

OREGON MIST.

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Securities Notices.

MARINE. St. Helens Lodge, No. 22-Regular communications first and third Saturday in each month at 7:30 p. m. at Masonic hall. Visiting members in good standing invited to attend. Rainier Lodge, No. 21-Scheduled meetings Saturday on or before each full moon at 7:30 p. m. at Masonic hall, over Blanchard's store. Visiting members in good standing invited to attend. Odd Fellows-St. Helens Lodge No. 117-Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in their hall, over Deitz store. Transient brethren cordially invited to attend.

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meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in their hall, over Deitz store. Transient brethren cordially invited to attend.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, JULY 27.

It must be said for Altgeld that in failing to pardon or reprieve Prendergast, he missed at least one opportunity to offend the public sense of propriety and decency.

PULLMAN may be an enemy of labor, as is charged, but certainly there is no proof to that effect in the showing of what his striking employees made and put in the bank while they were in his service.

It will keep democratic congressmen and their populist allies very busy when they return to their constituents for their summer vacation, explaining what they have not done during the past ten months.

ONE more of the faithful has been cast aside. Mr. James Thorn, of Oregon City, well known here, it is said went to Washington to solicit the appointment of surveyor general for Oregon. But much to the surprise of himself and everybody else one John C. Arnold, of Pendleton, pocketed the pension. The difference is Thorn has been an ardent worker in the ranks of democracy and Arnold has not.

FRANCE was profoundly moved by the murder of its president, but its emotion did not take an impetuous form. This is all the worse for the anarchists. The bill now pending before the chamber of deputies provides that when an anarchist incites to crime by oral or written language he shall be tried before correctional courts, consisting of judges, without juries, the penalties including transportation to penal colonies. Anarchists have gloried in the notoriety given by long reports of their trials, and these reports in France are prohibited by the bill. The whole of Europe is moving against anarchists, and it will be well to see they are kept away from the United States.

THE latest evidence that women have arrived at that point in life when they should be clothed with the right of suffrage, is furnished by about 500 women and girls joining the strike at Pullman recently. Thus laying aside that degree of refinement and womanly virtue belonging only to their sex and coming down to the level of man, joining a mob engaged in murder and riot; applying vile epithets to the soldiers who undertake to preserve order, there seems no valid reason why they should not also be allowed to march side by side with all classes of men to the polls and deposit their preference. It would be no more degrading than the acts participated in at Pullman the other day. There still remains one more thing for women to do along this line. When women declare themselves ready to shoulder the musket and march to the front against a warring foe the question of woman suffrage will be for all time settled.

It has been repeatedly said that no man is greater than his party, and this assertion has been generally believed, but in the past few weeks people have been gradually drifting away from this old established and oft repeated assertion. The democrats have a leader who has proven himself greater than his party, much to the discomfort of his heretofore admirers. President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee of the house, proves conclusively his superiority to his party, inasmuch as he undertakes to abide the pledges embodied in the platform upon which he was elected, and on the contrary his party not only undertake to but have already repudiated them on every hand. The president, while we believe wrong in theory, is honest of purpose, and in declaring for free raw materials is only carrying out the pledges his party made to secure his election, and in doing this the president will no doubt exercise the veto power, with which he is clothed, on the tariff bill if it should go to him with the 644 senate amendments attached.

CLEVELAND TAKES A HAND.

He Asks the House to Stand by the Original Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Intense interest was created by Wilson's announcement in the House today that he had a letter from President Cleveland which the latter had permitted to be made public. The letter was read amid profound silence. It was in the president's vigorous style and was a stirring tribute to the Wilson bill, and a direct blow at any surrender to the senate bill.

In his letter to Wilson, Cleveland says he cannot rid himself of the feeling the tariff conference will present the best, if not the only hope of true democracy. The bill in its present form, he declares falls far short of the consummation for which the party labored, and "our abandonment of the cause or principles upon which it rests means perjury or party dishonor." He continues:

"It must be admitted no tariff measure can accord with democratic principles and promises or bear the genuine democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials. In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that democrats are willing to depart from this most democratic of all tariff principles and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list, and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of the corporations and capitalists.

How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principles? It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike a violation of democratic principle and democratic good faith. I hope you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject, which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform, and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which would be submitted to the conference that have aroused, in connection with this subject, a national democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of the trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, sufficiently to free ourselves from prejudice to enable us to coolly weigh the considerations which, in formulating tariff legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their particular methods, I suggest we ought not be driven away from the democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar, by the fear—quite likely exaggerated—that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and ordinarily encourage a combination of sugar-refining interests. I know in the present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe that we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me we should not forget our aim in the completion of the tariff, and in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to democratic principles. There must be in the treatment of this article the same ground upon which we are willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem without demanding the entire surrender of fixed conscientious convictions."

ident cannot approve the senate bill after what he has said in his remarkable letter. He arraigns the senate and maintains that the enactment of the senate bill means party perjury and party dishonor. These are strong words, which the president of the United States would not use towards a measure which he expected to approve."

Gorman Attacks the President.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—When the president's letter to Wilson was taken up in the senate this morning touching upon the tariff bill, Senator Gorman (dem) of Maryland addressed the senate. He said:

"Mr President, the infamous calumnies heaped on the heads of the senate forces from me a plain, unvarnished statement. I will make it with malice toward none, but will look my colleagues and the American people in the eye and tell the truth. In a patriotic the democratic senate had gone to work to save the country and continue the party in power, when suddenly, in the midst of the struggle, came the president's letter."

"It was the most uncalculated, for most extraordinary, most unwise communication that ever came from a president of the United States. It placed this body in a position where its members must see to it that the dignity and honor of this chamber be preserved. It places me in the position where I must tell the story as it occurred."

Gorman then proceeded to detail the manner in which, to meet the objections and secure the support of certain disaffected democrats, the change had been agreed upon. He stated emphatically that during this work West and Jones had frequent conferences with Secretary Carlisle, and often with Cleveland himself. He drew from his desk and had read an interview with Secretary Carlisle on April 30, in which the secretary gave the same bill his sweeping endorsement. Gorman then led up to one of the most dramatic episodes of the day—the summoning of West, Jones and Harris as witnesses to his statement that the president approved the senate compromise—by making the following remarks:

"Such was the declaration of the secretary of the treasury that the statement from him had probably a wonderful effect. It softened the hard places with which we met when we came to confer and to act. It was accepted. It did much to enable us to bring together forty-three senators in this body. I repeat that but for it I do not believe we should have ever succeeded in getting together. But it did not stop there. It was not alone the secretary of the treasury, who necessarily speaks for the president in matters concerning his department. The president was not ignorant of what we proposed to do. Nothing was concealed from him. The papers announced on the day following the interview with Mr. Carlisle that the president himself concurred with his great secretary. So we understood, and if it is not true, then forty-three senators on this side of the chamber have been misled. Every prominent amendment to this bill was as well known to him as to me. While neither the president nor his secretary was in love with all the provisions of these amendments, I may say in fairness that there were many of them to which they were opposed, as the senator from Missouri and the senator from Arkansas and the distinguished chairman of the finance committee were opposed to many of them. As it was a compromise measure, it was not satisfactory to a single, solitary human being on this side of the chamber in all its details; but I assert, as a whole, the structure as presented and passed by the gentlemen was satisfactory and was recognized as the best possible bill that could pass through this body, and that from no quarter, high or low, neither from the president, through his cabinet, nor by any member of this body, was it ever suggested or intimated that there was any violation of democratic principles in anything we did. Now, Mr. President, this is a very broad statement. I call upon the two gentlemen who have the immediate control of the bill, the senator from Missouri (West) and the senator from Arkansas (Jones), and ask them if I have made a statement which varies a hair's breadth from the truth, and if it is due to the senate, it is due to themselves. It is due to me, it is due to the country, that the truth shall be known. Let the people have the truth. I pause for a reply from my friend from Missouri."

Vest then arose. He began by saying he had not himself seen the president since the repeal of the Sherman law, but with the secretary of the treasury had frequently conversed. Carlisle had repeatedly and distinctly stated to him that the greatest possible calamity which could happen would be the failure of any bill. He stated to him that no difference in rates should be allowed to stand in the way of the consummation of some tariff reform. His colleague (Jones) had seen both Carlisle and Cleveland. They had both declared the bill was acceptable to them. The bill did not suit him (Vest). He knew it must have the support of the administration to pass, and he had asked Jones if the president would throw the weight of his influence for it. Jones replied that the president had said to him:

"I am willing to do anything to pass the bill through congress."

"If we go into this fight the president must be behind us," Vest had said, and Jones had replied that he was. Vest continued:

"Thereupon I gave up my personal opinions and resolved to support it. The president's letter was the first intimation to me that he was against it."

When Vest sat down, Jones, who was in charge of the bill in the senate, took the floor. He was as pale as death. He realized, he said, when the bill came to the senate that it could not be passed in its form then, and he had gone, with infinite labor and pains, to every democratic senator. He ascertained every objection and had carefully noted them. He had talked with Carlisle about his plan, and the president endorsed it. Then he (Jones) proposed the amendments while in consultation with Carlisle. The secretary was thoroughly informed as to the situation, and he (Jones) had said to him, "I will not go one step further if the administration is not behind me." Continuing, he said:

"I requested him to explain everything to the president. Subsequently I saw the president. He told me Carlisle had explained all. He (Cleveland) said he thought we were doing what was wise and the proper thing. Among the amendments thus prepared were those placing coal and iron on the dutiable list. Until I read the president's letter to the chairman of the house ways and means committee I believed he cordially approved our action. I had expressed to him the opinion that it must be either this modified bill or none at all, and he had replied that in the alternative he favored the modified measure."

As the senator sat down, Gorman arose to resume, but Vilas interposed with a

A War of Words.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Another dramatic scene occurred in the senate today, but the president, instead of being, as on yesterday, the object of attack by the leader of his party, was defended with vigor and vim. Mr. Cleveland's champion today was his political rival and enemy, Senator David B. Hill, of New York. The New York senator spoke almost two hours to breathless galleries and a full senate. Several times the presiding officer was unable to restrain the enthusiasm his remarks evoked, notably when Mr. Hill declared personal considerations would not prevent him from defending the president when he was unjustly attacked. He defended Mr. Cleveland's letter, his right to send it and the sentiments it contained, and made a strong point against his adversaries when he pointed out that they criticized the president for siding with the house when they admitted they

series of questions to Jones. He asked:

"In your interview with the president, were the subjects of—"

"Yes," replied Mr. Jones with explosive vehemence, "at every conversation between the president and myself, coal and iron were specially mentioned."

"And," continued Jones, with measured emphasis on each word, "the president never uttered one solitary word against going ahead with coal and iron in the bill as then in the senate."

"One more question," said Vilas. "Did not the president express the hope at all times that coal and iron would be on the free list?"

"At all times, but it was the expression of hope that the circumstances would permit realization."

Gorman next summoned Mr. Harris who left the presiding officer's chair for the purpose of testifying as a witness. Harris stated that in conversation with Cleveland he (Harris) had been led to conclude that the president favored the passage of the compromise senate bill, not because he approved of it, but because it was the best that could be secured.

Gorman then resumed.

"As I have said, this is an extraordinary proceeding, for a democrat, elected to the highest place in the government, to traduce the senate of the United States, to blacken the characters of senators who are as honorable as they dare to be, who have done as much to serve their party as the men who are now the beneficiaries of your labor and mine, to taunt and jeer us before the country as advocates of trusts, as being guilty of dishonor and perjury. It is time to speak. The limit of endurance has been reached. The senate owes it to itself."

"We will not be traduced longer, Mr. president; the facts must come; we have seen how this bill passed the senate; how only it could pass the senate. No man, whether in this or any other place, no matter what his position may be, who styles himself a democrat, who believes in his party, can change materially this measure without defeating it. Who dare take that responsibility? I can imagine no man who will dare do it unless he was consumed with vanity and desired to put his judgment above that of his fellows, who desire to keep an issue before the people that he might ride into power rather than give content and peace and labor and prosperity to his fellow countrymen."

As Gorman made reference to the president there was a commotion in the galleries, which compelled the presiding officer to impose constant cautions against further demonstration. Gorman next turned his attention to Senator Hill's speech endorsing Cleveland's letter. "That letter," said Gorman, "was a Godsend to the senator from New York. It was the only comfort he had from this administration." (Laughter.)

As the laughter continued, Hill arose, and with good natured deliberation said: "In the last proposition I will say that the senator from Maryland is entirely correct."

Gorman asserted the New York senator had throughout attempted to thwart his party. Never before since the Declaration of Independence had the president of the United States been guilty of such a violation of the spirit of the constitution as had Cleveland in writing his letter to Chairman Wilson. Gorman had Blackburn read an extract from Washington's farewell address about the encroachment of the executive on the powers of congress, as a substitute on the principles of the republic. He referred to the great political excitement attending the Hayes-Tilden controversy and the concentration of the army in Washington. Forms of law averted the catastrophe, then, and there had been, he went on, no further concentration of power since. Conference committees had been free from outside influence. He then said:

"The liberty of the senate has been invaded, but the truth will rule, though a thousand hirelings write us down and traduce us. The president had said it would be dishonorable to tax coal and iron. The house, parrot-like, repeated the cry. Men who set up high standards should come to us with clean hands."

He said that the house, if it had been consistent, would have placed all raw materials on the free list. He enumerated the raw materials which the house had placed a tariff on. He denied that it was either democratic doctrine or in accord with the democratic platform to place coal and iron on the free list. He enumerated the amount of tax on coal placed by the different congresses.

"The same bill you speak of," interrupted Hill, "placed wool and timber on the dutiable list."

"They did," replied Gorman, and he then declared that the democratic platform did not demand free raw material. He went back to the democratic platform of 1884, on which, he said Cleveland was elected, "by the grace of God and a great deal of hard work," and added that it did not provide for free raw materials. The bill prepared by his distinguished friend (Mills) placed a seventy-five per cent duty on coal.

"I was in the same situation then," interrupted Mills, "that I am now. I was in the hands of half a dozen men who forced a duty on coal. It was not my choice."

"I was not attacking you," said Gorman, deprecatingly.

had used their influence to induce him to

interpose in behalf of the senate amendments to the tariff bill. He took up Gorman's argument and met it point by point in a manner satisfactory to himself at least, and concluded with a piece of satire that stung those on the floor and tickled the galleries. Gorman, on yesterday, compared Hill to Iago. Today Hill likened those who had joined in the assault on Mr. Cleveland to the conspirators who stabbed Caesar to death at the foot of Pompey's statue in the Roman senate. Gorman, he characterized as the lean and hungry Cassius; Mr. Jones, Marcus Brutus, the honest Brutus of the senate; Mr. Vest, who struck the first blow on Friday, as Casca; Mr. Voorhees as Trebonius, "testy but earnest," and Mr. Harris as Metellus Cimber. They had struck down the president, Hill said, not that they loved Mr. Cleveland less, but that they loved the senate compromise more.

"And yet," he concluded, and every word rang out like a hammer on an anvil, "I can say with Antony, 'They are all honorable men.'"

THE boycotts must go with the strikes. The law under which Debs stands indicted for conspiracy makes every person concerned in a boycott subject to prosecution for misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment of not less than six months.

OREGON produces as much wool as the states of New Jersey, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas combined, yet each of those states have a member of the ways and means committee of the senate, one of whom Voorhees of Indiana, is Chairman.

Is it any wonder that wool was put upon the free list? Pacific coast interests were not considered in making up the Wilson tariff bill. Only those manufacturing states which elect democratic senators and representatives receive any consideration at the hands of the ways and means committee of the two branches of the national legislature.

THE state of Mississippi has gone into the counterfeiting business. At the last session of the legislature the state auditor, governor and treasurer were authorized, if they deemed it necessary, to issue treasury warrants in denominations of \$5. The issue was limited to \$200,000. It was the intention to have the warrants pass as money all over the state. To tide over the financial difficulties the state auditor sent an order to a St. Louis engraving house for \$50,000 of the warrants and they were immediately put in circulation in Mississippi. But no sooner was this done than papers were served on the proper authorities requiring them to return all warrants together with the dies from which they were made to the United States secret service bureau at Washington on the ground that it was counterfeiting and therefore was contrary to the laws of the United States. The result will be closely watched.

In speaking of the railroads the Eugene Guard says: "Oregon is paying exorbitant freight charges fixed and endorsed by a commission practically owned by the railroads. It is to be hoped that the next legislature will give the people relief from railroad exactions, by the passage of a maximum freight and fare bill." If we are to have a railroad commission at all it should be elected by the people and at the general election instead of by the legislature. In our opinion the railroad commission as well as the food inspector and fish and game protector should be abolished, particularly the two latter. A railroad commission properly constituted and clothed with proper authority elected by the people could be of great service, but under the present law the commission is handicapped from accomplishing any good results whatever. It is that much money thrown away. A maximum freight and fare bill can be successfully put into practice.

Subject to Pain in the Stomach. Elder S. S. Beaver, of McAllisterville, Juniata Co., Pa., says his wife is subject to cramp in the stomach. Last summer she tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy for it, and was much pleased with the speedy relief it afforded. She has since used it whenever necessary and found that it never fails. For sale by Edwin Ross.

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, Keosauqua, Iowa. Tempest's dam was sired by Old Tempest, a Norman horse owned by J. Downs, Iowa.

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Having recently located in the city and wishing to establish myself, I invite the public to favor me with at least a share of your trade. Sharp, best razors. COLBURN'S OLD STAND. ST. HELENS, OREGON

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THE JOSEPH KELLOGG & COMPANY'S RIVER STEAMER FOR PORTLAND Leaves Kelo Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 o'clock a. m. Leaves Portland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 o'clock a. m.

ST. HELENS EXCHANGE STRAND STREET. Mr. Thomas Cooper has just opened up his new and elegant barroom in St. Helens, where can constantly be found the famous Pride of Kentucky Whiskey Also best Brands Domestic and Key West Cigars. MR. COOPER IS ALWAYS GLAD TO WELCOME HIS OLD FRIENDS TO HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS. St. Helens, Oregon

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