THE OREGON MIST.

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CONSISTENCY.

A jewell not appreciated by the opposers of a protective tariff, called by whatever name they may be.

The opposers of the republican system of "Protection to American industries," one and all, no differetfce what they are pleased to "officially" style themselves, are continually clamoring to lower the tariff. "Lower the tariff." This was done by the McKinly bill on steel billets. The natural result in this article, as it would be in any other article was this: The import duty or tax the foreigner must pay, for the privilege of selling his goods in our markets, being lowered, the foreigner ships here larger quantities of his goods, of that article. The inevitable result is that the price of that article, as in the case of the steel billets, goes down. Now, when the market price of the article goes down, what can the manufacturer of that article do but reduce, correspondingly, the price he is paying for labor and material, which is nearly all labor in one form or another? Nothing, nothing, it is inevitable; yet when this natural and only result of the methods advocated and preached by the democratic party and the third-party demogogues comes, as it has come at Homestead, Pennsylvania, these same demagogues and some of the democratic hosts and many editors of the petty class of that faith, try to raise some kind of a false cry, that the protective tariff system is in some mysterious way responsible for the trouble, when the fact is so plain that no one can fail to see it, that if the tariff had not been reduced in accordance, or partly in the line advocated by these same people, the price of steel billets would not have come down because of the excess shipped here from foreign mills, and there would have been no reduction either in the price of steel billets nor in the wages of the laborers engaged in that particular industry, which are the only ones affected, or whose wages were decreased; and hence there would be no strike at Homestead, nor trouble, expense, or suffering.

This whole trouble is directly attributable, and attributable only, to the reduction of tariff on steel billets, or taking that one little step in the direction of free trade. Then who can picture, in imagination, the horrors of carrying out this reduction, as advocated by many democrats and the third-party demagogues?

THE NEED OF GOOD ROADS.

The papers of Oregon and Washington are keeping up the fight for better roads, and it ought to have some good effect finally. Even the religious papers have taken up the gospel of good roads. The Portland Baptist thinks that good roads are of more importance to farmers, and even to business men of the cities, than government storehouses and two per cent. loans, admitting that these are meritorious. Every farmer should join the demand for better roads, and be willing to help build them. A week, even a month out of each year for two or three years spent in building roads would be one of the best investments of time and labor they could make. The saving of horseflesh, of wear and tear of wagons and farm implements, of time in going to town or from one place to another would be incalculably great; but beyond that the vastly increased value of county and farm property, and the added comfort and ease, would richly repay all the efforts put forth. The legislature has done something towards helping to build roads in mountainous regions, but the supreme court has checked its efforts in this direction, which is not to be regretted, because road legislation was becoming the foundation for all sorts of objectionable political log-rolling. The best way is for the counties, as they are now authorized to do, to levy a five-mill tax for roads, and see that the funds thus collected are well expended; and then for every neighborhood, every settlement, every farmer, every citizen, to take hold of the work with pride and zeal and public spirit, and work out their own salvation.

IT is a mistake to close the world's fair on Sunday. Thereby hundreds of thousands, to whom Sunday is the only day of rest and recreation, will be shut out from the fair. In a moral sense, the fair is the best place they would have been likely to attend on Sunday. It was not proposed to operate the machinery on Sunday, but simply to keep the grounds and buildings open, so that people might visit the place as they visit the public parks.

SIXTY editors were recently in a smash-up on the C. B. & Q. railroad and not one of them was hurt. It is said that each one of them turned and struck on his check.

THE people's party of Montana have nominated Miss Emma Knowles, of Helena, for attorney general of that state.

THE Engineering News says: Michigan has for five years past had upon its statute book a provision designed to promote the use of wide tires upon the wagons used upon its highways. In place of compulsory enactment it was deemed wise to make it for the pecuniary interests of the users of the roads to use wide instead of narrow tires, and a premium was accordingly put upon such use in the remission of a part of the highway tax. The law provides that all persons who shall use only lumber wagons on the public highways of the state with rims not less than three inches in width, for hauling loads exceeding 800 pounds in weight, shall annually receive a rebate of one-fourth of their assessed highway tax, provided, however, that such rebate shall not exceed in any one year three days' road tax to any one person. Citizens are required to make affidavit before an overseer of highway to the use of such wagons as specified, upon which affidavit they are credited with the amount of rebate of their highway tax. The department of state, of Michigan, reports that this legislation has been found satisfactory to the people and beneficial in its results.

C. R. WILSON, of Aberdeen, believes in the saying, "America for Americans." He has given notice that hereafter no men will be employed around his mill who are not citizens of the United States or had not declared their intention to become citizens. This is a good move. It has been the custom for many years for mill hands from British Columbia to come down into Uncle Sam's domain and work at the different sawmills during the summer months at higher wages than obtained in British Columbia and then take the money out of the country. Wilson's move is a blow at Chinese labor, and other aliens who do not contribute to the welfare of the United States. Mr. Wilson's ultimatum could be followed advantageously in mills on the Mississippi river.—Puget Sound Lumberman.

THE Nashville correspondent to the New York Times writes: The Rev. Sam Jones concluded a series of meetings here last night. Among other things in his closing sermon he said, touching politics: "A fellow may say, 'I would die for the principles of my party,' when he would not know a principle if he were to meet it in the road. If old Tammany were to go to hell in a body and knock at the door, the devil would only let them in one at a time. If he let them in all at once they would knock him in the head, elect their own devil to run things to suit themselves.

THE editor of the Clatskanie Chief is one of those peculiar dog-in-the-manger individuals who seem to think it is to their interests to beat their contemporaries out of obtaining a fair price for work performed. At the recent session of the county court for Columbia county he did his best to bulidose the county commissioners into disallowing the bill for publishing the county tax list. Such journalistic rats should be hunted out of the profession.—Salem Democrat.

JUDGE a town by the appearance of its newspapers, and you will not miss it far. Look in the advertising columns and you will see the the business men represented every time.

Resolutions.

Prof. J. P. Looney, who was principal of the Hillsboro school during the school year ending June 1st, 1891, and was last year professor of mathematics in the Portland University, but owing to poor health and overwork resigned, has been tendered the following complimentary resolutions by the board of trustees of the university; viz:

WHEREAS, The relations between the university and Prof. J. P. Looney, who has so ably filled the chair of mathematics during the year just closed has been dissolved, therefore,

RESOLVED, That we take great pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the many excellencies of Prof. Looney and of his promptness and fidelity in the performance of his duties. Prof. Looney retires from the faculty with the entire respect and confidence both of its faculty and board of trustees, and we bespeak for him that consideration everywhere to which his merits, as a teacher and a gentleman, entitled him.

"Two years ago two of my family, a young man and a girl, had very severe and dangerous attacks of bloody flux," says John Cook, of Pilot, Vermilion county, Ills. "The doctor here was unable, after a week's time, to check or relieve either case. I then began using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Improvement was seen very soon and my children arose in a few days from what I feared would be their deathbed. It is a grand, good medicine." For sale by Edwin Ross, druggist.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Washington, July 22, 1892.

The democratic leaders are just beginning to realize what a bad break was made by their party in the house in defeating the world's fair appropriation; they are hearing from the country on the subject and the messages they receive are anything but satisfactory. Mr. Cleveland impressed it upon those democratic congressmen, who went to New York to hear him and Adlai notified of their nominations that it would be suicidal for the democratic majority in the house to persist in its opposition to this appropriation in the face of the general public sentiment in favor of government aid for the exposition.

The credit for this bright bit of democratic statesmanship is due to cheeseparer-in-chiefs Holman and Sayers, of Texas, and the matter to a certain extent is in their hands, as they are the democratic conferees on the part of the house on that bill, but in spite of the pressure that is being brought to bear on them they are still stubborn, and if they can hold the votes by which they defeated the appropriation in the house they will bring about a dead lock that may extend the session indefinitely, as the republican senate will insist that this appropriation be made before adjournment.

The majority against this appropriation was only ten, and it is almost certain that when Holman reports back to the house the inability of the conference committee to agree because of the insistence of the senate conferees upon this appropriation, that a motion to recede from its appropriation can be carried through the house by a small majority. It is greatly to the credit of the republicans in the house that every one of the 122 votes cast against this appropriation came from democrats—most of them from the South.

No one has been able to find the slightest fault with the president's nomination of Mr. George Shiras, jr., of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy in in the supreme court. He comes from the district entitled to the appointment, is just 60 years old, has never held any public office or engaged in any other business than the practice of law, and is in every respect fully qualified to adorn the bench of the greatest court in the world, as our supreme court has been justly called.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, who has been commissioner of the general land office, has tendered his resignation of that position to the president, in order that he may devote his whole time to his new duties as chairman of the republican national committee. Those who know him best predict that he will make a reputation second to that of no man who ever held the position, even if he is the youngest chairman the party has ever had.

Commissioner Raum wishes it distinctly understood that he has no idea of resigning on account of the democratic attacks made upon him, and the president is not nor has he at any time been even considering the question of Gen. Raum's removal. The minority report made by the republicans of the committee which has for months been investigating the pension office is a vindication of Gen. Raum's management, and a strong condemnation of the democratic conspiracy against his personal character, which has been so plain to every unprejudiced person.

The senate committee which was instructed last March to investigate and report the effect of tariff laws upon the imports and exports, the growth, development, production, and prices of agricultural and manufactured articles at home and abroad, and upon wages, domestic and foreign, has submitted a partial report covering the cost of living in the United states and in Great Britain, together with the percentage of wages in both countries, to much cheaper here.

CARICO VALLEY.

P. H. Bailey was at Houlton this week.

Mrs. Hendricks went to Emmerson's shingle mill the other day.

Joseph Weaver is hauling hay for Jesse Hendricks.

Mrs. Ella Roberts came out to her ranch on Thursday of last week.

Rev. Vincent preached at the Peris schoolhouse on the 20th.

The roads are quite muddy again in Milton creek bottom.

Mrs. McGrew, of Columbia City, is stopping at Mr. Hendricks, canning blackberries.

Sherman Weaver with his wife, is out to his brother's, Eugene, gathering and canning blackberries.

S. Rock is harvesting.

The dance at the schoolhouse was a grand success.

Log scales for sale at the MIST office at 50 cents each.

Notice of Final Settlement.

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

In the matter of the estate of William H. Tuttle, deceased.

On reading and filing the final account and petition for final settlement of Josiah Konkle, the administrator of the estate of William H. Tuttle, deceased, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of William H. Tuttle, deceased, be and appear before the County Court of the County of Columbia, State of Oregon, at the Court room of said Court, in St. Helens, in said County and State, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. on that day, and then and there to show cause why said account should not be settled as presented and filed, and why final settlement of said estate should not be made.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks before said 30th day of July, 1892, in the OREGON MIST a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in said County and State.

jl j29 D. J. SWITZER, County Judge.