

DOES PROTECTION PAY?

The following article was written by a former Lin county boy, but who now lives in Michigan. He keeps his head very level, notwithstanding his idiosyncrasies in leaving so fine a country as Oregon to go to live in Michigan:

Editors Owosso Press:

Of late we are favored by protection papers with such squibs as the following:

"With wool bringing from five to eight cents per pound more than last year, the farmers should be convinced that the protective policy favors their interests."

Does that prove it? Simply because wool is five cents higher than last year it convinces an ordinary protective tariff man that the whole protective tariff system is right and favors the farmer's interests! This is the kind of logic that has fastened this iniquitous system upon this country. Taking it for granted for the sake of argument that it did make the price of wool higher, would it not follow as a logical sequence that the price of the 4,000 other protected articles which the farmer is compelled to buy is made higher for the same reason? The ordinary farmer, therefore, who has, say 50 head of sheep and receives 300 lbs of wool, according to this logic, receives \$15 more for his wool than he would if the law did not thus favor him. For this privilege he must pay an advanced price on the sugar, which has recently been advanced about 6 cents a pound, on rice, salt, iron, dry goods, which would doubtless be not less than from \$50 to \$75 a year. Indeed the most eminent statisticians place the sum paid by an ordinary farmer, with a family of three children, at \$158 per year, paid by him by way of protective tariff taxes. Just what proportion of this tax goes into the U S treasury it may be difficult to ascertain, but if we conceive that one half goes there while the other half goes towards assisting the manufacturing interest, we find that the amount paid out by the average farmer on account of the protective tariff is four times as much as that received by him. If that is true then where does the benefit to the farmer come in? Paying out from \$60 to \$75 to get \$15 is not a very profitable transaction to any one unless it be a protective tariff man.

Conceding then that the tariff increases the price of wool, the small farmer only decreases the amount of which he is being robbed by the amount of the increase in the price of wool. That is all he gains by it. It would be far better for him to stop the whole system of robbery than to undertake any such fire fighting system as that. Because he asks more than the real value of the article, as regulated by the law of supply and demand, the manufacturers can refuse to buy, and thus reduce the price whenever they choose. They are generous enough to allow the farmer this small increase, when under the same system they are able to make the farmer pay it all back again upon the woolen goods he is compelled to buy.

This may be seen by the following table showing the difference in the tariff on wool and woolen goods for the periods named, taken from the report of the Chief of Bureau statistics:

	Per cent.	Per cent.
1876, duty on wool,	49.49,	woolens, 72.44
1880 " " "	50.03,	" 75.90
1883 " " "	37.38,	" 68.49
1886 " " "	37.16,	" 67.29

The above shows that if there is any advantage in protection the farmer who sells the wool receives but little over half the amount that the manufacturer does and is compelled to pay the latter for manufacturing the wool raised by himself. That is, in 1886 he sold the wool at an advance of 37.16 per cent, and bought it back again in the form of woolen goods at an increased price to him of 67.29 per cent.

If the farmer desires any clearer proof of this system of legal robbery, then I do not know where he would get it.

Much has been said about the prices of wool last year being low on account of threatened tariff legislation. Is it for that reason that Mr Carnegie reduced the wages of his 5,000 workmen, a few days ago, 25 per cent? Can the condition of the starving coal miners in Illinois be attributed to the same cause? Did that cause potatoes to sell at 15 cents a bushel last spring?

The frantic efforts of protectionists to secure the vote of the farmers in order to keep the shackles of slavery upon the masses of the people of this country should not succeed. Let them investigate these questions for themselves, and they will find that truth is on the side of freedom, and that "Protection" is a disguised system of legalized slavery under which the working people of this country are being robbed for the benefit of a few corporations, made up of persons who have no sympathy for the oppressed.

Owosso, July 27th, 1889.

A gentleman who had suffered great annoyance and pain from barbers itch, and who had been treated by the best physician, without relief, says that two bottles of Datar's Specific cured him and left his face perfectly smooth, without a scar. It never fails in skin diseases. Sold by Foshay & Mason.

Wrigg's Myrrh tooth soap comes off conquer every time you have "a brush" with it. Death to tartar and decay. Sold by Foshay & Mason.

Mr Gladstone has written a letter to the leader of a Bible class in Manchester on how to study the Bible. He recommends the use of the table of lessons appointed by the church, and especially urges two things: "Christianity in Christ and nearness to Him and to His image is the end of all your efforts. Give precedence, therefore, to the gospels. Remember that in the Scriptures the purposes are, one, to feed the people of God in green pastures, the other to afford proof of doctrine. This last is good and desirable work, but not for us all."

A bushel of good milling wheat in Kansas, says the Solomon Valley Democrat, will buy five pounds of granulated sugar. The farmers of that state who voted last fall for high tariff are to be congratulated on the cheap sugar and excellent home market for wheat which that same tariff affords them. No doubt when they give a bushel of wheat for their little five pound package of sugar they realize as they contemplate what a great blessing it affords to the farmer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Equalization will attend at the office of the County Clerk, in Albany, Lin county, Oregon, on Monday, the 30th day of September, 1889, and publicly examine the assessment rolls and correct all errors in valuation, description or qualities of lands, lots or other property.

Z. B. MOSS, Assessor.

DR. G. A. WHITNEY, Physician and Surgeon.

Graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College New York City.

Diseases of women a specialty.

220 1/2 E. Freeman's Brick, Albany, Or.

FOR SALE. Four yoke and a half of good work Oxen, together with yokes and chains; one well broken colt, and will be sold at a bargain for cash being a part of the estate of John Robinson, deceased. Apply to John W. Pugh, Administrator of the Estate at Shedd, Oregon.

SAND, AC.—Persons desiring sand, loam or gravel from the premises of F. L. Such in Benton county, can procure tickets for the same at my office, Crawford's Block, Albany, Oregon.

CHAS. H. WELLSINGTON.



A reliable U. S. Standard 3-ton scale, only \$37. Delivered at your nearest railroad station free of freight on thirty days trial. Larger scales at proportionately low prices. Warranted five years.

Address:

F. C. HOFFMAN,

Albany, Oregon

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Wallace, Thompson & Co., wherein T. L. Wallace, W. S. Thompson & E. L. Forest, of the city of Albany, Lin county, Oregon, were general partners, is this 7th day of August, A. D. 1889, dissolved by mutual consent, T. L. Wallace, retiring. The business will be conducted at the same place by W. S. Thompson and E. L. Forest, under the firm name, LaForest & Thompson, who will assume all liabilities and collect all accounts due the firm.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1889.

T. L. WALLACE,

W. S. THOMPSON,

E. LAFOREST.

OLD IRON.—Fifty tons of old iron castings, in any quantity, wanted immediately at the Albany Iron Works.

J. J. DORRIS,

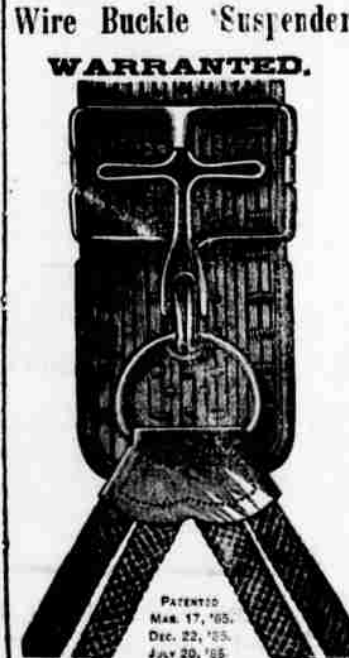
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Wire Buckle Suspender

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Fine line of light weight underwear—balbriggan and woolen; hosiery, shirts, neckwear, fine wire suspenders, guaranteed for two years, all the latest novelties.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large line in this department of the best in the market.

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Staple and Fashionable Lines, among others a fine stock of the John B. Stetson hats.

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General merchandise of all kinds call on me. Particular bargains in a cam, of shoes.

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ETC. ETC., ET

HAWKINS & FARRELL

At Cost At Cost

TO MAKE ROOM FOR MY LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS I WILL SELL MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AT COST. THIS WILL BE A CLOSING OUT SALE, AND THEY MUST GO. COME EARLY AND GET

Real Bargains.

AT THE SAME TIME DO NOT FORGET THAT I HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

Notions, Furnishing Goods, etc,

WOULD ESPECIALLY CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING LINES:

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Silk, Table Linen, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, etc

ALL AT LOWEST CASH PRICE.

RESPECTFULLY,

W. F. READ,

The Leading Cash Dry Goods Store.

MATTHEWS & WASHBURN,

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Paints, Oils, Stationary, Etc., And Prompt attention

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