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VOL. 9.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1892.

NO. 19.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOUR FARM?

WELL, IT WILL ONLY TAKE YOU 15 MINUTE TO PULL ANY ORDINARY GRUB OR STUMP CLEAN SWIFTLY AT A SITTING. **HAWKEYE** MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP OF THE CHOP AND LEAVES THE FIRST YEAR'S CROP UNHARMED. **HAWKEYE** IS THE ONLY MACHINE THAT WILL PAY FOR THE COST OF ITSELF IN ONE SEASON.

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A TRUE COMPARISON

Protective United States Leads All Other Nations in Progress.

Our Increase of Population and Wealth Compared With That of England.

BY THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

Every civilized nation raises some portion of its revenue to carry on its government by a tariff levied upon its imports. There are two systems under which this is done. One is called a tariff for revenue only, which is the English system, and by them called free-trade; the other system is one where the tariff is levied in such a way as to protect labor and develop the resources of the country. This is called a protective tariff. They may vary in degree and extent, but all tariffs are levied and collected under one or the other of these systems. England, though claiming to have free-trade, raises next after the United States more revenue by her tariff than any other country in the world.

England built up her manufacturing industry under the most severe and rigid system of protection that the world has ever seen. In some instances she not only prohibited importation, but prohibited the export of machinery under a penalty and passed laws to prevent the emigration of her expert or skilled labor. She carried protection so far that in some instances it was made a punishable offense even to sell or use commodities manufactured abroad.

In 1846 she repealed her corn laws and adopted the other system, a tariff for revenue, or, as she calls it, free-trade. Some other nations of Europe for a time followed England in her system of free-trade, but these nations have all abandoned it and returned to the protective system; so that today there is no free-trade civilized government in the world except England. England as a free-trade country thus stands alone. Even the English colonies, which she has planted time to time in different parts of the globe, have all adopted the protective system.

The protective system was adopted in the United States in 1861, and has been in operation since that period to the present time. The people of England are opposed to our system and have manifested their opposition and displeasure to it in many ways, more especially in the McKinley bill. They are anxious for us to give up protection and adopt their system, a tariff for revenue only. They want us to do this so as to enable them to manufacture for us all the commodities we require, and which we now make for ourselves, and give the work to the people of England. The effect of this would be to give the English all the profits we now earn and all the wages we now pay to our own people. They are determined if possible to force us to adopt their system. Their writers and papers are hard at work; among other things they have established the Cobden Club to educate our people by the publication of books, pamphlets, etc., and the distribution of free-trade medals in our colleges.

The leaders of the democratic party seem to have joined hands with the English, and are doing what they can to aid them in breaking down our protective system. They appear to be more anxious to help the English than to help our own people, and are willing to adopt the English system—a tariff for revenue only—even if it does transfer our manufacturing industries to England and take the work from our own people and give it to them.

Let us look into the matter, apply a practical test, and ascertain, if possible, which is best for our people and the country, the American or the English system. I have already stated that the English system of free-trade, as they call it, was adopted and put in force in England about the year 1846, and that the American system of protection was established by congress in 1861. We thus have the example of the two systems in operation by the two nations at the same time since 1861—the American in the United States and the English system in England. Which system has worked out best and proved to be the most successful? In other words, which nation has prospered most—England under her so-called free-trade, or the United States under protection? An examination will give us the facts, and the facts will speak for themselves.

By the official statistics as published by the English parliament in the year 1874, the acreage of wheat in Great Britain was 3,630,300 acres; in 1890

the acreage in wheat had declined or shrunk to 2,286,830 acres, being a loss of 1,343,470 acres, more than one-third in the 17 years. Wheat is regarded as the standard crop, and is, therefore, taken as the representative agricultural product.

The acreage in permanent pasturage in 1874 was 13,178,012 acres; in 1890 the permanent pasture lands had increased to 16,017,492 acres, an increase of 2,839,480 acres in permanent pasture over cultivated land. To this extent had agriculture declined. The average harvest in Great Britain is only about 70,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, less than 2 bushels per capita. In the United States in 1891 the yield was over 9 bushels per capita.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1881 was 34,848,842; in 1891 it was 37,740,283, the increase being 8.2 per cent., the smallest percentage of increase for the last 30 years, while in the United States from 1880 to 1890 the increase in population was about 25 per cent. The population of Liverpool, one of the chief commercial cities of England, in 1881 was 552,508; in 1891 it was 617,951, being a loss in population during the 10 years of over 34,000 people.

From 1876 to 1890, the last 15 years, the balance of trade in her dealings with other nations was \$7,773,432,322 against England. That is to say, in her dealings with other nations England has paid for what she has bought from them \$7,773,432,322 more than she has sold to them. During the same period—the last 15 years—the balance of trade in the dealings of the United States with other nations has been \$1,650,445,146 in our favor.

General Booth, in his book, "Dark-est England," recently published, says one-tenth of the population of England are paupers.

The depression in the trade and industry in England was so great that in 1885 the government appointed a royal commission of twenty-three persons to inquire into and report upon the extent, nature and probable causes of the depression in the trade and the business of the country, and whether it could be alleviated.

This commission, after taking more than a year to investigate, and after the examination of many witnesses and making a most thorough and exhaustive inquiry and examination into the matters referred to them, made their final report to the government of England on the 21st day of December, 1886. The report of the minority is dated December 23d, 1886. While the commissioners differ upon many subjects as to the causes and the remedies to alleviate the depression, all agree upon one question, to-wit, the great depression then existing in the trade and industry of the country. There is no question about that; it was too apparent to be denied and is admitted by all. But they differ about the causes of the depression and the measures necessary to remove it and revive trade and business. Among other suggestions made it is a little remarkable that the minority in their report recommend as a measure of relief a protective tariff. None of the recommendations of this commission were ever carried out, and things continue to grow worse rather than better than they were when the commissioners were appointed, and today one-fourth of the mills in England are either closed or working on what they call "short time," while the balance of trade year by year and every year goes on increasing against them, until it has run up, as has been stated, to the enormous sum of over \$7,700,000,000 in the last five years, and the agricultural industry of the country has shrunk one-third from what it was 20 years ago, and is now nearly ruined, and General Booth admits that one-tenth of their people are paupers. Such is the picture that free-trade England presents today.

From English free-trade, as thus exemplified in England, let us turn to protection as it pictures itself in the United States. Our present protective system, as has been stated, was established in 1861, and has been continued to the present time. For the first five years it had the war to contend with; indeed, the business of the country and all its trade and industries were affected by the war for some years after the actual termination. But let us make the comparison between free-trade England and protective United States without taking into account the loss of property and the desolation and destruction occasioned by the war, and see how the matter stands. The population of the United States in 1860 was 31,443,321; the United Kingdom in 1861 (the time for taking the census) was 29,927,485, being a little over 2,500,000 less than ours the previous year. In 1890 the census of the United States was 62,869,286, and that in the United Kingdom in 1891 was 37,740,283. Ours was about double what it was in 1860, being an increase of over 31,000,000, while theirs was only an increase of 8,812,798 from 1861 to 1891. The percentage of increase of ours during the past ten years, as has been stated, was about 25 per cent., and theirs in the United Kingdom only 8.2 per cent.

In 1860 the wealth of the United States was estimated at about \$16,000,000,000, and that of England at about \$30,000,000,000, England then being nearly double ours. In 1890 ours was computed to be over \$60,000,000,000, and England's at about \$40,000,000,000. Ours, the increase being over \$40,000,000,000, more than three times what it was in 1860, while England's increase was only about \$10,000,000,000. During the last 15 years the balance of trade in our dealings with other nations, as has been stated, was in our favor \$1,650,445,146, while in England in her dealings with foreign nations the balance of trade has been against her more than \$7,773,000,000. In 1860 our commerce (imports and exports) amounted to about \$600,000,000; in 1890 it was over \$1,750,000,000. Our internal commerce at the present time is over \$13,000,000,000 per year; nearly equal to the external commerce of all Europe put together.

The working people of the United States have deposited in the savings institutions \$1,528,445,506. In 1860, according to Mulhall, the English statistician, the manufactured commodities in the United States amounted to \$1,897,280,000, and those of England to \$2,732,680,000; the English being at that time over \$884,000,000 more than ours. In 1888 the same English authority gives our manufactured commodities at \$9,887,120,000 and England's at only \$6,968,800,000, thus making ours \$3,000,000,000 more than theirs, and showing the United States to be the largest manufacturing country in the world—larger than England and France both put together. The Western Union Telegraph Company in 1866 had 75,686 miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States; in 1880 it had 678,997 miles of wire. In 1880 there were 30,626 miles of railroad in operation in the United States; at the present time there are over 170,000 miles in operation—enough to wrap around the earth at the equator seven times, and more than there are in all Europe put together. This is the picture the United States presents.

You have the two pictures before you—England under a tariff for revenue only, and the United States under the protective system. Which do you choose? The leaders of the democratic party seem to have espoused the cause of the English; and want us to adopt the English system—a system which has been repudiated by every civilized nation in the world, and even by every colony that England has set up. The republican party advocates the American system of protection. The question for our people to decide is, which they will take: The English, which has brought depression and ruin upon the industries of that country, or the American, which has made us the most prosperous and the most powerful nation in the world? Shall we adhere to our own or give it up and take the English?

If any one says our increase in population over England is due to emigration, I answer yes, it is partly due to this cause, but not entirely. It is true that during the 12 years from 1880 to 1891, inclusive, our statistics show that 1,730,026 people emigrated from the United Kingdom to the United States to partake and enjoy the greater prosperity of our country. They have left their depressed and poverty-stricken free-trade homes and come to us to get the benefits that have grown out of our protective system. Of these people who emigrated to us the largest number is from England and Wales. It is the English now, rather than the Irish, who are running away from their country to find homes to live in, and bread to eat, in the United States. Seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four persons have emigrated from England alone within the past 12 years to this country.

Why do these people come here from free-trade England if their tariff-for-revenue system is so good, and England is so prosperous under it, as our leading democratic friends are constantly telling us? There is but one answer, and that answer does not speak much for the prosperity of England or the free-trade policy she has pursued; they come here because there is depression, ruin and poverty there, and prosperity and plenty in the United States. Will some of our free-trade friends tell us how many American people have emigrated from the United States to England during the last 12 years with the view of living there to enjoy the "greater" prosperity of that country? It would be interesting to know.

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THE MIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, J. R. BEEGLE, Manager.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

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COLUMBIA COUNTY DIRECTORY.

County Officers. Judge: D. J. Switzer, St. Helens. Clerk: E. E. Quirk, St. Helens. Sheriff: Wm. Mosker, St. Helens. Treasurer: G. W. Cook, St. Helens. Supt. of schools: G. W. Wells, Seaside. Assessor: C. F. Donn, Rainier. Surveyor: A. B. Lavin, Rainier. Commissioner: Israel Spencer, Vernonia; J. W. Barnes, Seaside.

Society Notices. Masonic—St. Helens Lodge, No. 32—Regular communications first and third Saturdays in each month at 7:30 P. M. at Masonic hall. Visiting members in good standing invited to attend. Masonic—Rainier Lodge, No. 31—Stated meetings Saturday night before each full moon at 7:30 P. M. at Masonic hall, over Blanchard's store. Visiting members in good standing invited to attend.

DR. H. H. 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. MAYER, NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT, Mayer, Oregon.

T. A. McBRIDE, A. S. DRESNER, McBRIDE & DRESNER, 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.

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RETURNING LEAVES PORTLAND 1:00 P. M. ARRIVE STELLA 7:45 W. E. NEWSOM.

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ST. HELENS HOTEL. J. George, Proprietor. Tables always supplied with the best dishes and delicacies the market affords. TERMS REASONABLE FOR REGULAR BOARDERS. Having been newly refurbished, 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 Emerald, Portland Oregon.

JAPANESE PILE CURE. A new and complete treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Ointments in Capsules, also in Box and Pills. A Positive Cure for External, Internal, Blind and Bleeding, Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary Piles, and many other diseases and female weaknesses. It is always guaranteed to the general health. The first discovery of a medicinal cure resulting in an operation with the little unnecessary leverator. This remedy has never been known to fail. \$1 per box, 6 for \$5, sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is given with a box, to refund the money if not cured. Send stamp for free Sample. Guarantee issued by WOODARD, CLARKE & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Sole Agents, Portland, Or.

NEW Columbia Restaurant & Lodging House. Everything New, Clean Beds and the Best Table Set. MRS. M. J. SCOTT, (Formerly Mrs. McNulty), 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.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Peter Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Edwin Ross.

One Dollar Weekly. Buy a good gold watch by our club system. Our 14-harat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin and Waltham in 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 \$25 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for the same. Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our jewels 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 the light. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Laurester, that were so better than yours, but the price was high." 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 \$10." One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars. ENRICH WATCH CO., New York.

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The working people of the United States have deposited in the savings institutions \$1,528,445,506. In 1860, according to Mulhall, the English statistician, the manufactured commodities in the United States amounted to \$1,897,280,000, and those of England to \$2,732,680,000; the English being at that time over \$884,000,000 more than ours. In 1888 the same English authority gives our manufactured commodities at \$9,887,120,000 and England's at only \$6,968,800,000, thus making ours \$3,000,000,000 more than theirs, and showing the United States to be the largest manufacturing country in the world—larger than England and France both put together. The Western Union Telegraph Company in 1866 had 75,686 miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States; in 1880 it had 678,997 miles of wire. In 1880 there were 30,626 miles of railroad in operation in the United States; at the present time there are over 170,000 miles in operation—enough to wrap around the earth at the equator seven times, and more than there are in all Europe put together. This is the picture the United States presents.

You have the two pictures before you—England under a tariff for revenue only, and the United States under the protective system. Which do you choose? The leaders of the democratic party seem to have espoused the cause of the English; and want us to adopt the English system—a system which has been repudiated by every civilized nation in the world, and even by every colony that England has set up. The republican party advocates the American system of protection. The question for our people to decide is, which they will take: The English, which has brought depression and ruin upon the industries of that country, or the American, which has made us the most prosperous and the most powerful nation in the world? Shall we adhere to our own or give it up and take the English?

If any one says our increase in population over England is due to emigration, I answer yes, it is partly due to this cause, but not entirely. It is true that during the 12 years from 1880 to 1891, inclusive, our statistics show that 1,730,026 people emigrated from the United Kingdom to the United States to partake and enjoy the greater prosperity of our country. They have left their depressed and poverty-stricken free-trade homes and come to us to get the benefits that have grown out of our protective system. Of these people who emigrated to us the largest number is from England and Wales. It is the English now, rather than the Irish, who are running away from their country to find homes to live in, and bread to eat, in the United States. Seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four persons have emigrated from England alone within the past 12 years to this country.

Why do these people come here from free-trade England if their tariff-for-revenue system is so good, and England is so prosperous under it, as our leading democratic friends are constantly telling us? There is but one answer, and that answer does not speak much for the prosperity of England or the free-trade policy she has pursued; they come here because there is depression, ruin and poverty there, and prosperity and plenty in the United States. Will some of our free-trade friends tell us how many American people have emigrated from the United States to England during the last 12 years with the view of living there to enjoy the "greater" prosperity of that country? It would be interesting to know.

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WEATHER BULLETIN

The Temperature is Below the Normal for the Past Week.

The Weather Conditions are Favorable for the Growth of Fall and Spring Grain.

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, May 7th: WESTERN OREGON.

Weather—The week opened warm and bright and closed with cloudy weather and showers. More rain fell in the southern than in the northern counties during the week. There has been a marked increase in the temperature, but yet it is below the normal, caused by the cool nights. Frosts occurred in sections on the mornings of the 2nd and 3rd. About normal sunshine prevailed. A thunder storm prevailed in parts of the Willamette valley on the 2nd.

Crops—There has been a marked growth in all vegetation, though it is yet several weeks later than usual. The weather conditions improved spring and fall grain, and allowed of spring seeding. Oats are being put in most counties. The color of fall grain has improved. Hops are not coming up as rapidly and healthy as they should. Timothy has slow growth. Apple trees are in blossom. Cherries are as large as peas, but they do not indicate a large crop. Vegetables are coming up and they are very strong and healthy. The farmers are busy plowing and seeding. The frosts of the past week did no damage, but the April frosts did considerably more damage than is usually acknowledged, though it does not at present appear as if there would be a deficiency in the fruit crop. Wild strawberries are ripe in the warmer and southern counties, while cultivated ones are beginning to turn color in Douglas, Josephine and Jackson counties. Warmer weather, more sunshine, and fewer showers are needed to facilitate the growth and development of all vegetation.

EASTERN OREGON. Weather—Warmer days have prevailed, though the nights are cool, causing the thermal conditions to continue to be below the normal. General rains and snow occurred on April 30th and May 2nd, the snow being especially heavy in Lake and other interior counties; along the Columbia river valley no snow fell. Frosts have been frequent, doing no damage except to retard growth. Ice formed at Naneum, Wasco county, on the 2nd.

Crops—Fall and early sown spring wheat is getting along unusually well, there is good color and good growth; late spring seeding continues. There has been a larger acreage than usual of grain sown in every county, and at present the prospects are better than for years. The soil is unusually moist; for example, at Heppner, where the annual rainfall is about as small as anywhere in the state, the total precipitation for March and April, 1892, is 4.76 inches, as compared with 2.97 and 3.14 inches in 1891 and 1890 respectively, showing considerably increased moisture and especially so where an inch of rainfall means a great deal; a corresponding increase exists in other sections. The farmers are working summer-fallow. Strawberries are ripening; currants are turning color, and gooseberries are in the market around The Dalles and Hood River. Some small lots of wool have been shipped, but it will be several weeks yet before this year's wool clip comes in, in large quantities. Young lambs are doing very well.

B. S. PAGE, Observer Weather Bureau.

Last week Simon Grogore was run over by an express train on the Southern Pacific near Gervais, Marion county, and had both legs cut off, from which he died in a few minutes. In investigating the case the board of railroad commissioners find that Grogore was to blame for his own death; that he attempted to board the forward end of the baggage car when the train was moving, and missed his footing, falling under the wheels.

The supreme court has reversed the decision of Judge Boise relative to throwing sawdust, and other wood matter into the streams of the state, holding that the law as passed by the legislature, and subsequently amended, is valid, and emphasizing it is unlawful to deposit sawdust or other such matter in the streams.

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