 harness shops; 1 livery stable; 1 bakery; 3 general merchandise stores; 1 hat house; 1 milliner shop; 1 real estate agent; 1 saw-mill. Also, 2 Masonic lodges; 1 Good Templar lodge; 3 O. O. F. lodges; 1 United Working Men's lodge.

General Blacksmith & Wagon Maker. H. R. SCHLAGEL LAKEVIEW, OREGON. Prepared to do all Kinds of Work in the Blacksmith line. Horse Shoeing at \$2.50 per head. —BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.—

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER. C. C. MALTBY LAKEVIEW, OR. —RIDING MATERIAL A SPECIALTY— Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Latigos, Whips, Cinchas, Chapercos. None but the Best of California Leather used. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 1-ly

FINE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS. The Finest to be Found in the Lower Market. F. P. LANE LAKEVIEW, OREGON. Two First-Class Billiard Tables.

THE HOPKINS HOUSE. M. D. HOPKINS, PROPRIETOR. EVERYTHING NEW AND FIRST-CLASS. This Hotel is new (House, Rooms, and Furniture) and offers courteous service to every Guest. A Fine Bar IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.

Attention Farmers. WILLOW BRANCH FLOURING MILL, 25 MILES SOUTH OF LAKEVIEW. A. SNIDER LAKEVIEW, OREGON. PAYS HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR GRAIN. This Mill is in fine condition for turning out Superior Work. Is in charge of a First-class Miller. WE GUARANTEE OUR FLOUR. The Highest Prices will be paid for Wheat. Highest Rates will be paid in exchange for OATS, WHEAT, AND BARLEY. CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. H. SCHMINCK LAKEVIEW, OREGON. —MANUFACTURER OF TINWARE— Farmers need not incur the expense and delay of sending off for Agricultural Implements, as this House keeps a full stock at Fair Prices. Citizens will find here as complete a line of Hardware and Crockery as in any other establishment in this section of country. TINWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER. CALL AND SEE GOODS.