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AT LOW PRICES,
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THE OREGON MIST.

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COUNTY AFFAIRS,
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VOL. 9. ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1892. NO. 17.

WHAT'S THE MATTER FARM COVERED WITH STUMPS!
WELL, IT WILL ONLY TAKE YOU 1½ MINUTES TO PULL ANY ORDINARY GRUB OR STUMP
MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP OF TWO ACRES AT A SITTING. THE CROP ON A FEW ACRES THE FIRST YEAR WILL PAY FOR THE MACHINE
A MAN & BOY AND A HORSE CAN OPERATE THE HAWKEYE GRUB & STUMP MACHINE
SEND POSTAL FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Farm & Mill Machinery

STUMP PULLERS,
Engines, Boilers, Wagons, Buggies, Etc., Etc.
LARGEST STOCK.
Prices the Lowest. | Correspondence Solicited.

Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company,
NEW MARKET BLOCK, - PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE OREGON MIST.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
-BY-
THE MIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
J. R. BEEGLE, Manager.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

Subscription Rates.

One copy one year in advance	$1 50
One copy six months	75
Single copy	5

Advertising Rates.

Professional cards one year	$ 12
One column one year	125
Half column one year	75
Quarter column one year	40
One inch one month	2
One inch three months	5
One inch six months	8

Local notices, 15 cents per line for first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Legal advertisements, $1.50 per inch for first insertion, and 75 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

COLUMBIA COUNTY DIRECTORY.

County Officers.

Judge	D. J. Switzer, St. Helens
Clerk	E. E. Quick, St. Helens
Sheriff	Wm. Meeker, St. Helens
Treasurer	G. W. Cole, St. Helens
Supt. of Schools	J. G. Watts, Scappoose
Assessor	C. F. Dosa, Rainier
Surveyor	A. B. Little, Rainier
Commissioners	Israel Spencer, Vernonia; G. W. Barnes, Mayger

Society Notices.

MASONIC.—St. Helens Lodge, No. 22—Regular communications first and third Saturday in each month at 7:30 P. M. at Masonic hall. Visiting members in good standing invited to attend.

MASONIC.—Rainier Lodge, No. 21—Stated meetings Saturday on or before each full moon at 7:30 P. M. at Masonic hall, over Blanchard's store. Visiting members in good standing invited to attend.

The Mails.

Down river (boat) closes at 8:30 A. M.
Up river (boat) closes at 1 P. M.
The mail for Vernonia and Pittsburg leaves St. Helens Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.
The mail for Marshland, Clatskanie and Mist leaves Quinn Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.
Mails (railway) north close at 10 A. M.; for Portland at 3 P. M.

Travelers' Guide--River Routes.

STEAMER G. W. SHAVER—Leaves St. Helens for Portland at 11 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Leaves St. Helens for Clatskanie Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:00 A. M.

STEAMER IRALDA—Leaves St. Helens for Portland 7:45 A. M. returning at 3:30 P. M.

STEAMER JOSEPH KELLOGG—Leaves St. Helens for Portland daily except Sunday, at 7 A. M., arriving at Portland at 10.30; returning, leave Portland at 1 P. M., arriving at St. Helens at 4.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. R. CLIFF,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
St. Helens, Oregon.

DR. J. E. HALL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Clatskanie, Columbia county, Or.

W. J. RICE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ST. HELENS, - - - OREGON.
Deputy District Attorney for Columbia Co.

CHAS. W. MAYGER,
NOTARY PULBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT,
Mayger, Oregon.

T. A. MCBRIDE. A. S. DRESSER.
MCBRIDE & DRESSER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Oregon City, Oregon.
Prompt attention given land-office business.

A. B. LITTLE,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
St. Helens, Oregon.
County surveyor. Land surveying, town platting, and engineering work promptly done.

W. T. BURNEY. J. W. DRAPER.
BURNEY & DRAPER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Oregon City, Oregon.
Twelve years' experience as Register of the United States Land Office here, recommends us in our specialty of all kinds of business before the Land Office or the Courts, and involving the General Land Office.

J. B. BROCKENBROUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Oregon City, Oregon.
(Late special agent of General land office.) Homestead, Pre-emption, and Timber Land applications, and other Land Office business a specialty. Office, second floor, Land Office Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STEAMER
IRALDA
Is now making regular round trips from
OAK POINT TO PORTLAND
Daily Except Wednesdays,

LEAVING OAK POINT	4:40 A. M.
" STELLA	5:00 "
" RAINIER	6:15 "
" KALAMA	7:00 "
" ST. HELENS	8:00 "
ARRIVING PORTLAND	11:00 "

RETURNING

LEAVES PORTLAND	1:00 P. M.
ARRIVE STELLA	7:45 "

W. E. NEWSOM.

Model Saloon.
J. S. CLONINGER, Prop'r.
ST. HELENS, - - - OREGON.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Beer 5 Cts.
Billard and Pool Table for the Accommodation of Patrons
CALL AROUND.

Portland Seed Co.,
(F. W. MILLER, Mgr.)
—DEALERS IN—
SEEDS
TREES
Fertilizers, Bee Supplies,
Spraying Apparatus and Material,
Poultry Supplies, Etc., Etc.
171 Second St. Portland, Oregon.
Send for Catalogue. nov20-6m

BLUE FRONT
One Price Cash Store.
WM. SYMONS,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
TINWARE, ETC.
Ladies' Fine Shoes
PATENT MEDICINES.
RAINIER, : : : : OREGON.

A. H. BLAKESLY,
—Proprietor of—
Oriental Hotel.
ST. HELENS, OREGON.
The house has been fully refurnished throughout and the best of accommodations will be given.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
STAGE run in connection with the hotel connecting with the Northern Pacific Railroad at Milton. Stage for Tacoma trains 10 p. m. For Portland train at 3 p. m.

ST. HELENS HOTEL.
J. George, Proprietor.
Tables always supplied with the best edibles and delicacies the market affords.
TERMS REASONABLE
FOR * REGULAR * BOARDERS.
Having been newly refurnished, we are prepared to give satisfaction to all our patrons, and solicit a share of your patronage.
ST. HELENS - OREGON.

—GO TO—
JOHN A. BECK,
The Watchmaker and Jeweler,
—FOR YOUR—
ELEGANT : : : JEWELRY.
The Finest assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry of all descriptions.
Opposite the Esmond, Portland Oregon.

MILLINERY
To the Ladies of St. Helens and Vicinity:
Mrs. C. L. Colburn, of Portland, has opened a Millinery and Dressmaking establishment in St. Helens, one door south of the New Barber Shop.
LATEST STYLES,
PRICES LOW.
All Work Guaranteed.

NEW
Columbia Restaurant & Lodging House.
Everything New,
Clean Beds and the Best Table Set.
MRS. M. J. SCOTT,
(Formerly Mrs. McNutty,)
PROPRIETRESS.
Next Door to Masonic Hall,
ST. HELENS, - - OREGON.

Do You Drink?
OF COURSE YOU DO.
SUCH BEING THE CASE, it behooves you to find the most desirable place to purchase your "invigorator."
"THE BANQUET."
Keeps constantly on hand the famous
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
The finest line of Wines Liquors and Cigars to be found this side of Portland. And if you wish to engage in a game of
POOL OR BILLIARDS,
They can assure you that they have the best table in town. Everything new and neat, and your patronage is respectfully solicited,
"THE BANQUET"
St. Helens, Oregon.

One Dollar Weekly
Buys a good gold watch by our club system. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin and Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the hunting case watches for the club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for the same.
Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes:
"Our jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."
Our agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes:
"Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."
Our agent at Pennington, Tex., writes:
"Am in receipt of the watch, and am pleased without measure. All who have seen it say it would be cheap at $40."
One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.
EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.

OUR EXPORTATIONS.

Our Present Protective System Commenced in 1861.

Nearly all the Expenses of the General Government are Paid by the Present Duty.

BY HON. THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

Labor produces wealth and wealth gives power. The manufacturing industries of the country to-day employ not less than 5,000,000 people, to whom $2,000,000,000 in wages are yearly paid, and they yearly produce about $7,000,000 000 worth of manufactured and other commodities. These people, and all those dependent upon them, are fed by the farmer, and mainly constitute his home market. The wages they earn in the mill and workshop, as we have seen, enable them to buy the surplus products of the farmer. Now, these commodities must be manufactured either here or in Europe. The Democratic party, who seem to be more anxious to help the English than our own people, desire that they should be made in England, and all their efforts are in that direction, their aim being to take the work from our own people, and give it to the working people of England. If these goods are made here the wages for making them, and the profits on the goods manufactured would be earned in our own country, and paid to our own people; if, however, they are made in England, the wages would be paid there, and the profits would be earned there, and the people in England and not our people, would receive the benefit. The English people would be employed, and would earn the wages we are now paying to our people, while our people would be idle. As we have seen, if the people do not earn wages they cannot buy, and the farmer's home market would be injured, if not destroyed. To show how this would operate let me give an example.

We will take the silk industry of New Jersey. We made last year in New Jersey $28,320,400 worth of silk goods on a capital invested of $11,000,000, and employed in this industry alone are over 20,000 working people, to whom were paid over $6,700,000 in wages. These 20,000 people employed in this business—some in Paterson, some in Passaic, some in Hoboken, some in Newark, and some in other localities—received these wages. Many, indeed most, of these people, have others dependent upon them. Men have families, and girls have parents who live from the wages earned in the mills. If you assume that each of these persons has two others dependent upon him, or her, and who thus live from the wages earned, it will make 60,000 people, all of whom are directly living from this one industry.

Now, if all of these people were gathered together in one town, they would make a large city of themselves. But when you put them together in a town you create the necessity for other persons living with them. They would want churches for religious worship and clergymen to preach; schoolhouses and teachers to instruct their children; carpenters, masons, plasterers, and painters to build and keep the houses in repair; cabinet-makers to manufacture furniture; shoemakers and hatters; tailors to make clothing; wheelwrights, blacksmiths, and carriage and harness-makers; storekeepers, butchers and bakers to feed the people, supply the necessaries of life; doctors and lawyers; hackmen and day laborers, etc. They would want banks and insurance offices. Nor is this all. Some kind of government would be required, and it would be necessary to have men to carry it on. The police, fire, light, water, and tax departments, would require many men. With all these people and those dependent upon them, the number in this city would be increased to not less than 100,000 persons, all of whom, directly or indirectly, would be dependent upon this one industry, and of this number, every man, woman, and child, whether working in the mill, attending school, engaged in building houses, making clothes, baking bread, tending the stores, ministering to the sick, or performing police duty, would be fed by the farmer.

Now, although not all gathered in one city, so far as New Jersey is concerned, this one industry of silk manufacture in that state, gives employment to, and supports, directly or indirectly, fully 100,000 persons, scattered up and down in different locations. And the farmer feeds them. And so with every other manufacturing industry, not only in the state of New Jersey, but in the whole United States, whether in cotton, iron, wool, paper, or anything else, the farmer not only feeds all those engaged, and all the other persons who live indirectly off them, whether as lawyers, doctors, teachers, storekeepers, butchers, bakers, tailors, dressmakers, carters or otherwise. Therefore, when you protect these industries you protect the farmer as well. Protection to one is protection to the other. The people engaged in these industries mainly constitute the farmer's home market, and, as we have already seen, it is the people who are employed by these industries that eat the surplus product of the farmer. If the people do not earn wages they cannot buy; the more wages they earn, the greater is their prosperity and the more they can purchase.

DOES PROTECTION INCREASE THE PRICE OF PROTECTED GOODS?

But there are those who say that protection increases the price of protected goods and that the people have to pay the difference between the low price, the goods would be if not protected, and the high price they bring when protected, and that the farmer and everybody else suffers to this extent, and they argue that the amount of protection placed upon a commodity represents the increased price to the purchaser. This is not true. The history of protection in our country shows directly the reverse of this. It shows that upon all commodities, such as tea, coffee and spices, which we do not grow or produce in this country, the duty, when imposed, increases the price to the extent of the duty; but in no case has protection permanently increased the price upon commodities manufactured or produced here. The skill of our workmen, the machinery we use and domestic competition have in every instance, as soon as the industry has been established, came in and reduced the price rather than increased it.

Let us look at the effect of protection upon the prices of articles manufactured in this country. An examination will show that there is not a single manufactured commodity, so far as I know, that is not cheaper today in the United States under our protective system than it was in 1860 under free trade and before the present protective system went into operation. Crockeryware is 37 per cent. cheaper than it was in 1860; cotton goods are at least 25 per cent. less, and woolen goods, including dress goods and carpets, from 20 to 25 per cent. less. Silk goods, taking them on an average, are from 35 to 40 per cent. cheaper than they were in 1860, and so are all other kinds of textile goods. Iron and steel products, including machinery, edge tools, hardware, farming implements, tools, etc., and household goods, furniture, etc., are also much cheaper than they were in 1860.

Our present protective system commenced in 1861. The manufacture of steel rails in this country began in 1867. England was charging us at that time for steel rails over $150 per ton, and the duty imposed by us was 45 per cent. ad valorem. In 1871 the duty was changed from 45 per cent. ad valorem to a specific duty of $28 per ton, and in 1872 steel rails were selling for 112 per ton. In 1874, two years after this, steel rails were selling for $94 25 per ton; in 1876, two years later, they were selling for $59 25 per ton; and in 1885, nine years later, they sold as low as $27 per ton.

By our present protective tariff, on the lowest grades of unbleached cotton cloths there is a duty of 2 cents per square yard; on bleached, 3 cents; and on colored prints, 4 cents, with a corresponding higher rate on the higher grades of cotton goods. Will any one assert that these duties have increased the price or in any way added one cent to the cost of cotton goods in the United States? The manufacturers of this class of goods in this country are selling some descriptions of their goods at prices as low as the duty which is imposed by the law upon them; and, as we shall hereafter see, we are exporting our cotton goods to England, and selling them in the markets there in open competition with the English manufacturers. In none of these cases has the duty increased the price; on the contrary, it has not only lowered the price, but it has also forced the English manufacturer to reduce his price as well, a step he would never have taken so long as he had the monopoly of our market and could fix his own price for his commodities. This reduction did not take place until our home competition came in and forced him to put down his prices.

[Continued on 4th page.]

WEATHER BULLETIN

Our Weekly Report of the Weather and Crops.

The Frost of the Past Two Weeks Injured the Fruit Crop—Very Cool Weather.

Oregon State Weather Service in cooperation with U. S. Weather Bureau of the department of Agriculture. Central office, Portland, Oregon. Crop-Weather bulletin No. 1, season of 1892. For week ending, Saturday, April 23:

WESTERN OREGON.

WEATHER—There has been during the week a continuation of the cool, cloudy, and partly cloudy weather, except on the 19th and 20th, when the weather was warm and the sun shone brightly. There has been less raintall than for the past several weeks, though nearly one-half an inch fell in the interior valleys. Frosts occurred on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. The winds have been southerly and light in force.

CROPS—The frosts of the past two weeks injured the fruit and in places the strawberry crop. The extent of the injury can not now be ascertained, but it stands to reason that when fruit trees are in bloom they cannot experience a freezing temperature and yet be uninjured. It is not, however, expected that the frosts injured the fruit sufficiently to make a deficient product. They hardly did more than prune the crop very well, which will allow that which remains to become more perfect and fine. Fruit growers from Grant's Pass, Williams, Jacksonville, Ashland, Roseburg and almost every valley county report damage done by the frosts. It will most likely be found that when the fruit is as large as a musket bullet that it will drop off, showing then the effects of the present injury from the frosts.

Fall wheat on low lands has a sickly and yellow look, showing the need of warmer weather and less moisture. On the higher grounds the wheat and oats are doing remarkably well, so far as growth at the roots are concerned, but owing to the cool weather there is little growth above ground. Spring seeding is greatly delayed and the spring acreage may be less than usual on account of inability to have grain sown. In Curry county figs are well formed and fruit is less injured by frost than in any county in the state. The weather on the 19th and 20th was favorable to all vegetation, but other than these two days the weather has been unfavorable. Warmer nights and warm sunshine during the day are needed to develop all vegetation.

EASTERN OREGON.

WEATHER—Continued cool weather has prevailed. The nights have been frosty, while the middle of the day has been generally warmer. General rains occurred during the week, with snow in parts of Wallowa, Morrow, Grant and other interior counties on the 17th. The snow melted from off the valleys within a day.

CROPS—Warmer weather and sunshine are needed to develop the winter wheat. Spring grain is above the ground in some sections, while in others it is not one-half sown. In Umatilla, Wasco, Sherman, Morrow and Union counties considerable of the land intended for the summer fallow has a fine stand of volunteer wheat and it will generally be left undisturbed, thus considerably increasing the acreage. The cold rains and cool weather have been injurious to the young lambs, and some loss, though small, has occurred. The frosts did damage to the fruit buds, though the amount of damage is yet unknown. South of the Blue mountains the fruit buds are beginning to open and will bloom by May 1. The green aphis is reported to be troublesome at Pilot Rock, Umatilla county. There appears to be little or no damage done to the fruit. From the frosts along the Snake river and in some orchards about The Dalles and Hood river no damage is anticipated.

B. S. PAGUE,
Observer Weather Bureau.

POULTRY NOTES.

Keep the henhouse clean.

A good appetite is the best sauce to be served with roast fowl.

Chicks do not require to be fed until 24 hours old. Why? Nature provides supply.

Better feed a little more and secure a good growth, than to stint and practically waste the feed.

Your roosts are up to high. Two feet for large breeds and four feet for small breeds is about right.

It is bad policy to save time and trouble by feeding fowls at one time enough to do them a week.

Beans and peas cooked, thickened with bran and fed twice a week are excellent food for laying hens.

Poultry will not thrive on damp ground. This has been said before but is true enough to repeat.

In ordering seeds get a supply of sunflowers, and plant so as to have the seed next winter to feed to the poultry.

For setting, pick out smooth, well-shaped eggs from hens that are over a year old, or pullets that are well matured.

Sending stale eggs to market is a good way to get a reputation that will stick to you after you have got tired of it.

One advantage with poultry of the farm is that when a full range can be given, all varieties can be kept to a good advantage.

The male bird that does not stand squarely on his "pins," in other words shows signs of leg weakness, and is of no value as a breeder.

When the hens are well fed and comfortably housed, and yet do not lay, a little cayenne pepper in the food as a stimulant will often be of benefit.

Don't permit hogs and fowls in the same yard. If the fowls don't eat the hogs, the hogs will eat the fowls. In either case the food costs more than it comes to.

Dry earth and sifted coal ashes are nowhere of greater service than on the floor of the duck house. A sprinkle of straw will make things sweet and comfortable.

Wire netting is an excellent material to use for making temporary yards for fowls. It is easy to put up and can be readily taken down and moved when necessary.

Hens' nests should be often renewed, the old ones being burned or otherwise destroyed. In no case should a nest in which a hen has hatched be used any more forever.

Does poultry keeping pay? A carefully kept account will answer this question in a pratical way. Let the account be perfectly honest, giving the fowls due credit for value received.

Sometimes hens become very industrious and refuse to set just when their owner wants their services the most. In such cases feed corn freely, and withold bran, meat and seasoned food.

In marketing poultry a neatly dressed carcass is half sold. Bleed in the mouth, dry-pick, draw every feather, wash feet and head to remove dirt and blood, and pack in a clean box, basket or barrel.

By the judicious use of incubators and brooders, young chickens can be kept on the market all the year round. Wherever fertile eggs can be obtained, so can the chicks. This is a triumph of art over Nature.

SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT.

The Apportionment of County Funds, April 18, 1892.

DIS.	CLERK.	NO. CHIL.	AM'T
1	D W Price	76	$184 90
2	A H George	94	218 85
3	Edwin Merrill	22	89 05
4	R P Burns	52	142 30
5	R S Hatton	109	243 40
6	F D Henrici	22	89 05
7	Wm Holt	60	156 50
8	D W Freeman	32	106 80
9 jt	A D Holaday	45	117 30
10	N B Olson	27	97 90
11	E McVey	20	85 50
12	P Peck	31	105 00
13	W J Deitz	104	234 60
14	J W Vanblaricom	43	126 30
15	E S Bryant	41	122 75
16	W H Hankins	53	144 05
17	Chas Mellinger	18	81 95
18	G F Lindgren	59	154 70
19	(Forfeited)	10	.....
20	Henry Woodham	45	129 85
21	A H Powell	15	76 60
22	R D Cole	41	122 75
23	C W Mayger	51	140 50
24	Andrew Elliott	9	65 95
25	G W Barnes	70	174 25
26	D Rice	19	83 70
27	E W Keasey	33	108 55
28	John Schmitke	45	129 85
29	Albert Atkins	39	119 20
30	C N Gable	39	119 20
31	A J Orwig	53	144 05
32	Mrs M Fowler	23	90 80
33	W L Kyser	39	119 20
34	Peter Smith	22	89 05
35	Oscar Waisenen	40	121 00
36	F W Makinster	28	99 70
37	H C Brown	47	133 40
38	J R Hedley	40	121 00
39	C S Emerson	49	136 95
40	W A Edgerton	15	78 00
41	C L Wilcox	20	85 50
42 jt	M Dunlap	20	75 50
43	B F Pope	22	89 05
44	W A Young	23	90 80
45	G C Engelke	18	81 95
47	Thomas E Mills	29	101 45
48	Geo Merrill	22	89 05
49	H C Brinson	24	92 00
7 jt	David West	9	24 95
85 jt	Olave Johnson	4	27 10
87 jt	W B Lousignout	14	50 75
50	Total	1,885	$5,709 78

No. children in the county 1,885
" " entitled to funds 1,875
Amount apportioned $5,709 78
" " after deducting $50.00 per district $3,327 40
Giving a percapita of $1,775 00

J. G. WATTS,
County School Supt.