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WANTED INFORMATION REGARDING Farm or Business
for sale. For particulars about location. Wish to hear from owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address, L. DARTSHIRE, Box 9999, Rochester, N. Y.

List your land or property with the Deschutes Valley Land & Investment Company.

FOR SALE—Good team of work horses, harness and wagon. Team is tired and rusty.
Address—P—care Chronicle, Laidlaw, Oregon.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fine irrigated farm of 150 acres in cultivation. Near good school.
Address—D—care Chronicle, Laidlaw, Oregon.

FOR SALE—Good town property, consisting of good house and several lots in good location; splendid garden and good out buildings. \$700 on terms.
Address—M—care of Chronicle, Laidlaw, Oregon.

TO EXCHANGE—Good ranch, nearly all irrigable; some fine timber and some improvement.
Address—N—care Chronicle, Laidlaw, Oregon.

WANTED—\$300.00 for one year of good security.
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FOR SALE—On terms, 320 acres of Timber Land, well located.
D. V. L. & I. Co., Laidlaw, Oregon.

Wanted to borrow two hundred dollars, on timberland security, payable on or before two years, 10 percent interest, address, Box 15 Laidlaw Ore

FOR SALE—40 acres of unimproved land near town; on county road and telephone line. Land is easy to clear and is all irrigable. About five acres subirrigated and entire tract is covered with good coat of grass.
Price \$500.
Address—P—care Chronicle, Laidlaw, Oregon.

FOR SALE OR TRADE:

40 Acres of good irrigated land in close distance of Laidlaw, all fenced and a part in cultivation. A good proposition for one who wishes a small tract near Laidlaw.

Price for 60 days—\$500 or will trade for horses.

Address, —D—care Chronicle

WANTED
Samples of all kinds of farm products for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Leave samples at Chronicle office.

WANTED—Obedient children to board and school.—Mrs. F. M. Tewksbury, Laidlaw, Oregon.

TRYING TO HOOD-WINK NEGROES

Democrats Pursuing Their Usual Double Faced Policy.

Upholding Disfranchisement in the South While Forming Colored Bryan Clubs in West.

(From the Baltimore Sun, Dem.)
General Winfield S. Hancock, who was the Democratic nominee for President in 1880, declared the tariff was principally a "local question"—that is to say, a Pennsylvania Democrat might be a protectionist for protection's sake, while a Democrat in Georgia or in Iowa might hold fast to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. The Massachusetts Democrat might be a free trader without reservation of any kind, while the West Virginia Democrat might be a free trader only with respect to commodities which were not produced by his own State. General Hancock's pronouncement was considered an ingenious evasion of the tariff issue, but it did not produce harmony in the Democratic party, and the general was defeated.

Twenty-eight years have passed since General Hancock defined the tariff as a local question upon which the Democrats of each State were free to act with regard chiefly to local interests. The principle which he then formulated seems to have been adopted by Democrats in the West in respect to the relation of the Democratic party to the negro. Last week the West Virginia Democratic convention embodied in its platform a plan demanding certain qualifications for voters, designed to disfranchise many negroes. Their platform also contains a declaration in favor of separate coaches for white and negro passengers on railroads. The West Virginia Democrats not only refuse to hold out the olive branch to the negro, but they are determined to limit his political activity by a disfranchising law and to bring him under the operation of a "Jim Crow" law when he travels on the railroads of that State.

What are the Promises?
Out in Nebraska and in Kansas the Democratic campaign managers are organizing negro voters into Bryan clubs. In Ohio no effort will be spared to secure the support of the negro voters for the Democratic national ticket. What pledges have been given and what inducements have been offered does not appear. But it is a fair inference that "the managers have promised to do 'something for the negro,' perhaps to recognize him in the distribution of offices, if Mr. Bryan should be elected, and also to take such action as the negroes may demand in respect to the readjustment of the negro battalion dismissed from the army by President Roosevelt for the attack on Brownsville. Last week when the West Virginia Democrats were declaring for a disfranchisement law and for a "Jim Crow" law, the Democratic convention in the Twelfth Congressional district of Ohio adopted a platform favoring "the enactment of laws which shall accord to all men accused of wrongdoing, whether soldiers or civilians, a fair and impartial trial and an opportunity to be heard before conviction or punishment." This apparently refers to the Brownsville incident. It may also have a broader meaning and may be susceptible of an interpretation which will make Southern Democrats open their eyes with amazement and possibly with apprehension.

Eases Question "Local Issue?"

There seems to be no ground for reasonable doubt that the Democratic campaign managers in the West, in the effort to secure negro support for their national ticket, are acting upon the principle that the race question is only a "local issue." It is evident that the South does not approve this plan of campaign, but is powerless to check it. The Democracy of the South is in full accord with the position taken by the West Virginia Democrats last week. And yet it is assumed by those who are trying to get negroes to support Mr. Bryan that the South will act in hearty co-operation with the Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois Democrats, who are welcoming the negro into free fellowship in the Democratic party and probably promising to annul the decision of President Roosevelt in the Brownsville matter. The theory of Western Democrats that the race problem is merely a local issue is calculated to give the South much concern. Many Democrats in that section may

question whether it is worth while to elect a Democratic president who may open wide the door of political opportunity to the negro.

REPUBLICAN PARTY AND LABOR

An Equality of Opportunities Secured for Wage Earners.

William H. Taft's Speech of Acceptance Gives Party Record in Behalf of Labor.

(William H. Taft in his speech of acceptance.)

We come now to the question of labor. One important phase of the policies of the present administration has been an anxiety to secure for the wage-earner an equality of opportunity and such positive statutory protection as shall place him on a level in dealing with his employer.

The Republican party has passed an employers' liability act for interstate railroads, and has established an eight hour law for government employees and on government construction. The essence of the reform effected by the former, is the abolition of the fellow-servant rule and the introduction of the comparative negligence theory by which an employee injured in the service of his employer does not lose all his right to recover because of slight negligence on his part.

Then there is the act providing for compensation for injury to government employees, together with the various statutes requiring safety appliances upon interstate commerce railroads for the protection of their employees and limiting the hours of their employment.

These are all instances of the desire of the Republican party to do justice to the wage-earners.

Doubtless a more comprehensive measure for compensation of government employees will be adopted in the future; the principle in such cases has been recognized and in the necessarily somewhat slow course of legislation will be more fully embodied in definite statutes.

The interests of the employer and the employe never differ except when it comes to a division of the joint profit of labor and capital into dividends and wages. This must be a constant source of perennial discussion between the employer and the employe, as indeed are the other terms of the employment.

To give to employes their proper position in such a controversy, to enable them to maintain themselves against employers having great capital, they may well unite, because in union there is strength, and without it, each individual laborer and employe would be helpless. The promotion of the industrial peace through the instrumentality of the trade agreement is often one of the results of such union when intelligently conducted.

There is a large body of laborers, however, skilled and unskilled, who are not organized into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as those of the union men, and are to be protected with the same care and watchfulness.

In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request for changed terms of employment, workmen have the right to strike in a body.

They have a right to use such persuasion as they may, provided it does not reach the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-laborers to join them in their union against their employer, and they have a right, if they choose, to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to officers the power to direct the action of the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy.

Bryan's Precinct Republican.

At the recent primary election in Nebraska Lancaster Precinct No. 4, in which is located Fairview, the voting precinct of W. J. Bryan, cast thirty-five Republican votes and twenty-six Democratic. The same precinct last fall cast forty-three Republican votes and thirty-five Democratic, a Democratic loss of slightly more than 1 per cent. When Mr. Bryan lived in town he registered in Precinct A of the Fifth Ward, a polling place which usually could be depended upon to vote about the proportion of three Republicans to one Democrat. At the time he removed to Fairview he remarked facetiously that he was going to a community where the political division was more even, and he hoped in time to reform Lancaster No. 4 as to make it veer around to his way of thinking.

Teachers' Institute

The Teachers' Institute of Crook County will be held at Prineville Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2nd. State Superintendent Ackerman, R. C. French, President of the Weston State Normal, Prof. Alderman of the University of Oregon and Charles H. Jones of Salem, editor of the Oregon Teachers Monthly will be present during the entire session.

No public school in the county will be in session during the three days of the institute. Every teacher of the public schools is required and earnestly urged to attend every session.

We are anticipating a profitable and interesting time. All persons interested in the great cause of education and especially the various boards of directors are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Apart from the work of the departments there will be evening programs, including a lecture by either Supt. Ackerman, President French or Prof. Alderman.

Begin now to plan to attend. Programs will be out as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
R. A. Ford, Co. Supt.

NEW TRAIN BETWEEN

Portland-----Pendleton

Will Be Put in Service By The O. R. & N.

ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE

NO. 8 STATIONS NO. 7

DAILY	DAILY
7:15 a. m. Lv. PORTLAND Ar 3:15 p. m.	
7:45 a. m. Fairview 4:30 p. m.	
7:50 a. m. Troutdale 4:30 p. m.	
8:11 a. m. Bridal Veil 4:05 p. m.	
8:45 a. m. Bonneville 3:35 p. m.	
9:00 a. m. Cascade Locks 3:20 p. m.	
9:15 a. m. Wyeth 3:15 p. m.	
9:30 a. m. Vient 3:00 p. m.	
9:40 a. m. HOOD RIVER 2:50 p. m.	
10:02 a. m. Mosier 2:15 p. m.	
10:45 a. m. THE Dalles 1:15 p. m.	
11:09 a. m. Celilo 12:30 p. m.	
11:24 a. m. BIGGS 12:30 p. m.	
11:30 a. m. Grants 12:20 p. m.	
11:34 a. m. Rufus 12:14 p. m.	
12:00 p. m. ARLINGTON 11:10 a. m.	
1:15 p. m. HEPPNER JCT. 10:45 a. m.	
2:15 p. m. Irigoin 9:37 a. m.	
2:30 p. m. UMATILLA 9:30 a. m.	
2:45 p. m. Hermiton 9:30 a. m.	
3:10 p. m. Echo 9:30 a. m.	
4:10 p. m. PENDLETON 1:48 00 a. m.	

These trains will stop on signal at intermediate stations not named above, and connect at Biggs, Arlington and Heppner junction with trains on the Shamiko, Arlington and Heppner branches daily as follows:

SHAMIKO BRANCH—No. 13 will leave Shamiko at 7:15 a. m. and arrive at Biggs 11:05 a. m. daily. No. 14 will leave Biggs at 12:35 p. m. and arrive at Shamiko at 09 p. m.

CONDON BRANCH—No. 11 will leave Condon aa 7:45 a. m. and arrive at Arlington at 10:45 a. m. No. 12 will leave Arlington at 12:45 p. m. and arrive at Condon 3:45 p. m.

HEPPNER BRANCH—No. 9 will leave Heppner at 7:45 a. m. and arrive at Heppner Junction at 10:25 a. m. No. 10 will leave Heppner Junction at 1:15 p. m. and arrive at Heppner at 4:15 p. m.

Wm. McMurray, G. P. A., O. R. & N. Co., Portland, Ore. or E. J. Wilson, Agent, Shamiko, Oregon

THIS SPACE

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NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We wish to know where you live, the nearest railroad station, how far you ride, and what you do for a living. If you are not sure of your bicycle, we will send you a pair of tires from any of our dealers. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our unheard of factory prices and reasonable special offers to rider agents.
YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the amazingly low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other dealer. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.
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\$5.00 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80

The regular retail price of these tires is \$5.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 each with order \$4.55.
NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES
NAILS, Tracks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.
DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is light and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$5.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at O. R. & N. expense. If for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, last longer, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used, or seen any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.
IF YOU NEED TIRES Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above, or write for our big tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.
DO NOT WAIT for a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

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