OREGON MIST.

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DAVIS BRO'S., : : : : : Editors.

St. Helens, December 8, 1893

The Official Paper. THE OREGON MIST IS recognized as essentially the only paper in Columbia county. This is not a bad reputation. It signifies that THE MIST makes a specialty of the local news of every precinct in this county and that it sleans the field thoroughly. All the latest official news is authentically published in THE MIST. The only reliable advertising medium. The Leading Paper.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's message to the 53rd congress is principally conspicious for its voluminous proportions, and destitution of everything the people would like to know, especially his position on the disposition of the Hawaiian affair. The message is a very commonplace document, being in substance simply a review of department reports and an expression of the president's hopes that congress will speedily pass the Wilson tariff bill, which he claims is his ideal of a tariff reform bill, and which suits him so exactly that he not only has no changes to suggest, but recommends its immediate adoption without further consideration.

The president recommends that more latitude be given the department in the matter of issuing bonds, and is particularly desirous that an income tax be levied, but is not at all sure how one will be received or what effect its operations will have.

Cleveland does not commit himself on the Hawaiian affair, prefering to wait for advices as to the result of Minister Willis' visit to the Islands, and make that gentleman personally responsible for any mistakes the administration has made in dealing with that question. Mr. Cleveland has treated this matter all through as a private transaction, systematically ignoring public opinion, and, as usual, has made a serious bungle of the whole business, and too late discovering that he has done so, he is now trying to shirk the responsibility and retire in the best order possible.

SHINGLE INDUSTRY.

As will be seen by an article in another column the shingle men of Washington have met and perfected an organization whose object is to restore the shingle trafic to the position it occupied before the association went to pieces and by uniting the manufacturers so that concerted action can be taken to bring order out of chaos and make it possible for the manufacturer to operate his machinery and get a profit out of his investment. The plan adapted by the association is a good one and if its provisions are properly observed will undoubtedly have the effect of reestablishing the prosperity which the shingle business formerly enjoyed, and securing to the mill man something like a reasonable price for his product. The desired effect may not be immediate but it will be certain for the demoralization of prices is simply the result of disorganization and not, as has been supposed, the result of over-production and the failure of demand.

The mill men of Oregon should heartly endorse the action of shingle men in our neighbor state and lose no time in following their example, thereby securing to themselves the benefits which can only be attained through organization and concerted action. Mr. Duniway will shortly call upon the shingle men of this state with the same proposition he successfully made in Seattle, and for the good of the shingle industry and the country at large it is hoped he will meet with the hearty co-operation of our mill men and receive every encouragement at their hands. Existing prices for shingles are out of all reason and need not prevail if the manufacturers will organize and protect themselves.

THE 20,000 idle and starving miners of northern Wisconsin who voted for free trade last year are just beginning to realize the real folly of their action. Under the protective policy of the republican administratton these people had unfailing employment at good wages, but were not sufficiently wise to their own interests to let well enough alone, and were led to believe that by supporting the policy of free trade they would better their worldly condition. Perhaps no human power could have changed their minds on this subject. They are a class of people who must be taught by hard, painful experience the lesson it is desired for them to learn. They are destitute of vision and, therefore, cannot see the force of an argument, though it be ever so potent and presented with the most profound logic and the most silvery oratory. It has been found impossible to find a market for iron ore, under the threatened tariff tinkering and now that iron has been placed on the free list the mines cannot reopen and the net result is that these people have voted themselves out of a job and must either find other employment or starve.

B. P. WATSON and O. P. Mason, late editors of the Portland Sunday Mercury, were each sentenced to one year in the county jail last Monday, for libel. There are still two indictments pending against them, and a third charge is before the grand jury.

SIGNS of organic dissolution and inevitable decay of the people's party in this county are everywhere viisable and indisputable. Rumors of internal strife and dissatisfaction have been heard for several months, and the truth of these reports is being verified almost daily. The strongest evidence that the peoples' party is going to pieces here, as it is everywhere else, is the refusal of the leaders to pull together and support the home organization. In the articles incorporating the Herald Publishing company, of Oregon City, we notice the name of D. M. Ewing, president of the county alliance and a prominent leader of the party. Mr. Ewing is a heavy subscriber to the stock of the Oregon City paper, but refused to have anything to do with the party organ in this county. Many evidences of friction in the party are constantly bubbling to the surface and the clammy sweat of dissolution is constantly gathering upon its stricken brow.

CONGRESS met in regular session Monday with a very slim representation of senators present. The day was principally given up to the reading of the president's message which was listened to in part by a few senators who took little or no interest in the document, and all but a dozen of them left the chamber before the secretary finished the reading. In the house the roll-call showed 240 members present who got down to business immediately after being called to order. The reading of the president's message was listened to with marked attention, and much surprise was evidenced when the section of the message was read stating that the ways and means committee had embraced in its plan several additional internal revenue taxes, and a small income tax on certain corporations. This was something of a surprise, since it was understood that the internal revenue features and income tax had not been decided upon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec 1, 1893.

The Cleveland tariff bill has been before the public four days and the most careful study fails to find one single redeeming feature therein. It would, if enacted a law, turn over the cream of the American market, the finest in the world, to European manufacturers and Canadian farmers, and all it offers Americans in exchange therefor are glittering promises of an increase in the foreign trade of the United States, promises which are not believed in even by those who made them. It is admitted that free wool would put an end to the production of wool in this country, and that free iron ore and coal will cause foreign iron and coal to be used exclusively in the neighborhood of every Atlantic seaport, and that American iron ore and coal will be used nowhere except at places so far in the interior that the freight rates will allow them to compete with foreigh products.

These are only specimens of the manner in which American industries have been treated by this bill. The same holds good throughout the bill. There is hardly a single industry of any consequence in the United States that is not struck at in some way. And as if that were not evil enough to be contained in a single bill, this one charges the method of imposing the duty upon many of the articles which it leaves upon the dutiable list from specific to ad valorum, a system which has been condemned by nearly every secretary of the treasury the country has had, as one that encourages fraud and puts a premium upon deception. The bill is dishonest in every way. While purporting to be a tariff for revenue, its makers estimate that it would produce $50,000,000 a year less than the McKinley law. It leaves the sugar bounty, which the democrats claimed to oppose on constitutional grounds, and provides for its continuance eight years, dropping a quarter of a cent each year. The question naturally arises, How can a bounty of 1½ cents be constitutional if a bounty of two cents was unconstitutional?

There is, however, one consoling thing about this bill. It is so utterly bad and vicious that it cannot possibly become a law in its present shape, although Mr. Cleveland's power may be sufficiently strong to force it through the house without amendment, but of that there are doubts. The constituents of democratic members who will feel the reduction in wages and loss of employment will make themselves heard and felt as soon as they are brought to a realizing sense of the injury to themselves that is contained in the bill. Many believe that the bill has been made public in its present shape to feel the public pulse, and that the features which prove most obnoxious will later on be eliminated or modified by a democratic caucus. The report of the republican minority of the house ways and means committee, upon which work is now being pushed, promises to be a document that will make republican converts by the thousand. It will probably be ready by the last of next week.

The democrats of the ways and means committee are still undecided about a single feature of the internal revenue bill, which they will have to prepare to meet the big deficiency created by their tariff bill. They wish to include the income tax, but so many vigorous protests have been filed against it by leading democrats that it is not certain they will.

Secretary Herbert, not having a son to take care of, has introduced a new variety of nepotism by appointing his son-in law chief clerk of the navy department.

It is certain that Mr. G. D. Johnson, of Louisana, who was the only democratic member of the civil service commission, did not enjoy his Thanksgiving dinner. Cause why? He was peremptorily removed from office by Mr. Cleveland this week. Mr. Johnson has, ever since the democratic administration came into office, acted as though he thought it was his duty to stand by the most outrageous violations of the civil service law, in favor of democrats rather than to enforce the law. He has been going from bad to worse in that direction, and when the time came to prepare the annual report of the commission, which is now in the hands of Mr. Cleveland, there was an open rupture between him and his republican colleagues, and he refused to sign their report and wrote one of his own. That brought matters to a crisis, and Commissioner Roosevelt told Mr. Cleveland that he would not remain on the commission if Johnson did, and Johnson didn't. Prof. Proctor, of Kentucky, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

SHINGLE MEN ORGANIZE.

Proceedings of the Meeting at Seattle.

Washington shingle men to the number of twenty-two, representing over one hundred shingle mills in that state and one in Oregon—the Suffolk—met in Seattle November 15, for the purpose of reorganizing the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of the two states mentioned. After the registration of delegates the meeting was declared open for the discussion of plans for reorganization. It was announced that H. R. Duniway, of Portland, was in the city and that he had a plan to propose, and he was invited to submit it to the convention. His plan has for its main objects the organization of two associations—a dealers' and a manufacturers—and the curtailment and control of the output of shingles from the two states. The two associations will work in harmony with the same objects in view, although the organizations will be separate. Manufacturers will be eligible to membership in the dealers' association provided they sell direct to buyers in the east but no dealer will be eligible to membership in the manufacturers' association unless he owns a mill.

The two associations are jointly to elect a treasurer, and a joint committee of the two associations is to govern prices and see that they are maintained. The manufacturers are to put up in the hands of the treasurer five cents for each 1,000 shingles sold as a forfeit for the observance of the agreement, the expenses of the organization to be paid out of this and the surplus to be divided periodically. The executive committee is to have power to order a general restriction of the reduction by all mills alike, and may make amendments to the by-laws, subject to ratification by a general meeting to be held in sixty days. There is to be an arbitration committee of five members from each association to settle disputes among them.

The above is the plan in brief as outlined before the meeting. Some of the details are omitted as their publication would work an injury to the association until the plan is understood by all. After considerable discussion the general plan was adopted unanimously and the association then took the matter up section by section. Seventeen sections were adopted after some modifications and a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the new association.

A resolution was passed to the effect that until the new association established a standard of prices no contracts for the out put for the coming year would be made.

The discussion on the details of plans occupied the greater part of two days, but at the conclusion the manufacturers were of the opinion that it is the only one ever offered that would hold good.

The plan of organization was then taken up and a motion prevailed that the agreement, if signed, should not be binding upon the mills represented at the meeting unless all the mill owners in the state signed the articles. Signatures to the following agreement were then called for:

"I hereby pledge myself to sign the articles of agreement adopted this date by the shingle manufacturers assembled in the Chamber of Commerce building, Seattle, and to sign and return so the secretary at once a copy of the articles when printed and sent to me for my signature."

This agreement was signed by twenty-one firms.

Upon motion it was decided to instruct Mr Duniway to make a personal canvass of the different mills and secure their names to the pledge. A subscription of $5 per block was then taken up to defray the preliminary expenses.

Every mill represented cheerfully subscribed to the fund as an evidence of good faith. The question of prices for the year 1894 was then discussed and a resolution was finally passed declaring it the sense of the meeting that for the coming year the prices of shingles at the mills should be placed on a basis of not less than $1.40 per thousand for Star A Stars, and $1.65 for clears; weights 180 and 200 pounds. The following motion was then carried without a dissenting voice: "Every signer of these articles pledges himself and the firm he represents to attend a meeting in person or by proxy, to be called by the president as soon as all the manufacturers sign these articles; and further, that he or the firm or company he represents will at the meeting, sell to the executive committee shingles to the value $100 per block, to be paid for by the committee when such manufacturer has begun shipping and paid in enough per 1,000 to amount to $50 per block; or, if they cannot pay the money they will put up collateral or its equivalent."

The dealers' association met on the same days in Seattle and practically agreed to everything as embodied in the new plan of reorganization. Dealers and manufacturers alike realized that nothing could be accomplished without concerted action, and for the first time in the history of the shingle business, individual opinions were laid aside and all worked for the general good.

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Too Much Sham.

This is an age of sham and tansel. On every hand can be seen men and women assuming a virtue they not possess, a position beyond their reach. Men keep a carriage while tottering on the verge of bankruptcy, and women keep servants in the kitchen while their husbands dodge executions in the hands of the sheriff. Young men sport fine clothes, fine buggies and fine suppers who could not get trusted for a bread ticket if their real characters were known. Girls wear six hats a year while their old fathers dress in the styles of the middle ages and their mothers stay at home rather than expose the scantiness of their wardrobe. Churches have gaudy windows, sky steeples, velvet carpets and cushioned pews while the pastor goes in his threadbare, long-tailed coat to hide the holes in his trousers. Sham, sham, is written on every side, and the greatest humbug is commonly esteemed the hero.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Columbia. }

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION IS sued out of the Circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Multnomah, to me directed, in favor of Wortman and against City Livery and Carriage Co. et al, for the sum of seven hundred and eighty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent, from the 28th day of September, 1893, and the further sum of $33.90 costs and accruing costs, I have, this 1st day of December, 1893, duly levied upon the following real property belonging to the said City Livery and Carriage Co., to-wit: The northeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ and the northwest ¼ of the northeast ¼, all in section number 23, township 3 north, of range 2 west of the Willamette meridian in Columbia county, state of Oregon, containing 80 acres, more or less. Now, therefore, in pursuance of said execution, I will on the 6th day of January, 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day at the court house door in said county and state, sell at public auction all the right, title, claim and interest in and to the above-described real property of said City Livery and Carriage Co. et al, to the highest bidder for cash in hand at time of sale, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution, costs and accruing costs. G. A. MASSIE,
jan5 Sheriff of Columbia County, Or.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Columbia. }

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Columbia, in favor of August Warner and against Mary A. Leonard, for the sum of $614.65 United States Gold Coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 10th day of October, 1893, and the further sum of $29 dollars costs, and for $50 dollars attorney's fee, and the costs and expenses of sale and said writ. Now, therefore by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, I will on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1894, at the court house door, in St. Helens, Columbia county, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real property, to wit: The east ½ of the southwest ¼, and the west ½ of the southeast ¼ of section 33, township 7 north, range 4 west, Willamette meridian, Columbia county, Oregon, containing 160 acres of land, more or less, to satisfy the hereinbefore said sum, for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon. Witness my hand this 6th day of December, 1893. G. A. MASSIE,
jan5 Sheriff of Columbia County, Oregon.

Petition for Liquor License.

To the Honorable County Court of Columbia County, State of Oregon.

We, the undersigned legal voters residing in Scappoose precinct, Columbia county, state of Oregon, would respectfully petition your honorable body at its next regular term of court to be held in the court house in the city of St. Helens, Columbia county, Oregon, on Wednesday, January 10th, A. D. 1894, that a license be granted to Frank H. Swazer to sell spirituous vinuous and malt liquors in quantities less than one gallon, in Scappoose precinct, Columbia county, State of Oregon, and that such license be issued for the period of six months. For all of which your petitioners will ever pray. H M Knighton, John Abbott, N H McKay, J P Walker, C Konkle, G Lafabar, Gustave Lange, Ed Krueger, E A Krueger, T Kammeur, Ford Moser, W Tetz, L Neumann, T Eisenblatts, John Schmitke, J S Vancleave, W L Piper, Geo Grant, Geo Vollant, Gus Ostbye, Otto Tamberg, G Neumann, S Remond, Pette Graham, E Ellsins, P Lindgren, E Norman D O Freeman, O D Garrison, G Decker, F F Usher, Henry Decker, D Balch, E D McKay, R A McKay, Louis Elgin, Malcolm McKay, S Hammond, Jas Peacock, Wm McMains, Grant Evans, C I Royer, W H McFarland, B Bottler, W T Freeman, Ed Lamberson, Wm T White, W J Englert, E Oldendorff John Pettersen, Andrew Nattie, Carl Nelson, Frank Kucom, Robert Eitel, Ralph Bujan, M Swick, A H Larsen, I T Walker, J L Armstrong, P Lousignont, Jos W Campbell, C Rabinsky, E Bruehl, E Armstrong, W G Pomeroy, F Shaw, J G Tompkins, Wm Wolf, E H Barnett, G Schmitke, L Oldendorf, H W White.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Columbia Lancaster, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me, with the necessary vouchers, within six months from the first publication of this notice, at my residence, at Houlton postoffice, Columbia county, Oregon.
LINLEY MEEKER,
Administrator of the estate of Columbia Lancaster, deceased. Dated Nov. 6, 1893.

Notice of Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court for Columbia County, Oregon, as administrator of the estate of John Ivey, deceased; and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them to said administrator, duly verified on oath, within six months after the first publication of this notice at the office of Caples & Allen, No. 20, Mulkey Building, Portland, Oregon.
EDWIN L. HAND,
Dated November 2, 1893. Administrator.

Settlement of final account.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the former administratrix of the estate of Eli G. Foster, deceased, have filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Columbia county, my final account as such administratrix, and that Tuesday, the 2nd day of January, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M., and the court room of said court has been appointed by said court as the time and place for hearing the same, at which time any person interested may appear and file objections to the same. ELIZABETH FOSTER,
Former administratrix of said estate.

Estray Notice.

Strayed from my place this summer, two steers, both red and white, will be three years old this coming spring. Any information of their whereabouts will be rewarded by Mrs. C. Selene, Scappoose, Ore.

Fruit Trees Can be had cheap for cash by applying to A. Holaday, Scappoose, Oregon. Apple trees, 1 to 3 years old, $6 to $10 per hundred Prunes and other varieties.

The County Treasurer Can be seen at St. Helens on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week.

Job Printing Executed at this office in a stylish manner, and at prices to suit the times. Envelopes, bill heads, letter heads, business and visiting cards, blanks, and in fact, the office is better equipped than ever before to turn out all classes of commercial job printing.

Cemetery Lots Notice is hereby given that the officers and members of St. Helens Lodge No. 117, I. O. O. F., of St. Helens, Oregon, are pleased to inform the public that they are now offering lots for sale at a reasonable price, in their burial ground. The price on lots 10x20 feet being $30 a lot, and the price of any of the larger lots can be obtained from the board of trustees, who are C. R. Hart, M. F. Hazen and G. A. Massie. Now being the time to procure choice lots, first come first served. The south one-half of the cemetery has been set aside for the public while the north one-half has been reserved for the members of the order. Any one desiring information or wishing to procure a lot can do so by conferring with the board of trustees. By order of the Lodge.

NOTICE!

The well-known firm of J. M. MOYER & CO., No. 140, First street, Portland, advertise to close out their stock at cost on account of

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The goods carried by this firm are well-known and have given satisfaction to every purchaser. Their stock is complete in every respect and they offer their lines of imported goods at

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