The Oregon Mist

DAVE DAVIS, Publisher.

United States and County Official Paper.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The convention has done its work nobly. Its action has been the ringing, spontaneous expression of the people, free from the elements of packed primaries, ring rule, or personal interests. The people have had their wishes respected, and can heartily indorse the ticket named. The candidates are all men of acknowledged integrity, ability, unquestioned honesty, and men eminently qualified to fill the offices for which they have been nominated. It is a matter for hearty congratulation that the present ticket is one of the very best that has ever been offered to voters of this county. Thoroughly impressed with the gravity of the situation, the representatives of the republicans came into the convention with the determination of naming the best material in the party, and how well they have succeeded is readily understood by the unanimous expressions of approval and universal indorsements of both delegates and voters; and while plenty of the very best material was at hand which was not utilized, the convention, with commendable deliberation, has made choice of candidates which it can offer to the voters of this county and feel assured of their indorsement and undivided support If this ticket cannot win in the June election, it must be taken as an indisputable evidence that the republican party is not strong enough to best its opponents in this county. Calm deliberation must convince all voters in this county that this is the ticket which should receive their suffrage, and that the nominees are all men whom they can consistently vote for with a feeling that they are doing the people, the county, and themselves but simple justice.

It is a matter for further and more hearty congratulation that if any animosity or friction existed among the different aspirants to office, that such animosities have been buried, forgotten, and harmonized, and that all republicans are a unit in support of the ticket named and can be depended upon to get behind it and push it to a successful issue; all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. No serious friction has ever prevailed in the republican ranks, and nothing more than a friendly rivalry, common to opposing candidates for nomination, has ever existed. We most heartily indorse the whole ticket offered by the convention at this place Wednesday, and cheerfully recommend it to the voters of this county, who will not fail to see the benefits which will accrue to them by indorsing the men whose names appear upon the republican ticket—men who are the advocates of a sound political creed, and men who are fully qualified to give the county a safe, honest, economical administration, and secure to it such prosperity as sound political principles insure.

REPUBLICANISM.

Governor McKinley is greeted by large audiences wherever he speaks now, because a few months' test of free trade has made the people clamorous for a change to the good old days of protection and republican rule From Maine to California, and from the lake states to the gulf, people will flock to hear him. Under the bill of which he was the author, American industries were never in as flourishing condition and American wage-earners never earned as much. The people did not realize the favorable conditions which surrounded them, and foolishly voted for a trial of free trade and free silver. They have had a partial test, and are so thoroughly disappointed with the manner in which the change has effected them that they cannot be sufficiently emphatic in denouncing the delusion. This makes Governor McKinley the hero of the hour, and, wherever he goes, as the apostle of protection, he will receive the plaudits of the public. The wave of enthusiasm followed him to Minneapolis the other day, where he delivered four addresses to thousands of admiring citizens. He had an attentive audience each time, and his remarks will undoubtedly take deep root in the minds of those who heard him. In relation to the defeat of 1892 and the attitude of the party on public questions, he used the following language:

"The platform and candidate of the great convention assembled in 1892, admirable as they were, were rejected by the people at the election following; but the people had no sooner spoken than they realized their great mistake, a mistake which they now feel more sensibly and regret more deeply. The principles enunciated at that convention were true then; they are true now. They are as dear to republicans now, as they are better understood and more ardently supported by the great body of people in the year 1894 than they were in the year 1892. While the republican party failed to carry the election, the cause for which it contended did not fail. It survived the awful disaster and shines more gloriously than ever."

The republican party is not one of changeful fickelness. It has advocated great national politics, and has never been forced by the logic of events to stultify itself in regard to any national platform it has ever adopted. In 1856 it was in favor of protection, and it occupies the same position now. It placed itself squarely against "equitable adjustment" in 1865, and it is opposed to inflation of the currency in 1894. Governor McKinley makes no idle boast when he says the principles advocated in 1892 are as dear to republicans now as then, and that the people who voted against them two years ago are now anxious to undo what they have done. The school of experience is governed by a hard task-master; but the lessons taught are rarely ever forgotten, and the year 1894 will act as a warning that will be heeded in the future against the trial of any economic policy other than the one that has guided the republic in a prosperous course for such a long and eventful period of its history. Democracy may advocate many expedients, created by emergencies, in order to gain popular favor, but British free trade will never again be one of these. It has made the trial and is undoubtedly forever satisfied. If the same practical lesson could be taught on the silver question, by the same hard task-master, it would always be remembered; but the country is too badly crippled now to stand the strain.

THE RECIPROCITY POLICY.

One of the most important and beneficial features of the McKinley law is that which authorizes the president to make trade agreements with foreign nations for the free admission of sugar, coffee, and hides to our markets in return for reciprocal advantages as to our agricultural and manufactured products. This implies an enlightened selfishness—which is a part of the virtue of patriotism—in the adjustment of our commercial relations with other countries. In other words, it requires that a nation desiring the opportunity to increase its sales of a given article in this country shall do as much for us in the way of promoting our sales of some other article within its borders. President Harrison made twelve such agreements, all of which have proved to be popular. They have opened desirable markets in the West Indies and in South America, and have materially increased our trade with France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. So remarkably successful has the policy been that all of our European rivals have recognized its wisdom and initiated it more or less in their diplomacy. It has done more to turn the balance of trade in our favor than any other one agency or influence; and it would have produced still greater results of that sort if the present administration had seen fit to improve the chances that it presented. The continuance of republican rule would have insured valuable reciprocity contracts with Canada and Mexico before this time, and our farmers and manufacturers would have been large gainers thereby.

It is now proposed by the democrats to annul all of these agreements and revoke the authority under which they have been made. Our exports have been increased by this reciprocity policy to the extent of $30,000,000 per year, and yet the democrats are going to abolish it. They claim to be in favor of the extension of our foreign commerce, and they contradict themselves by deciding to cut off $30,000 000 of what we already have, and dispensing of the best means of swelling the volume of such traffic. When reciprocity was adopted as an adjunct of the protective system, they said it practically signified free trade: and now they are resolved to discard it, while professing to be friendly with the theory of encouraging the largest possible international exchange of commodities. The simple truth is that they are opposed to this plan of increasing foreign trade because it was established by the republican party, and because they prefer to open our markets to outside products without exactly anything in return. It is a well-known fact that the Wilson bill discriminates in favor of other nations and against our own, generally speaking. The inevitable consequence of its passage will be to help those nations at our expense. That is what tariff reform means as represented by the measure now pending in the senate. It is the declared purpose of the party in power to make such a change in the present system as cannot fail to reduce wages, to lessen production, and to diminish exports. The reciprocity policy is to be wiped out because its tendency is to compel foreign countries to deal fairly and justly with us in business matters, and to do for us as much as we do for them in the regulation of custom duties. That is what democratic rule comes to when applied to the tariff problem; and the people will surely not fail to see that it is essentially and inexcusably pernicious.

THE LOW PRICE OF WHEAT.

The price of wheat took another tumble recently, and a new "lowest" was recorded for the period since the war. At the present price the production of this leading agricultural staple in the United States is unprofitable, and the large area of land devoted to that purpose cannot be expected to yield any return to the owners The question of the cause or causes of this remarkable depression therefore becomes a very important one. There is nothing else in which the farmers are more deeply concerned than the matter of learning why wheat-raising has ceased to be remunerative, how long this condition is likely to last, and what can be done to counteract or modify the misfortune. The subject is not one to be treated in a theoretical manner, strictly speaking; the information desired is of the practical kind that the average citizen can readily comprehend and apply to his business. There can be no dispute about the proposition that more wheat is being produced than is required for the world's consumption. This is the controlling fact in the case. It does not mean, in any appreciable degree, that less wheat is being used in proportion to population, but it does signify that the supply has increased more rapidly than the demand. The wheat-growing districts have been largely extended, and this has crowded the market price below the cost of production in our country. Our farmers have the advantage of improved machinery, but it is not sufficient to insure them a profit as things now stand, and the situation can hardly become better for many years, if ever.

It is reasonable to believe that the time has gone by for selling wheat at a dollar a bushel—the price that the American producer ought to have in order to make the business pay in a satisfactory measure. The present phenomenally low price will not continue indefinitely, we may safely assume; but it will rise slowly, and it will stop at a point considerably below a dollar, so far as ordinary years are concerned. Those who predict that it will not again go above seventy-five cents, except in special instances of general scarcity or of sudden excessive demand, have good justification for their opinion. It has been conclusively demonstrated that the product of the United States alone no longer governs the market. The regulating influences are beyond our control, in other words, and we are practically at their mercy, whether we raise much or little. It is hardly worth while to attempt to solve the problem by holding surplus wheat with a view to forcing a higher price when other countries are able to furnish all that is needed. The fact that other countries are thus prepared to keep the supply up to the demand, regardless of our relation to the world's markets, is the force that fixes the price for all the wheat that is produced, and we are really powerless to manipulate the circumstances that determine the question for the whole universe. There are countries where wheat can be and is being raised at a cost which implies inevitable loss in this country, and in the nature of things they are sure to keep the price down, if not to the present level or lower, then so much below the figure of a good profit for our farmers, at least, that the crop cannot be counted upon as one of the substantial sources of agricultural success, taking one year with another. The prospect is not an agreeable one, but it is one to be considered in a candid and sensible way.

NO ALLIANCE WITH POPULISTS.

Senator Hoar has placed himself in a false and discreditable position by his effusive indorsement of Kolb, the populist candidate for governor of Alabama. The Massachusetts senator did this in a letter to the Home Market club of Boston. He concedes that Kolb differs from the republicans "upon the question of the coinage of silver, and upon the less important, though still important, question of an income tax;" but adds that Kolb is "thoroughly sound upon the question of protection." The senator thinks that Kolb's candidacy is the most promising fact that has occurred in the south in many years, and believes that he will be elected. Kolb's election, perhaps, might, as the senator declares, break the solid south temporarily, but it is not easy to see how the republican party would profit thereby.

It will be remembered that Kolb ran for governor in 1892, and failed of election, although the republicans supported him as they will presumably this year. Kolb declared that he was counted out at the time, but even if he had been seated the cause of good government would not have secured much of a triumph. Kolb is an extremist of the Peffer, Simpson, and Coxey brand. The Ocala platform, to which he subscribed, shows where he stood on some more or less important questions. That platform demanded government warehouses, unlimited money and government loans on land, and declared that railroads and some other sorts of corporations should be put under Federal control. The platform contained other provisions equally as bad, to all of which Kolb subscribed. Probably he stands in 1894 just where he stood in 1892. The other populist leaders have not changed since then, except, perhaps, that they have acquired a few additional crankeries, and the Alabamian is still in good standing in his party.

There is neither profit or credit to the republicans in an alliance with the populists. The populists have all the extravagances and obliquities of the democrats, with a large and diversified collection of lunacies of their own. There is no common ground on which republicans and populists can stand. The most vital question now before the country is that of the finances, and on that question the populists are wildly and radically wrong. This talk that such men as Kolb are protectionists, and that their triumph would be a blow at free trade in the south, is folly. The Kolbs are protectionists regarding the interests of their locality, as the Louisiana democrats are, but they are rabid free traders regarding the interests of the rest of the country. A triumph for the populists in Alabama or anywhere else would afford a just excuse for republican grief instead of republican rejoicing. Better that the democrats hold Alabama, as they are likely to do in any event, than that that state should be carried by the fantastic horde of greenbackers, free silverites, socialists, nondescripts, and impracticables, who call themselves the populist party.

OREGON needs a republican governor almost as badly as Colorado or Kansas does, and she is likely to get one in her election in June. The other two states will redeem their credit in the same way in November. The days of the Pennoyers, Waites, and Lewellings are nearly ended in this country.

THE prevailing silence in the camps of the populists may be taken as a gratifying indication that the agricultural mind is lightly turning to thoughts of better things than trying to pay off mortgages with idle talk about "goldbugs" and similar insects.

IT is a continuous effort that pays in advertising as in everything else. A business man doesn't keep his store open one day in the week, or one week in the month, or three months in the year. If he advertises that way, that is the impression people will get.

People will be falling over themselves pretty soon to get out of the two-bit party. Their kind friends will considerately not refer to the fact that they ever belonged to it.

WHEN Cleveland delayed with regard to the seigniorage bill it meant that he was trying to ascertain which side was capable of saying the meanest things about him in the event of defeat.

AN income tax is justifiable only when all other sources of revenue prove inadequate, and therefore the people cannot be persuaded to indorse it under the circumstances that now exist.

IF the legislature of Kentucky can enact a law which will restrain school girls from seducing middle-aged statesmen between recitations, it may do a service for which the country will be profoundly grateful.

THE "whereases" in front of Peffer's resolutions, with regard to the recent sugar deal, constitute a forcible argument in favor of the election of republican instead of democratic senators.

THE eggs are now being laid every day from which republican roosters will be hatched for the June election.

PEFFER, too, has prepared a tariff bill, and justice compels us to say it is not much worse than the Wilson bill

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THE first robins are being seen in different parts of the country, and the snake stories will soon begin to crawl into the rural papers. That is to say, spring is approaching.

THE only conceivable advantage that can be derived from the march of Coxey's army to Washington lies in the possibility that it may hasten the adjournment of congress.

THE populists of Oregon are to be the first in the field with their ticket. Perhaps they realize the expediency this year of voting early and late and often.

THE ranks of the populists are rapidly thinning all over the state, says one of our exchanges. Its members are returning to one or the other of the old parties.

QUEEN LIL now declares she has white blood in her veins. Her grandfather ate a whiteman. Can you doubt the queen's statement?

STEVENSON is the kind of a presidential possibility that can be talked out of sight with comparatively little waste of breath.

NEW POPULIST CANDIDATES.—At a meeting of the delegates of the populist party, held at Mainville, Wednesday evening, for the purpose of reconsidering the nominations for county officers, the following changes were made in the ticket: T. H. Gruell was replaced by W. A. Wood for representative, Emmett Stevens was given the nomination for sheriff, and R. S. Hatton succeeded W. A. Wood as candidate for clerk.

America As She Is.

BY A. SNAPPER.

[A life-long and prominent democrat hands us the following for publication. We are not a poet so we submit these lines to the consideration of those of our readers who are.]

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where the wheels are tied,
Land where industries died,
And to the English side
Took rapid wing.

My native country thee,
Land to which paupers flee,
Thy name I love.
I love thy Cleveland frills,
Thy no-trade tariff bills,
Thy Greshams, Smiths, and Mills
Born from above.

Let music swell the breeze,
Democrats! to your knees,
And swell the song.
Let those who brought this fate,
Their medicine take straight,
And three years longer wait
To right the wrong.

Our Father, Grover C,
Mogul of Misery!
To thee we sing.
Bear with us, if you can,
But, if not, like a man,
Say you don't care a d——
For anything.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION AND order of sale duly issued out of, and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Columbia, in the cause entitled Elias Kinder vs. Oscar E. Hunter et al., to me duly directed, dated the third day of April, 1894, upon a judgement and decree rendered and entered in said court and cause on the 17th day of October, 1893, in favor of Elias Kinder, as plaintiff, and against the defendent, Oscar E. Hunter for the sum of six hundred and fifty and twenty-eight one-hundredths dollars, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 17th day of October, 1893, and the further sum of one hundred dollars as attorney's fees, and twenty-one and seventy one-hundredths dollars costs and disbursements, and the costs to accrue upon said writ, commanding me to make sale of the following-described real property, situated in Columbia county, Oregon, towit: The northeast one-quarter (NE¼) of section one (1) in township five (5) north range two (2) west of the Willamette meridian, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and eighty-four one-hundredths acres of land, together with the tenements and appurtenances. I have levied upon all of said real-estate, and in compliance with the commands of said writ will, on Saturday, the 5th day of May, 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the front door of the courthouse of said county and state, sell, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, and interest which the defendants Oscar E. Hunter and Olive D. Hunter, or either of them, had on the 13th day of April, 1885, the date of the mortgage from said defendants to the plaintiff, or has since acquired in or to said premises, and every part thereof, to satisfy said judgment, decree, and order of sale, with interests, costs, and accruing costs.

T. C. WATTS,
Sheriff of Columbia county, Oregon.
April 5th, 1894.

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 Columbia county, and to me duly directed, dated the 17th day of March, 1894, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 11th day of October, 1893, in favor of T. H. Blanchard, plaintiff, and against Joseph Vanblaricom, defendant, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-eight and eighty one-hundredths ($278.80) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the 11th day of October, 1893, and the further sum of twenty-two and seventy one-hundredths ($22.70) dollars costs and disbursements, I did, on the 21st day of March, 1894, duly levy upon all the right, title, and interest the above-named defendant, Joseph Vanblaricom, had in and to the following-described real property, to-wit: Part of the northwest one-quarter (NW¼) of the northwest one-quarter (NW ¼) and part of the southwest one-quarter (SW ¼) of the northwest one-quarter (NW ¼) and part of the southeast one-quarter (SE ¼) of the northwest one-quarter (NW ¼) and part of the northwest one-quarter (NW ¼) of the southeast one quarter (SE ¼) of section 4, township 4, north of range 4, west of the Willamette meridian, all in Columbia county, Oregon. Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, I will, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the courthouse door of said county and state, sell, subject to redemption, all the right, title, and interest of the above-named defendant, Joseph Vanblaricom, in and to the above-described real property, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder therefor, to satisfy said execution, interest, and costs, and accruing costs.

T. C. WATTS,
Sheriff of Columbia county, Oregon.
St. Helens, Oregon, March 20th, 1894.

Notice.

The undersigned will be in this place every Friday with his patent saw-gummiog machine, and is prepared to gum and file saws. Leave your saws at the blacksmith shop.

C. F. FOWLER.

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.

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CURES

Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Inflammation of the Bladder, Yellow Water, Brick Dust Sediment in Urine, Burning Sensation, Pain in the Back, and all Diseases of the Kidneys.

PREPARED BY
O.W.R. Manufacturing Co., PORTLAND, OREGON.

For Sale by Edwin Rose, St. Helens, Or

FOR SALE.

At private sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following-described real property, viz: "The northwest one-quarter of the southwest one-quarter of section No. 6, township No. 4 north, range No 1, west of the Willamette meridian, containing 44.10 acres. Bids will be received to May 20th, 1894. Address all communications to

J. B. NORTON,
Pacific Grove,
Monterey County, California.

$50 REWARD! $50

Whereas, some evil-disposed party or parties have, during the past winter, stolen some property belonging to the Green Creek Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, of Mayger, Oregon, consisting of 300 feet of one-half inch diameter of Steel Wire Cable, and 300 feet of three-quarter circled galvanized cord. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the arrest of the guilty party or parties.

GREEN CREEK LUMBERING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Per H. Henderson, secretary.

STEAMER
K-E-H-A-N-I
WILLAMETTE SLOUGH ROUTE.

Leaves St. Helens for Portland at 6:45 A. M., Daily,

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COPELAND'S LANDING		7:05 A. M
SCAPPOOSE	"	8.00 A. M
JOY'S	"	8:10 A. M
PORTLAND	"	10:30 A. M

Leaves Portland at 3:00 P. M. Arriving at St. Helens at 6:30 P. M.

THE
Splendid, Young Norman Horse
TEMPEST

Will make the Season of 1894 as Follows.

At Chas. Muckle's Farm, on Deer Island, in Columbia county, Oregon.

TERMS : : : Insurance, $10

TEMPEST is a beautiful, dark iron gray, sixteen hands high; eight years old; weighs 1600 pounds, with fine style, quick movement, and second to none in muscular power and durability.

He was sired by Young Byron Kier; by Old Byron Kier, imported and owned by Singmaster, Keota, Iowa. Tempest's dam was sired by Old Tempest, a Norman horse owned by J. Downs, Iowa.

CHAS. MUCKLE, Owner.

••• POPHAM'S •••
Sea Weed Compound.

THE ONLY GUARANTEED CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. NEVER FAILS!!

We refer you to David Van Slyke, Castle Rock, Washington; L. Beamis, Catlin, Washington; R. Foster, Freeport, Washington; Samuel Lowery, Bucoda, Washington; C. C. Lee, ex-justice of the peace of Clatskanie; Jno. Conway, engineer Bryant's mill, Clatskanie, Oregon; C. Lovegron, farmer, Clatskanie, Oregon, and hundreds of others if requested. We refer to these because they are close by, and are well known.

WE DON'T CROSS THE ATLANTIC FOR REFERENCES

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If you want work that is pleasant and profitable, send us your address immediately. We teach men and women how to earn from $5.00 per day to $5,000 per year without having had previous experience, and furnish the employment at which they can make that amount. Nothing difficult to learn or that requires much time. The work is easy, healthy, and honorable, and can be done during daytime or evenings, right in your own locality, wherever you live. The result of a few hours' work often equals a week's wages. We have taught thousands of both sexes and all ages, and many have laid foundations that will surely bring them riches. Some of the smartest men in this country owe their success in life to the start given them while in our employ years ago. You, reader, may do as well; try it. You cannot fail. No capital necessary. We fit you out with something that is new, solid, and sure. A book brimful of advice is free to all. Help yourself by writing for it to-day—not to-morrow. Delays are costly.

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FOREST GROVE POULTRY YARDS

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Price: One Setting, $3.00, Two Settings, $5.00

No Finer Breeding Birds on the Pacific Coast.
My Fowls have been in the Lead for the Past Seventeen Years.
The only full-fledged poultry yard in this state.

A Few Choice Cockerels for Sale at $8.00 Each.

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Favorite Hotel of the City of Portland.

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All Kinds of Cemetery Work.

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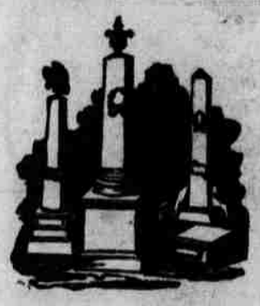
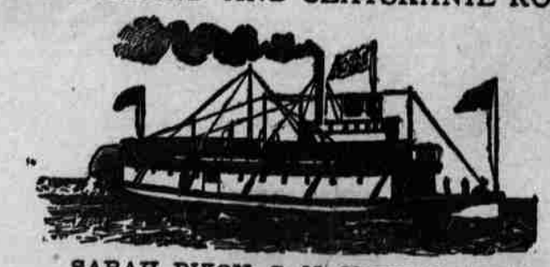


Astoia - - - Oregon

THE PORTLAND AND CLATSKANIE ROUTE.



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Leaves Portland, at Alder Street Dock, every day (except Sunday) at 2 o'clock, for Clatskanie, touching at Sauvie's island, St. Helens, Columbia City Kalama, Neer City, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Mt. Coffin, Bradbury, Stella and all intermediate points, returning every morning (except Monday.)

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Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.