

# OUR EXPORTATIONS.

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## WOULD THE DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES HELP OUR FARMERS?

Notwithstanding all the reductions in the price of manufactured commodities which have taken place since the inauguration of the protective system, there are some persons who contend that manufactured commodities are still cheaper in England than they are here, and they go on to say that for the protective tariff our farmer could buy the same goods cheaper in England than he does here; and they demand the repeal of the protective system and the substitution of the English system, a tariff for revenue only, to enable the English manufacturers to bring their commodities here free of duty and to sell them to our farmers, as they allege, at a cheaper rate than they are now paying. This, it is claimed, would be a great benefit to the farmer. Let us examine this question and see if it is true. Can the farmer buy in England cheaper than he can here, and, if he can, what would be the effect of his buying there upon our people and country, including the farmer and the persons engaged in other industries?

The first question that meets us is this: If we transfer the manufacture of all these commodities from this country to England we throw our people out of work, and we consequently injure our farmer's home market to this extent. We have seen that we now manufacture about \$7,000,000,000 worth of commodities, for which we pay not less than \$2,000,000,000 yearly in wages. It is the profit on these commodities and the wages we pay to labor that make business, stimulate trade, enrich our country, and enable our working people to live as they do, much better than the laboring people anywhere else in the world. Take away this work from our own people and give it to the people of England, and what would be the consequence? The profits which our manufacturers now earn would be earned there; and the wages that our work people now earn would be earned by the work people there. These profits and these wages would then go to the people of England instead of to our own people. They would be heaped up there, and enrich that country instead of our own country. You would enrich them and impoverish us. If you do not pay wages to our people, how can they buy from the farmer? To the extent that you take wages from our people and pay them to England, to the same extent, as we have seen, do you injure and destroy the farmer's home market. He would then have just as much surplus product as now; indeed, there would be more, for thousands who are now engaged in the mills and workshops would then be turned out, and would report to agriculture to earn bread to keep themselves from starving. This would increase his surplus and make it more instead of less. What would the farmer then do with his surplus? If there is no money to buy it, he must let it rot or give it away. One thing would be certain; prices would go down, and he would be compelled to sell at the reduced prices, at less than he is now receiving, and he would find himself with less money to purchase cheap commodities from England, even if they should be cheaper than he is now buying. The question would then be as it is now; how much will a bushel of corn or potatoes buy? A thing at half price is dear if you have no money to pay for it.

The next difficulty that meets us is this: All imported goods under the present tariff, except those on the free list, now pay duty, and this duty takes the place of tax, and goes toward defraying the expenses of our government. As has been stated, nearly all the expenses of the general government are paid in this way; and the people, including the farmers, are relieved to this extent from direct taxation. When you repeal the tariff and introduce free-trade your revenue will cease, and you will have to provide some other method of procuring the money necessary to pay these expenses. There is but one way left, and that is by direct taxation in some form or other, levied directly on the farmer, mechanic, and others. There is no escape from this.

The foreign manufacturer who brings his goods here now pays a duty upon them, and in this way helps to pay our taxes. Repeal the tariff and you then permit him to bring his commodities into this country and sell them without paying one cent of our taxes, and you shift the whole burden of the payment of these taxes upon our own people—our manufacturers, farmers and mechanics.

These are some reasons why we should not repeal our protective system, even if we could buy all our manufactured commodities in England cheaper than we could in the United States. Even then, upon this assumption, the farmer in this country could not afford to do it. They would lose by it and not gain, and the loss in the home market alone would be far

greater than any supposed gain abroad.

## NEARLY ALL PRICES FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS AS LOW IN THIS COUNTRY AS IN EUROPE.

But what are the facts of the case about the prices in England and the prices in the United States? It is time that some of the false assumptions and misstatements of free-trade writers should be corrected. Let us inquire and see how far they are true and how far they are untrue. A residence of eleven years in England, and frequent visits there since my residence terminated, make me somewhat familiar with foreign dealings as well as prices, and I assert that upon investigation, it will be found that nine-tenths of the manufactured commodities used by the farmers of our country, including clothing, household goods, furniture, implements of husbandry, tools, &c., are as cheap in this country as they are in England, and in some instances even cheaper.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, we exported from this country 193,841,353 yards of cotton goods, and for the year ended June 30, 1887, 204,601,457 yards of the same goods, enough to wrap around the earth at the equator nearly five times. Of this quantity we sent, in 1886, 12,046,746 yards to Great Britain. We also exported \$435,536 worth of cotton wearing apparel, and \$1,144,137 worth of other manufactured cotton goods, a large quantity of which we sent to England. I have seen our cotton goods for sale in England in the leading dry goods stores there, and they were better in quality and cheaper in price than those manufactured in England.

Now, let any American farmer reflect for one moment on the extent of the use of cotton goods in his house. All the underclothing of himself and the members of his family, and often the calico dresses his wife and children wear, the sheets between which he sleeps, the ticking on his bed, and, it may be, the cloth on his table, as well as the towels and napkins he uses and the curtains at the windows, are all manufactured from cotton, and the manufacture of these goods gives employment to thousands of American work people, who, to a great extent, form the farmer's home market.

In 1886 we exported \$773,878 worth of glassware, some of which went to England. Now, it is pressed glass that we find on the tables of our farmers, as well as most of the other people. That made in this country is better in quality than that made in England, and just as cheap in price. In the same year we also exported \$163,908 worth of crockery ware. We have already noticed the great reduction that has taken place in the price of this ware. Our farmers generally use what is known as whiteware for their tables. The whiteware made at Trenton, New Jersey, is just as good and as cheap in price as that made and sold in England.

A majority of the farmers in this country have clocks and watches. We exported in 1886, \$1,110,273 worth of clocks, and \$225,887 worth of watches. Of these \$167,714 worth of watches, and \$451,135 worth of clocks went to England. There is no country that makes better and cheaper timepieces

than the United States. Our Yankee clocks, as they are called all over England, and are exposed for sale in almost every clock store in the United Kingdom. They are better in quality and cheaper in price than any made in that country. During the present summer I saw our American watches for sale in stores in London and Liverpool, as well as in Geneva, in Switzerland, the very center of the watch manufacture of Europe.

### TIPS ON CANDY.

Never Pay Less Than Forty Cents a Pound If You Want a Pure Article.

"Never expect to get any kind of pure candy for less than forty cents a pound." It was my friend the foreman of a big candy-manufacturer who spoke his name is not Pajama, but very near it; and as that is as near as I can get, and he does not object, I always let it go at "Pajama."

"The nuts, the flavoring and the labor on all bonbons and fancy candies make the actual cost to the manufacturer at least thirty or thirty-five cents a pound. Don't think that we are in the business for love, and that you can get good candy for twenty cents a pound. We are not selling gold dollars for fifty cents."

"What is the purest candy made—the least harmful for children to eat?" "It makes no difference—all fine candy is equally pure. By pure candy I mean that made of the best refined sugar, fresh fruit flavorings, vegetable coloring and fresh eggs. All that costs. Pistachio nuts alone cost ninety cents a pound, and pure black chocolate from thirty to forty cents. So you can see why candy, to be good, must cost at least forty cents a pound. There are imitations of all these ingredients on the market, and they are used extensively by the cheap candy houses. They are put together so cleverly, too, as frequently to deceive the most sensitive palate. But they can't deceive the stomach."

"Marsh mallows are as little injurious as any candy, are they not?" "Oh, no; half the marsh mallows are frauds. The red marsh mallows are made simply of the whites of eggs, sugar and gum arabic. A compound which we call 'lily squash' is used to imitate this with. It is made up mainly of glue and flour. The glue is very indigestible, and of course these fake marsh mallows are very bad things to eat. Equally, of course, they are cheap. Nearly every mother seems to think that if they give their children marsh mallows it's not like giving them candy, that they are harmless. They're all nonsense. If candy is at all injurious to children marsh mallows are just as harmful as any other bonbon."—New

To Lower Ships' Boats Easily. To facilitate the lowering of ships' boats in case of accident a "combined hook and gripe arrangement" has been patented by Mr. W. Bell, manager Camperdown shipyard, Dundee, Mr. Bell's arrangement enables a boat to be more securely fastened down into the checks, and it can be instantly released ready for lowering by one man, who has merely to move a small lever, without touching the "tackles," "gripes" or "chocks." To further increase the rapidity in lowering the boats, patent lowering and disengaging gear has also been designed and patented by the same gentleman.

By it a boat can be safely lowered into the water by one man. All possibility of one end of the boat being lowered before the other is averted by both ropes being wound on the same barrel. The windlass is situated at a convenient point between the davits, and by means of a powerful brake one man can let down or haul up the lifeboat with ease and safety.—Chambers' Journal.

A Sacrifice to the Yankee Pie Idol.

There is a belief in other parts of the country that the New England diet has been sacrificed to pie; but few persons, probably, have known of other valuable possessions being offered up to the idol. In a biographical sketch of Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard college, written in 1788 by his great grandson of the same name, the writer states that, desiring to possess the papers of his illustrious ancestor, he made a search for them and found that they had descended to a son of the president, "who had kept them as a valuable treasure during his life, but upon his death, his children being all under age, they were unhappily suffered to continue in the possession of his widow, their mother."

"She married some time after a Northampton deacon, who principally got his living by making and selling pies. Behold now the fate of all the good president's writings of every kind! They were put to the bottom of pies, and in this way brought to utter destruction."—Popular Science Monthly.

### Man's Best Friend.

Bold, bad cynics have been heard to declare that the girl who refuses a man is his best friend. They say that instead of going about with two pocket-handkerchiefs, and letting his beard grow, he ought to be gay and frisky in his rejoicings at the possible fate from which the young lady has saved him. There seems to be something in the notion after all. Thirty years ago a tradesman of Hamburg wooed a lady who declined him with thanks, as though he had been a manuscript and also an editor. He perhaps tore his hair at first, but he soon calmed down, and now he has died, leaving the lady (she is somebody else's widow) 2600 sterling, and his best thanks for her favor of thirty years ago. "As a consequence," he says, "my days have been passed in peace and quietness. I now require your goodness." Depend upon it, that grateful testator had watched the fate of the other man.—San Francisco Argonaut.

President Newell's Advice. While the Vanderbilts secure the services of able men and pay them well—the salaries of their presidents running from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year—they still run their roads according to their own ideas. A pretty good story is told of John Newell and Henry B. Ledyard which illustrates this. It was soon after Mr. Ledyard's promotion to the presidency of the Michigan Central, when he began receiving orders from New York which, in his opinion, encroached on his prerogatives as president. He hunted up John Newell and talked the matter over. Blunt John listened attentively and then said: "Salary comes regular, doesn't it?" "Yes," replied Mr. Ledyard.

"You don't have any complaint as to the way you are carrying those instructions out or the way the road is run, do you?" "No complaints; everything lovely." "Well, who owns the road anymore?" remarked Mr. Newell. "Why, the Vanderbilts," said Mr. Ledyard, in surprise.

"Well, then, let me tell you something. You just let the owners run their property. They pay us more than any other railroad owners do for the same service, and as they are rather nice people why not do as they want us to?"—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Seen Through a Microscope. Grandma Golden—Laws! Jennie, what's that great thing I'm a-lookin' at! Jennie—That's the upper end of a cambie needle.

Grandma Golden—Thank heaven! A camel could easily get through that. Guess there's some hopes for rich folks after all.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

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The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be of greater leavening strength than any other. (*Bulletin 13, Ag. Dep., p. 599.*)

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"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. EDWARD G. LOVE, Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. HENRY A. MOTT, M.D., Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge. WM. McMURTRIE, Ph. D."

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With yokes and chains, —CHEAP FOR CASH— Or approved security.

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**SUMMONS.**

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Columbia County.

RAUEL NIMS, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
C. F. LEAVENWORTH and KATE M. LEAVENWORTH, his wife, Defendants.

To C. F. Leavenworth and Kate M. Leavenworth, his wife, the above-named defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, in the above entitled court, on or before the first day of the next term of the above court, which said term will commence on Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1892, and if you fail to appear and answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which is for the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in United States Gold Coin, with interest thereon in like Gold Coin at the rate of eight per cent per annum from and after May 24th, 1890, and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) as attorney's fees, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit; and for a decree foreclosing a mortgage; then to secure said sum, interest and attorney's fees, upon the following described real property, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twelve, in township seven north of range four west, and the southwest quarter of section twelve, in township seven north of range four west, and the southeast quarter of section eight, in township seven north of range three west of the Willamette Meridian, in Columbia County, State of Oregon; that the said real property is sold in the manner prescribed by law, and that the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment of the said judgment; that the said defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, interest and estate in and to the said mortgaged premises and every part thereof, except the statutory right to redeem, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and equitable in the premises.

The above summons is published by order of Hon. F. J. Taylor, Judge of said court, dated March 17, 1892.

m250a MOORE & COLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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That THE MIST publishes all the local news of Columbia County? It is to your interest to read it.

### DO YOU KNOW

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That in this progressive age intelligent people want the news politically and otherwise? THE MIST will endeavor to keep you posted.

### DO YOU KNOW

That it is impossible for a newspaper to please everybody? this we do not propose to undertake.

### DO YOU KNOW

That THE MIST is the only paper in the county that prints the court proceedings and real estate transfers? this is a fact.

### DO YOU KNOW

That the subscription price of THE MIST is \$1.50 per year, or a little less than 3 cents a week.

**PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.**

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop County, Plaintiff,  
Attorneys Keyes, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
MARTIN P. KUPFF, Defendant,  
To Martin P. Kupff, the above-named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, by the first day of the next term of the said Circuit Court, viz: Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1892, being the first Tuesday after the second Monday in said month; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take a judgment against you for the sum of \$124.00, United States gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 25th day of October, 1890, together with the additional sum of \$50.00 attorney's fee, and \$11.40 paid for taxes, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and will take a decree foreclosing the mortgage described in said complaint, and declaring the same to be a lien upon the land therein described, viz: Situate in the County of Columbia, State of Oregon, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section thirty, in township five north of range three west of the Willamette Meridian, containing one hundred and fifty-six and ninety-nine hundredths acres of land, more or less, and that the same be sold to satisfy said judgment, and that you be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, claim or interest in said land except as redemption under the statute, and for such further relief as to the Court may seem meet in equity.

This summons is published by order of Hon. Frank J. Taylor, Judge of said Court, made the 10th day of March, 1892.

KILLIN, STARR & THOMAS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Dated March 11, 1892. m18a20

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