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-BY-
BEEGLE & DAVIS.

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Society Notices.

MASONIC.—St. Helens Lodge, No. 32—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.

MASONIC.—Rainier Lodge, No. 24—Stated 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 night at 7:30. Transient brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Rainier Lodge No. 58, meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in their hall, over Delis' store. Transient brethren cordially invited to attend.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, AUGUST 10

JAPAN does not propose to be humbugged any longer by China backed by England. Japan is more civilized than China and consequently has the sympathy of the American people in this struggle against ignorance, filth and barbarism.

COREA, with the assistance of Japan is trying to pass an anti-Chinese law, and the signs of the times point to its success. That kind of an exclusion law will stand against conspirators to smuggle, and the United States might well emulate Corea's example.

THE Rev. Dr. Wallace, of the Congregational church in Portland, gained considerable cheap notoriety last Sunday by his attack upon the Potter-Bellew theatrical company, and by so doing very successfully advertised the latter. The preacher would better have followed the text for which he receives a handsome salary, than to wander away upon subjects which are strictly none of his business and for which he receives no pay or even thanks.

IF the newspapers and politicians of the state would bottle up their senatorial speculations and turn their attention to the work the legislature ought to do—that of making better laws—the country would appreciate their efforts to a greater extent. It is true Oregon needs to elect a United States senator, but better laws are paramount to everything else. The election of a senator is a very small matter compared with other work of the session, yet ten times more attention is usually paid to the former than the latter. The next legislative assembly will be composed of men elected to serve the people instead of the bosses, and it is the duty of every newspaper and every citizen to urge the fulfillment of these expectations from now until the session is over.

THERE could be nothing more ridiculous than the mode of procedure in the trial of Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, of France, which took place last week. The prisoner defended himself in the most impudent manner, and laughed the judge to scorn whenever it suited his pleasure. Santo did not deny having committed the awful crime, and went into detail to explain the whole affair, never expressing regret at having done the horrible deed and ridiculed the court on every opportunity. Being asked about his choir-boy days, when he represented John the Baptist in a church procession, he said: "I was a child then, and children, you know, unwittingly act stupidly." How an outraged people can tolerate such actions in the trial for such an offense is beyond our imaginaton. Santo, however, was found guilty after a few minutes deliberation by the jury.

THE shooting of John Bain on Scappoose, on July 28th, was, perhaps, the blunder of an inexperienced officer in a moment of excitement. Constable Fowler's statement is a very plausible one. So also, are the different reports of other members of the constable's posse. But they all conflict with each other and with the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest. There is one thing, however, that the people seem to be as a unit upon, the country is rid of a very bad character. The worst feature of the affair is in the fact that after the shooting and the officers had every reason to believe they had mortally wounded their man they did not make a search for him but instead left the scene and never did go back to investigate as to whether their victim was dead or not, leaving it possible for him to lay in agony in his own blood or be rotting in the hot sun, only to be found five days later by the citizens of that locality.

STEVENSON'S COWARDICE.

The absence of Vice President Stevenson at the critical juncture in the tariff controverfy places him in the position of having intentionally neglected his duty. Even under ordinary circumstances, he should have been present; and in this case, the circumstances were extraordinary. The fate of the pending bill was trembling in the balance—in fact, the whole matter of tariff legislation was at stake—and the casting vote was needed to determine the result. There were three successive tied roll calls, and the officer clothed with power to settle such a dispute, off on a vacation. It is not to be doubted that he apprehended a situation of this kind and went away on purpose to avoid it. He remained at his post throughout the prolonged debate and during all the negotiating on the subject, and then as the crisis approached he suddenly disappeared. The explanation is easy. He is a candidate for the presidency, and so does not care to put himself on record. It is well understood that he sympathizes with the anti-Cleveland side, and would have voted with it had he been present; but he did not have the courage to stand his ground and take the chances of injuring his political prospects.

There will be but one opinion as to this flagrant dodging of responsibility. A vice president who deliberately evades the only duty of his office that has any importance is not the kind of a man whom the people will look upon with any favor as a candidate for president. Instead of making friends by his cowardly course, he has made enemies. Neither wing of his party will respect him for a trick so obviously dictated by selfish motives. Of all men in the country, he was the one under most obligation to remain where his vote might become, as it did become, necessary to break the tie. He was well aware of the close nature of the contest, and it will not do for him to plead surprise as to what ensued. A tie was among the evident probabilities, and he absented himself on that account. He not only deserted his party in a serious emergency, and left it to get along as best it could without his assistance, but he also failed to perform an imperative office duty. It is hardly to be supposed that the democrats will consider such conduct a good recommendation for further preferment. They will surely not be disposed to enter the next presidential contest under the leadership of a man who has thus disparaged himself. It is entirely safe, therefore, to predict that from this time forward, Stevenson's chances of capturing the presidential nomination in 1896 will gradually diminish.—Globe-Democrat.

THE war between China and Japan cannot help but make better times in this country, and should England, Russia and Germany take up the dispute the United States would experience better times than ever before known in the history of this government. It would create a cash market for all the agricultural products, coal, lumber and munitions of war this country could produce. And further, it would suspend the immense influx of immigration flowing into the United States from those countries. It would start the wheels of our factories, mills and shops, and create an extensive demand for all products of American labor. A war between the countries of Asia and Europe would be a complete solution of the financial question at this time. No one can doubt the result of such a conflict and there seems little doubt that such a war is organized or will be in a very short time.

SINCE anarchy and riot have been frowned down in this country "the gates of Castle Garden swing outward instead of inward." What a pity the gates are not twice as large.

DID you hear the latest Astoria railroad proposition? There is another one being ground out. The mill grinds slowly but very regular.

Flour for the Orient.

The commencement of war between China and Japan, and the possibility of protracted trouble, has already had a stimulating effect on the flour trade of the Pacific Northwest with the Orient; and the chances are good that, in case of a prolonged struggle, other important industries will be benefitted. Mr. Frank Woolsey, agent at Portland of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, plying between Puget Sound points and the Orient, is in perhaps as good a position as any other to know just what the effects have already been. In response to inquiries Monday, he said:

"It is not possible, of course, to tell just how long the war will last, or to give a definite opinion as to what the effects will be. I can say, however, that our flour shipments to Hong Kong are already increasing. I am not prepared to say that it has been in consequence of the war, but I suppose certain consignees in Hong Kong are buying larger supplies than usual on that account. Of course we do not know that the flour is to be supplied directly to either of the beligerents. Hong Kong, as you know, is an English port, and therefore neutral in the contest. No article of commerce sent to an English or other merchant at that point can be considered contraband. As a matter of fact, China is but a very small consumer of flour, and the trade of Hong Kong merchants in that line is with the straits' settlements. But, as I said, the war seems to have indirectly to have influenced the flour trade of the Orient, and shippers are securing the advantage."

THE SCAPPOOSE KILLING

As Reported by Coroner Cornelius, in Saturday's Oregonian.

Short on valor and long on discretion are the able-bodied inhabitants of Bonser's landing, Multnomah county. One week ago today six of them went to an adjacent mountain to arrest a man whom they suspected of theft. They found him, but instead of quietly submitting to capture he drew a revolver. The leader of the party, a duly-elected constable, ordered his comrades to fire. They obeyed the mandate, and their human target fell with two holes through his body. He had made such a desperate fight that they were afraid to go near him to ascertain whether he was dead, and they returned to Bonser's landing to exploit their heroism. Five days later it occurred to one of them that the man had been given sufficient time to die of his wounds, and that the coroner should be given a chance to earn a dollar; so a telegram was forwarded to Coroner Cornelius notifying him that there was a certain corpse whose whereabouts could be learned by applying at Bonser's landing. The coroner went to the place where the shooting occurred, and found the body so badly decomposed that he burried it where it lay. Then he returned to Bonser's landing and held an inquest. Justifiable homicide was the verdict. Such is the outline of the story told by the coroner when he arrived in the city yesterday morning. The details are equally interesting:

John Bain was the name of the man, who even in death, was feared by the citizens of Bonser's landing. He was famed as a dangerous fellow all along the river. When he honestly earned a living it was as a deckhand. Several years ago he brained a man with a hatchet, at Astoria, and for the crime was sentenced to a long term at Salem. Influential, but misguided relatives, got him pardoned when he had been in the penitentiary long enough to realize the error of his former ways, but he returned to desperadoism as soon as he was released.

About nine months ago Bain began residing with a Mrs. Mozee in a cabin about three and a half miles back of Bonser's landing, and then trouble commenced to visit the honest people residing in that vicinity. Things were stolen from them, and they could form no other conclusion than that Bain was the thief. This suspicion strengthened to such an extent that the constable of Bonser's landing and his posse went out to search the Mozee cabin for stolen goods.

It was about 4 o'clock last Saturday afternoon that the searching party met Bain. He was encountered a short distance from the cabin, and had a gunny sack strapped across his shoulder. He asked the posse what its business might be, and the constable told him. Bain immediately drew a revolver from the gunny sack, and the constable ordered his men to shoot. They obeyed, and one of the bullets entered Bain's chest and emerged from the middle of his back. Meantime he was blazing away with his six-shooter, but for a professional "bad man" he was a miserably poor shot, not one of his bullets taking intended effect. When his pistol was emptied he turned and ran about fifty feet to where a shotgun was lying, and, as he run, a bullet struck him between the shoulders and passed through the heart. Even then he was unconquered, for he picked up the shotgun and cocked both barrels, but ere could pull the triggers he fell face downward, the weapon underneath him. In that position the corpse lay, until the coroner found it, five days later.

At the inquest the constable and his men confessed that they did not know how long Bain lived after he fell, because they did not feel like approaching him to ascertain where he had been shot. They fled the scene, and one of them, who stumbled and fell, was so badly scared that he lay prostrate quite a while. When they got over their fright they went to the cabin, and there found quite an assortment of plunder. They took it back to Bonser's landing, evidently not caring whether the man whom they shot down was already dead or would slowly die of his wounds.

It was anything but a pleasant experience for the coroner. From Bonser's landing he rode two miles in a wagon, then he was compelled to walk the rest of the distance to the cabin, and help an assistant to carry the coffin, which he had brought from Portland. The stench arising from Bain's body was so sickening that immediate interrment was necessary.

State School Apportionment.

A distribution of $107,693.82 of the school fund interest was made last week by the board of commissioners for the sale of state and university lands and from the investment of the funds arising therefrom of the state of Oregon.

This apportionment is made annually in accordance with the provisions of the Oregon statute and the rate this time is eighty-seven cents per capita for all persons of school age.

Multnomah county shows the greatest number of children, therefore she gets the largest sum; Marion comes next, then Clackamas, Linn, Lane and Washington. The figures are as follows:

Baker, 2,175 children	$ 2,153 25
Benton, 2,640 children	2,296 80
Clackamas, 7,714 children	6,711 18
Clatsop, 2,765 children	2,405 55
Columbia, 2,030 children	1,766 10
Coos, 3,450 children	3,001 50
Crook, 1,176 children	1,023 12
Curry, 696 children	605 52
Douglas, 5,272 children	4,586 64
Grant, 1,800 children	1,566 00
Gilliam, 1,194 children	1,038 78
Harney, 828 children	720 36
Jackson, 4,830 children	4,202 10
Josephine, 2,047 children	1,780 89
Klamath, 988 children	859 56
Lake, 821 children	714 27
Lane, 6,949 children	6,045 63
Linn, 7,225 children	6,285 75
Lincoln, 1,201 children	1,044 87
Malheur, 886 children	770 82
Marion, 9,843 children	8,389 41
Morrow, 1,419 children	1,234 53
Multnomah, 23,542 children	20,481 54
Polk, 3 774 children	3,283 38
Sherman, 843 children	733 41
Tillamook, 1,477 children	1,284 99
Umatilla, 5,456 children	4,746 72
Union, 4,386 children	3,815 82
Wallowa, 1,642 children	1,428 54
Wasco, 3,411 children	2,967 57
Washington, 6,175 children	5,372 25
Yamhill, 5,031 children	4,376 97

Total number of children 123,786.

The sum total of the apportionment for all counties is $107,693.82.

POPULATION AND COMMERCE.

Showing the Relative Standing of China, Japan and Corea.

The population of Japan is not far from 40,000,000. The census of 1883, by which the houses were counted and multiplied by five, gave 37,442,966. Japan exports goods to the value of $30,000,000, and imports nearly $10,000,000 more than she exports. Japan gives the United States tea and silk and takes in return from us oil and machinery. During the past fifteen or twenty years Great Britain and Germany have about wrested the trade with Japan away from us.

Corea's population is not accurately known, because no system of securing reliable data has yet been accepted. The population is estimated at between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000, the latter being the figures of an alleged census taken in 1880. The country has had very few dealings with the outside world. Its import and export trade is in the hands chiefly of the Chinese and Japanese. In 1885 the aggregate foreign trade amounted to but $1,159,322. Even that was an increase of 98 per cent over the trade of the year before.

When you consider the enormous population of China you realize the task Japan will assume in really trying to conquer that kingdom. China's population is set down at 303,241,960. China, therefore, has nearly ten men to Japan's one. The probability is that the population of both kingdoms is much greater than the figures given. Neither country has a modern system of securing a correct census. Unsatisfactory as the figures are, however, there is little doubt that China's population is ten times that of Japan. Then, too, to China's strength must be added the population of Corea. Granted that the military training of the armies of the two kingdoms is anywhere equal, these figures show the enormous task before Japan.

As Corea is the ostensible object over which China and Japan are fighting, though it really cuts but a small figure in the dispute, Russia's attitude cannot be ignored. As is well known, Russia would like to be a protector for Corea, for the advantages that would accrue to it when its new Siberian railroad is completed. War between China and Japan, therefore, must to some extent implicate Russia. With Russia mixed up in the squabble, other European nations will naturally take a hand.

Should the United States and European nations combine to prevent China and Japan fighting, it is interesting to think what a tremendous demonstration of force these allied nations could make. At present each of sixteen nations has at least one fighting ship in the Pacific ocean. The United States and Great Britain each have more. The combined vessels of war of foreign powers now at the scene of the trouble is nearly equal to that of China or Japan. In less than a month this force could be increased 100 fold.

THE great apostle of populism, greenbackism, republicanism and indeed all the isms, James B. Weaver, has again flopped. He has been nominated for congress in the Ninth Iowa district by the democrats. Anything to get an office.

DELENA.

Miss Lena Palm returned from Portland last Saturday, expecting to remain at home several months.

John Parker recently shipped a large amount of charcoal to a cannery at Ilwaco.

John Sall is building a new house on his farm.

A party of campers consisting of J. B. Doan and wife, W. I. Shultz and family, and others took a pleasure trip to the falls of the Beaver last Saturday.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—Wm. H. Braden and R. Brackett, electricians of Portland, were here Monday and Tuesday looking over the city with a view to putting in an electric light plant. All arrangements were completed so far as private individuals were concerned, but the city council, on behalf of the city, has not yet taken official action other than to appoint a committee to look into the matter, who will report very soon. An electric light plant here would be a good thing, provided it was of a substantial character. None other should be considered in granting a franchise.

The steamer Sarah Dixon seems to be firmly established on the Astoria route, and to be getting her share of the trade, and as the people of Columbia county become accustomed to the new order of things, we predict that she will get by far the largar share of their patronage.

Superintendent Watts has decided to hold the Columbia county teachers' institute at Rainier, beginning Wednesday, August 22nd, and closing on the 25th. Superintendent Ackerman, of Portland will be present to assist in the institute work. All teachers are requested, and all friends of education are earnestly invited to be present.

Fatal Accident.

THE DALLES, Aug. 6.—Word has just reached here from Dufur that Mrs. Nolin, an old lady of about 70 years, was thrown from a wagon and received injuries resulting in her death. The horse she was driving became frightened and ran away with her, causing the accident.

FOR PORTLAND, DAILY.

—STEAMER—

Young America

—VIA—

WILLAMETTE SLOUGH.

Leave St. Helens	6:30 A. M
Arrive at Portland	10:00 " "
Leave Portland	3:30 P. M
Arrive at St. Helens	6:00 " "

Round Trip Tickets 50 Cents
Will carry nothing but Passengers and fast freight.

JAMES GOOD, MASTER.

THE MAN WHO SWIMS.

Summer Means Much More to the Bather Than to One Who Dislikes Water.

All boys swim—at least all boys in this enlightened age presumably swim. If they do not, they are laying up a store of discomfort, of misery, of wretched moments of jealousy that now afflict many of their elders. The boys of this time know more than their ancestors did at their age, and among their other items of knowledge is that of natation, as was illustrated recently when his little nephews saved an uncle whose early education had been neglected.

Men who grow up without learning to swim are very likely to remain without the delightful accomplishment for the rest of their days. Perfection in the art requires that it shall be learned in the callow days of infancy, when fancy gives courage and unconsciousness of danger leads to recklessness. It is only thus that the swimmer comes to entertain that spaniellike confidence in the water without which he has no pleasure and with which he enjoys himself so completely that his summer is quite a different one from his who watches him disport himself.

There are grownup men who do not know the splendid delights of a plunge into the cold water, fresh or salt, salt being preferable. There are men who go yachting, rowing, canoeing, who cannot swim a stroke. No healthy boy should be brought up in such a shameful state of ignorance, and if a father is afraid of cramps or vertigo or other imaginary ills he had nevertheless better suffer in silence and permit his boy to learn to swim.

How different are the warm and pleasant months of summer to one who has learned to take care of himself in his other native element than they are to one who has not! Nature has provided him with oceans, rivers, estuaries, shaded pools and calm deep lakes in which he may escape from the heat and dust of the parching earth. He does not suffer—at least not all the time—from flies, mosquitoes, sun and other discomforting things. He takes a header, and for a brief hour, at all events, the summer is an ecstasy and a joy unspeakable.

While his comrade who sits on the bank is sweltering in a wilted collar and brushing away the gnats that worry him there is nothing but happiness in the heart of the cool swimmer and a splendid sense of power in his lusty muscles. And when the too brief vacation is finished one has felt the infinite delights of the country, and the other recollects only stings. One returns to the bathtub with a sigh and the other with a great longing.—Harper's Weekly.

He Guarded His Freedom.

A certain wealthy young clubman is just now telling, without mentioning any names, his last narrow escape from matrimonial toils.

At a country house visited by him recently were several interesting and accomplished young ladies. Among them he divided his attentions about equally, although one of them was continually thrust forward by the designing mother.

Just as he was about to take his departure the latter proceeded to consult him upon a matter which she alleged was causing her no little distress.

"It is reported," said she, "that you are to marry my daughter Mary. All the neighbors are talking about it. What shall we do? What shall we tell them?"

"Oh," responded the considerate young gentleman, "just say she refused me. I've been so unfortunate in my love affairs, you know, that the report of one more disappointment won't hurt me, and you'll be spared all further annoyance."—New York Herald.

Granting Patents.

There are four systems now in force for the grant of patents. The American, in which the patent is granted after rigid examination into novelty; the British, in which the invention is advertised and the grant is subject to opposition; the German, which is a sort of compromise between the American and British, involving both an examination and an appeal to opposition, and the French, which involves neither an examination nor public opposition, but a registration merely. All the patent grants of the world can be included in some one of these systems or partake of their features.—New York Telegram.

High and Low Temperatures.

Higher temperatures than have ever before been reached have been made possible by recent scientific discoveries, and the application of the electric current has given a degree of heat hitherto considered unattainable. In the opposite direction a French scientist has succeeded in producing the extraordinary low temperature of 273 degrees centigrade, equal to 491 degrees F., below the freezing point.—Exchange.

Asphaltum In Turkey.

It is reported that large deposits of asphaltum have been discovered in the province of Sivas, Turkey. No attempt has as yet been made to mine the asphaltum in the province, and the government director of mines has not as yet determined their number or extent.

J. N. Slusser,
HAIR DRESSER
—AND—
TONSORIAL ARTIST.

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, keen razors.

COLBURN'S OLD STAND

ST. HELENS, : : : OREGON

FOR CASH

25 Per Cent Off

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Realizing the scarcity of money owing to the business depression just at this time

THE MIST

Has decided to make a reduction of Twenty-five per Cent to all delinquent subscribers who will

PAY UP TO DATE

COUNTY WARRANTS
(Of small denominations)

Taken at their Market Price for Subscriptions, Advertising or Job Work.

THE OREGON MIST

Beegle & Davis, Publishers and Proprietors.

DART & MUCKLE . . . .

Are once more doing business at the old stand formerly occupied by Muckle Bros., where can be found a complete stock of

Fresh Staple Groceries

Just from the best markets of the world. They also have a new and complete line of . . . . . .

Ladies' Dress Goods, Latest Patterns.

Realizing that their stock would be incomplete without, those gentlemen also carry a large invoice of . . . .

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Footwear

THE JOSEPH KELLOGG & COMPANY'S RIVER STEAMER

STR JOSEPH KELLOGG

—FOR PORTLAND—

Leaves Kelso 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 Exchange

St. Helens, - - Oregon

MODEL SALOON

CLONINGER & BRINN, Props.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

Weinhard's Lager Beer.

FIRE - LADDIES - AND - LA CREMA - CIGARS.

FAMOUS MILLER & STEWART O. K. WHISKY

FRONT STREET, ST. HELENS, OREGON

THE PORTLAND AND CLATSKANIE ROUTE

STR. DIXON.

STR. DIXON.

SARAH DIXON, G. M. Shaver, Master.

Leaves Portland, at Alder street dock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, for Clatskanie, touching at Sauvies Island, St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Neer City, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Mt. Coffin, Bradbury, Stella, and all intermediate points, returning Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings.