OUR EXPORTATIONS.

[Concluded from 1st page.]

chase food? We will take wheat as the great agricultural staple. The whole crop of the world is computed to be 2,100,000,000 bushels. Of this quantity about 1,100,000,000 bushels are grown in Europe, about 450,000,000 bushels in the United States, about 287,000,000 bushels in India, and the remainder in other parts of the world. Eastern Europe has a surplus and Western Europe alone has a deficency.

We raise a surplus of wheat, India raises a surplus, and Eastern Europe a surplus. It is only in Western Europe that we find a deficiency. The whole deficiency one year with another is about 200,000,000 bushels, and in the United States, India, and Eastern Europe are each competitors for supplying this deficiency, to say nothing of Australia and Canada. And in about the same proportion is the deficiency in the foreign market for the other articles of substantial food. Now, this is the size of the foreign market, and the farmers have to look to this foreign market for the sale of their surplus products after they break down the home market, and they might just as well look at it and contemplate it now as at any other time. The outlook for the farmers is not very encouraging as it is, and when they take into consideration the great and increasing competition of India it will be still less satisfactory, and this will not be improved when the home market is broken down, and many of the persons now employed in the manufactories of the country are turned out and driven to agiculture to earn their bread, becoming producers rather than consumers of agricultural products, and to this extent increasing the surplus. The foreign market would not be large enough then to take our surplus, even if India and Eastern Europe were entirely excluded; we ourselves would have much more than Europe would want or could take from us.

WHY PROTECTION IS REQUIRED FOR ALL AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

But some one may ask this question: If we can compete with England in the manufacture of the commodities the farmers consume, why do we require protection:

My first answer is, we want protection on all American products so that we can manufacture these commodities in our own country, in order to give our laboring people the benefit of making them. We want our own people to be employed so that they can earn the wages. We think it more important that these wages should be paid to our own people than that they should be paid to the English people. As has been stated, we manufacture in the United States, one year with another, about $7,000,000,000 worth of commodities, and pay the laboring people each year who are directly employed in making them, about $2,000,000,000. Now, if we go to England to buy these goods, as the free-traders want us to do, they would be made there, and these wages would be paid to the English workpeople, and not to our people. It is a question whether they should be paid here to our own people or whether they shall be paid to the work people over there. And this is a most important quest on, and one upon which largely depends the future prosperity and welfare of our people and country.

My second answer is, we require protection on all American products to prevent our country from being made the dumping ground for the overproduction of Europe. This overproduction is of frequent occurrence, and when it takes place, the English manufacturers realize on as much as they can dispose of at home, and throw the surplus upon us at any price they can obtain, with a view to breaking down the markets here, and bringing ruin upon our manufacturers and business men in the hope that they may profit by it in the future.

There is another question which may be asked. It is this: If our home market should be broken down by the repeal of the tariff, would not the English be more likely to purchase our surplus products from us than they are now? My answer is, No. We have already seen the extent of the foreign market and how inadequate it is, even if we had it all to ourselves, but then, as now it would be open to the competition of other nations, and the English would take just what they require and no more. And they would not even then take it from us unless they could buy it for less than they could elsewhere. If any other nation would sell it cheaper they would take it from them and not from us. It is a question with them, as with us, of dollars and cents, of quality and price. They want only what they require, and that at the lowest price. They would buy it then, as now, wherever they could get it cheapest.

The farmers of our country must be properly protected in the products they produce, and properly protected in the home market in which they sell their surplus products to make agriculture profitable. If this is not done the agricultural industry will languish and become unremunerative, the same as it has in England under free-trade. This is all the more necessary when they are brought, as they now are in the matter of wheat, directly in competition with the cheap labor of India. Wheat is now selling in London, and has been for some years, for less per bushel than it would have brought had it not been for this India competition. Official statistics published by our government, show the extent of this competition. In the calendar year 1886, the United States exported 89,204,887 bushels of wheat, and in the year ended March 31, 1887, India exported 41,568,250 bushels, or almost half as much as the United States.

The price in London, where we sell our surplus, unfortunately for us, generally regulates the price here, and the loss to our farmers for several years past on their wheat crop of about 450,000,000 bushels has amounted to not less than $135,000,000, and these low prices in wheat will most likely continue with a loss to our farmers every year unless a remedy is found, or a war, famine, or a failure of crops to keep up the price. The failure of the crops in Europe in 1891 has put up the price for the present, but we cannot expect this to be permanent.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy is an easy one and in our own hands. All we have to do is to apply it. We now import only about 8 per cent of the manufactured commodities we consume or use in this country. Let congress pass such laws as will induce our people to manufacture here at home this 8 per cent. of manufactured commodities which we now import from Europe, and the effect will be to draw from agriculture products, and at the same time to increase the home market sufficiently to consume all our surplus products. We should then be no longer dependant upon Europe for the sale of our surplus agricultural products, as we now are, and London would not then as she does now, fix the price at which our farmers shall sell their wheat. The price would be determined here at home and regulated, as it is with all other commodities, by the supply and demand, without regard to the competition of India or any other country.

Chinese Vessels of Fifty Years Ago.

Fifty years ago a class of Chinese vessels, now almost unknown, were seen along the coast of China. They were manned by the best and hardiest sailors, and to these vessels is ascribed the gradual development of an adventuresome spirit which finally led many thousands of Chinese to seek their fortune in other parts of the world.

As compared with ordinary junks these vessels were marine monsters. There capacity was equal to that of any of the European merchant vessels plying in those days. They were driven by mat sails of enormous dimensions. They struck boldly out into the open sea and visited places as far away as Siam, Batavia and Singapore. They were viewed by English sailors with mixed feelings of mirth and wonder as they went tearing along before the breeze, their lofty, red painted sterns and bows high up in the air.

The vessels were known as Fokien junks, because they came from the coast of the Fokien province, the people of which were called the best sailors in China. They guided their big vessels from headland to headland, each of which their pilots knew, and when they traveled beyond their own coasts they went by compass or soundings until they reached the desired haven.—New York Sun.

A Story of "Old Ironsides."

One of the most famous of the Constitution's exploits was during the war of 1812, when she escaped from Broke's squadron among which she had accidentally fallen. The sea was almost a dead calm, so Captain Hull had to resort to towing. All her boats were lowered, with long lines attached, and in addition Hull had ropes spliced together to make a line half a mile long, to which he attached a kedge anchor. This was carried in a boat half a mile ahead and dropped, when the crew hauled the ship rapidly forward. The commodore of the English squadron soon adopted the same tactics, and if it had not been for a breeze springing up the Constitution would have been captured.

In 1830 it was proposed by the navy department to take her to pieces, for she was said to be unseaworthy. But on account of her glorious achievements, people thought she should be preserved. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, then a young man of twenty-one, just graduated from Harvard university, wrote the famous patriotic poem, "Old Ironsides." This poem had such a powerful influence on the public mind that the vessel was saved and is still in existence, though nearly a hundred years old.—Harper's Young People.

An Unique Method of Advertising.

Here is a scheme which might be classed as a curiosity of advertising:

SLIPPERS
for ladies should never be used
FOR
SPANKING
PURPOSES.

Careful mothers, with unruly children, will be presented a fine, well made rattan carpet beater with every pair of shoes. The wearing quality of our slippers will not then be endangered by using them for correcting and chastising purposes.

Bring the boy with you, and we will show you how to use the carpet beater.—Boot and Shoe Recorder.

THEIR WEDDING JOURNEY.

An Ideal Bridal Trip Suggested by Frank Stockton, the Novelist.

It was Frank Stockton who suggested to a family the idea of a wedding which, though unusual, was quite the most sensible one I've ever heard of.

"Why do you want to go away?" asked Stockton of the bride elect, as he sat in the family circle shortly before the wedding.

"Oh, everybody must go on a wedding journey," she answered.

"And what good does it do everybody," he said, in his quiet, quizzical way. "You might travel around the world and come home without having seen anything but each other. Send them all off, and you two stay here and keep house," he concluded, with a wave of his small, brown hand toward the rest of the family, who sat listening to the proposition in open mouthed amazement.

The idea was then discussed by all of them from all points, and settled upon as just the loveliest arrangement possible.

"For," said the bride, "mamma and papa haven't had a real long holiday since their wedding tour, and mamma needs a rest sorely after all the bother over my trousseau."

The little boys were in high glee over getting out of the city so early in the summer, and the younger sisters found some school friends to visit.

As to the father and mother of the family, they both didn't see how it could possibly be managed, but they were overruled at last and packed up their trunks with a feeling of youthful exuberance upon the eve of the wedding, which occurred in their drawing room.

A simple affair it was, with a few intimate friends for guests. The bride wore an enchantingly pretty tea gown and carried a golden key basket filled with roses. The members of the family were all dressed in new traveling suits, and at 10 o'clock they bade the wedded couple a jolly goodby and went their way rejoicing to catch their trains.

Nobody cried. The mother couldn't weep over the loss of a daughter she was going to leave safe and sound beneath her own vine and fig tree, and the brothers and sisters were too gay over going to give way to tears.

The result of this wedding journey wherein the family did the journeying was entirely satisfactory to every one. The young husband suffered no inconvenience from bad cooking, for his mother-in-law left a competent and beautifully trained corps of servants, and the domestic machinery moved on golden wheels.

It was the beginning of summer and nearly everybody had left for the country, so the happy people were left unmolested, and I am sure that the dome of the capitol, if they noticed it at all, was greater just then to them than all the grand buildings of the world would have seemed at some other time; that the parks were Arcadias, and that even the many multiplied statues and pictures of the father of our country beamed upon them with a beneficence and brotherly love unequaled by that irradiated from the elegaic countenances of foreign Madonnas.

And I am sure, should you ask this couple's advice about a wedding trip this very day, they would answer that the best way to take a wedding journey is to stay at home.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Alcohol Process.

The alcohol process of obtaining sugar from cane sirup has revolutionized sugar making from that source. The process is very simple, and it is said that but 1 per cent. of alcohol used is lost.—New York Journal.

He Didn't Recognize Them.

"I was coming down to Chicago from St. Paul the other day when an incident occurred on the sleeper which created considerable merriment," said a passenger agent of the Northwestern road. "A farmer got on the train at Janesville and climbed into the sleeper. He was a rough looking old gentleman and his boots were very muddy—I think the muddiest I ever saw. They were immense affairs, and seemed to weigh several pounds each. He stumbled into the car in an embarrassed manner, and seemed unused to such luxurious surroundings. He tumbled into his berth, and we soon heard him snoring furiously. My berth was next to his, and I heard him dressing the next morning. Suddenly I heard an exclamation of pleasure and surprise.

" 'Them ain't mine,' he remarked to himself. 'Somebody has made a mistake an left his boots here.'

"He rang the bell for the porter and said:

" 'You've made a mistake. Them ain't my boots.'

" 'Yes, th' be, sah,' replied the porter. 'I know dem's yo's, ca'se I put 'em dah.'

" 'Well, don't say nothin 'bout it. Here's a dollar, but if anybody claims 'em you'll have to give it back to me.' "—Chicago Mail.

Plate Glass Vandals.

The plate glass of the Fifth Avenue hotel is badly disfigured, but the vandals are still in the ring. The peculiar "corolation" of the plate glass, the donkey and the diamond ring form an interesting study for the proprietors of public resorts. In New York it requires more vigilance on the part of hotel detectives to prevent this single act of vandalism than it does to guard against pickpockets. The other day a young man was caught cutting his initials with a diamond ring on a brand new fifty dollar plate glass window at one of the newest hotels up town. When he was taken to task about it he admitted it and treated it as a good joke. But it was no joke when he saw this item in his bill: "For one plate glass window cut with diamond ring, fifty dollars." The vandals are not always men. A lady walking through a corridor with another lady called attention to a disfigured window with, "Now, I wonder what idiot did this?"

"I—I did it," replied the other, and the relations of the pair are now somewhat strained.—New York Herald.

What a Lover Should Be.

To sum up what a woman wants a lover to be:

She wants him to be strong—that is where the athlete wins.

She wants him to be brave and daring, even with her.

She wants him to be tender and loving and good.

She wants him to be superior to her in will power and intellect, because she must admire him. She wants him to be generous, and sometimes he has to save his pennies to be so.

She wants him to think she is the sweetest, the prettiest, the best, the dearest girl in the world, and she wants him to tell her so every day in the year.

She wants him to be handsome, but she is sure to think he is, even if all the rest of the world think differently.

She wants him to be unhappy if she is not with him. And she wants him—well, just to be her lover.—

Making Great Progress.

Senior Partner—How is our new buyer getting on?

Junior Partner—First rate. He writes that he has already been introduced to fifteen models.—Cloak Review.

Envy.

The Great Prestige of Royal Baking Powder envied by all competitors.

The envy shown by other baking powder manufacturers of the great prestige of the Royal Baking Powder is not at all surprising.

For thirty years the Royal has been the standard for purity and strength in baking powders, and has been placed at the head by every board of official examiners—whether State or National. The Royal Baking Powder Company controls its own cream of tartar factory and the processes for making the only absolutely pure cream of tartar; it sends its product to millions of homes all over the world, supplies the Army and Navy, the great transatlantic steamers, the finest hotels and restaurants, and is recommended by the best chefs and authorities on cuisine in every land. Its sale is larger than that of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined; it has more friends among housekeepers than any other similar article.

These facts are bitterness to the makers of the inferior baking powders; hence their advertisements, filled with malice, envy and falsehood, against the Royal.

Consumers recognize a case of "sour grapes."

DO YOU KNOW

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

DO YOU KNOW

That THE MIST is the County Official paper of Columbia County? read it and keep posted on current events.

DO YOU KNOW

That THE MIST has the largest circulation of any paper distributed in Columbia County? ask your postmaster.

DO YOU KNOW

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.

A BARGAIN!

4

YOKE OF LOGGING CATTLE,

With yokes and chains,

—CHEAP FOR CASH—

Or approved security.

G. C. L. & M. CO.,

Mayger, - - - - Oregon

SUMMONS.

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

REUEL 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 since May 24th, 1889, 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 given to secure said sum, interest and attorney's fees, upon the following-described real property, to-wit: The north half of the southeast quarter; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twelve, in township seven north of range four west; the northwest 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 be 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.

MOORE & COLE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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Petition for Liquor License.

To the Honorable Commissioners and County Court of the State of Oregon for Columbia County:

We the undersigned legal voters in Deer Island precinct, Columbia county, state of Oregon, respectfully petition your honorable body that a license be granted to Orrin A. Wood to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in said Deer Island precinct in less quantities than one gallon for the period of one year, and your petitioners will ever pray: E Luyart, W O Bumgardner, C L Creasum, F G Criss, P Adams, Wm Kilby, Thomas Salston, August Daws, L S Ejered, J Rockhill, Gust Jhanson, C Thomtian, H A Williams, E Larson, P Anderson, Pat Wakley, S C Enyart, J R Crook, C Prim, J Caturett, C H Spencer, G Trim, C E Olsen, L H Lecis, I S Bumgardner, C L Smith, Charles Bumgardner, George K Blakeslee, Thomas Cordis, A H Merrill, Nelson Pinckney, Charles W Haney, Ed Eystrom, C W Emerson, Peter Smith, R E Smith, P Hughes, Ole Olsen, E H Girty, J W Spencer, E J Barnes, T W Nowels, W T McKinnon, A P Usher, C J Kelly, Joseph Roth, Michael Fresh, H Riemer, J H Sterm, Gust Skiaturia, James Galtiens, J M Spurgeon, A Garrison, Rudolf Lnsthi, E G Jones, H C Brown, Gabriel Jenny, Otto Ruhl, Fred Kobel, John Rieri, Edward Black, A H Griswald, C D Wilcox, F F Foster, D Nichols, A Sundberg, H G Worss, C W Murphy, Walter Havird, A D Cunningham, J Jones, N R Willard, A D McGahen, C W McFarland, A J Jordan, D S Gray, G C Jaquish, J W Carlisle, E Schmidt, J Belsee, L Bradley, George Fishtel, John F Schmitt, J B Splawn, H A Oberg, H C Gore, J W Jaques, Joe Lawrence, Joe Nussbaumer, Fred Nussbaumer, Richard Phelan, Joe Stock, C R Gere, Frank Bishop, C Williams, H B Borthwick, W M Tamlinson, Frank Beyers, L G Larson, R A Lysell, Lee Williams, J E Davidson, Peter Bertorres, J S Foster, Charles R Young, Wm Connor, Frank Rinden, Thomas Mitchell, T C Mays, A Nevin, Hector Hollis, E G Foster, Wm Gaddis, Thomas Foley, E Meeker, James Cok, T J Mahon, John T Whitehead, Ed Smith, J F Borton, J Snodgrass, R B Foster, John M Lindsay, B Havard, P Fifer, S F Hunter, J Senerson, G Hans, F H Swager, W T Catfield, J B Holey, W O Tucker, S Bevis, W P Gardner, John W Ihrig, H Lamont, D F Batson, R J Burnett, L Stehman, Frank M Foster, Jacob Leugscher, Emil Kleeser, W J Kellie, P O Moox, S C Fowler, E W Fowler, C E Makioster, E Seifert, N Andress, F Stringfield, C L Olson, W Bradley, S Olson.

PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

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

AUGUSTUS KEY-ER, Plaintiff,
vs.
MARTIN P. KNUPP, Defendant.

To Martin P. Knupp, 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, 1889, together with the additional sum of $50.00 attorneys 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 redemptioner under the statute, and for such further relief as to the Court may seem meet in equity.

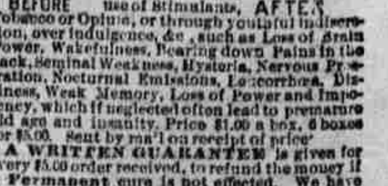
This summons is published by order of Hon. Frank J. Taylor, Judge of said Court, made the 10th day of March, 1892.

KILLIN, STARR & THOMAS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Dated March 11, 1892. m18m29

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.



Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every $5.00 order received, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
Western Branch. Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.

For sale by EDWIN ROSS, DRUGGIST, St. Helens, Or.