

The Columbia Register.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

K. H. MITCHELL, Editor.

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Advertising rates reasonable.

The great dome of the Festival Hall at the World's Fair is larger than St. Peter's at Rome, or St. Paul's at London. It is the largest dome ever constructed on a building.

Our dear brother in Christ, who steered the late republican campaign with such elegant success—for the democrats, now wants us to get off the earth and stay off. We lately did a small job for the 4th of July committee at Scappoose, and when our meek friend found it out he nearly had heart failure and stormed around like a man in a fit of anger. We are sorry to give our considerate friend so much annoyance but are in no position to offer consolation, unless he will advertise in the REGISTER. Should he conclude to do this he will realize such an increase in trade as will cause him to lose sight of all personal matters. Our terms are reasonable, only ten cents per line; try a double column display for a month, Dr.

Rainier is coming to the front as a manufacturing city. The latest industry to find lodgment within her borders is an immense soap factory. The Preston Manufacturing Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, is preparing to commence active operations in Rainier. The company has purchased a tract of river front just above the Blanchard mill and will immediately set about the erection of a two story factory building 40x60 feet and a dry house two stories 24x24 feet. The manufactured product will find a ready sale, as there are only one or two other factories of the kind on this coast. The soap is a natural mineral product, a perfect antiseptic, and one of the best known disinfectants. We have made a trial of the soap and find that it is not only a great cleanser, but it leaves the flesh soft and smooth. It is much better for scouring than sapolin as it has none of the grit found in that excellent soap. A large block of the capital stock has been taken by the capitalists of Rainier. There is no question but that the Rainier soap factory will prove one of the best industries of Columbia county, and the REGISTER is glad to see the city of Rainier pursuing to the front and securing such enterprises.

The indications for the present are not very favorable for the laying up of winter stores by the workmen in this section of country. There are too many men coming west who have no money, and must depend upon their earnings for their immediate wants. The man who has a job and can lay by a few dollars each week for a rainy day is very fortunate. Times are growing harder day by day. And it looks now as tho the times of 1893 may be repeated again in 1905. A great many tradesmen came west looking for work on account of the 1905 fair. Most of them will be doomed to disappointment as the work of the mechanic will not be increased in the same ratio as the increase of workmen. Many of the mills and factories are shutting down for a short time each year to stop the over production. Some of the logging camps have closed down indefinitely, the owners of the timber claiming that it is better to let their timber stand until times are better, as it will continue to grow into money. Then, too we find the banks are closing down on long time loans. Everything points to harder times ahead. Of course we always experience hard times or rather close times just prior to a presidential election, but as there is little hope of a change in the presidency or in congress either for that matter, there is no reason for any depression on that account. Then too, the great strikes in the mining districts indicate that there is something wrong there. The proper way to head off hard times is for the laboring man to save up his earnings and be prepared for a close down at any time.

We have just received an account of an incident at the city of Clatskanie that is not at all flattering to the government of the place. A certain youngster about 18 years of age went into one of the saloons of the city in company with the town marshal and another gentleman and called for a glass of beer. The saloon man demurred to giving the beer to the youngster, but the other gentleman vouched for him, saying: "He's all right." After drinking the beer the marshal arrested the young man who was under age. Just what came of the suit is not reported to us, but it is asserted that nothing was done to the man who sold the liquor without sanction of law. It does not matter if the marshal and the deputy district attorney and even if all the city fathers of the town of Clatskanie should vouch for the youth that he was all right—the saloon man violated the law and should have received the same punishment as the boy. However it is said that it will be impossible to convict any one for violating the saloon laws. And from the number of boys under twenty-one who frequent the saloons of Columbia

county, we begin to believe the statement made relative to prosecutions. A short time since a notice was published in one of the county papers and signed by a city attorney to the effect that he would prosecute any minors caught going into a saloon in his city. That is all right and the law also provides that he shall prosecute any saloon keeper who permits or harbors the minors about his place of business. A notice may deter the youth from entering the saloon in a measure, but a threat of prosecution is not near so efficacious as for the marshal to pull the boys in, or for the saloon man to eject them from his place. Then too if the threat to prosecute a minor is made, it may deter him from reporting on the saloon man who violated the law also.

THE OREGON BUILDING.

That the Oregon state commission acted wisely when they decided on a replica of old Fort Clatsop for the Oregon building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been proven by the crowds of people that have passed through the quaint structure ever since the opening day of the St. Louis fair. The feature of the Oregon building is its homelike simplicity. Visitors awed by the portentous mansions of other commonwealths have no hesitancy on crossing the threshold of the little log cabin on the top of the rising grounds near the center of the exposition site.

A feature that adds greatly to the success of the Oregon building is the fact that it is situated in a small grove. Out in the opening the building would not be imposing, but nestled away in the shade, it is very inviting on a hot day.

The logs and timbers for the building were shipped from Rainier by the Wilson-Case Lumber company, under the supervision of T. A. Leeper, of Rainier. Since the opening day four thousand visitors have signed the register. The big main hall in the front of the building, on the east side of which stands a regular old fashioned fireplace, is always full of sightseers who want to have a look at things. Some are of the grim, determined sort, who have made up their minds to see everything on the grounds come what will. Most of these hurry in one door, grab up two or three pictures, take a hasty glance at the interior of the house, scan the guide book for an instant; and then ask one question, and skip on to the next building. Sometimes they don't even speak, just look around, and hurry on. They are simply trying to break all records for fast sightseeing, and most of them are successful.

Oregon's Mineral Exhibit.

The International Miner, published at St. Louis, in a special edition, says of the Oregon Mineral exhibit:

One of the happiest conceptions in the mines building at the world's fair is one conceived by Frederick R. Melis, superintendent of the Oregon mineral exhibit. Out of the space utilized by him for office purposes he has evolved what is now popularly known by every visitor as the Oregon mineral palace. This creation of the beautiful and utilitarian combined occupies a space of 10x14 feet and is about 15 feet high. The whole exterior is studded with bright, glistening gold, silver, copper, galena, nickel, cobalt and cinnabar specimens, while the terraced roof is filled with chunks of gold-bearing quartz. The facade surrounding the structure has four signs, representing gold nuggets and forming the word "Oregon," which confronts the sightseers at all sides of the miniature mineral palace. The corner columns supporting the structure are covered with photographs of mines and their workings.

Surrounding this unique product of inventive ingenuity is the exhibit proper, which consists of all the minerals found in the wonderfully favored state of Oregon. With the exception of four long tables, weighed down with heavy specimens of commercial ores, everything is housed in plate glass floor and wall show cases. Two 8-foot plate glass floor cases are veritable jewelry caskets, displaying gold nuggets, gold quartz, gold buttons, gold bars and polished gold specimens. Another contains nothing but copper, but in the collection are some of the richest copper specimens that the eyes of a mining expert ever feasted upon.

The other floor cases are filled with silver and galena ores, cinnabar, cobalt, nickel, petrifications of all kinds, agates and crystals, most of them polished, disclosing nature's freaks to the best advantage.

Highly polished oak wall cases are devoted to each gold producing county in the state, each district occupying its individual space. Every specimen in the mammoth collection is artistically labelled, thus obviating the necessity of hunting for descriptions in a catalogue.

Handsomely framed photographs of mines, equipment and mining operations are tastefully scattered throughout the exhibit and the effect of the tout ensemble is one of untold wealth, awaiting the intelligent touch of industrious enterprise.

Working Night And Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Perry & Graham.

L. Swett, Rainier, Ore.

You are cordially invited to

Celebrate This Fourth With Us

In the good old fashioned way and get the pick and choice of the largest and up to date stock of Dry Goods, Millinery, Notions, Clothing, Gents Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Jewelry, Shirt Waists, Skirts, Gloves Hosiery, Slippers for Ladies and Children, and everything necessary to make life worth living.

BOYS ATTENTION!!

With every Boys suit purchased from now till the Fourth we will give

FREE a Buster Repeating Pistol

A valuable toy. Perfectly harmless. Warranted to make plenty of noise, and sure to keep you awake. Parents bring them here for their suite, and make them happy. We will make you feel good. Come all.

L. SWETT, RAINIER, OREGON.

Brutally Tortured.

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equalled. Joe Golobick of Colusa, Cal., writes: "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Perry & Graham.

Will Be Amended.

That the present registration law of Oregon is a useless institution as far as the smaller towns and cities and country districts of the state are concerned is conceded in many quarters, and there is not a little agitation in the country press of Oregon, revived by the recent election, for its abolishment, or at least for the confining of its application to Portland, and perhaps one or two of the other larger communities of the state. It was enacted as a measure to shut out illegal voting in the state. There is practically no chance for illegal voting anywhere in Oregon, except in a city like Portland; or perhaps in Astoria, where there is a considerable floating population. Country people resent the exactions of registration laws as an infringement of their rights, and as an uncalculated and unnecessary encumbrance of the franchise. Besides, it is argued that the provision of the present law, which allows six free-holders to certify to the qualifications of an elector is a lame place that serves to often defeat the purpose of the law. This provision was made for the relief of actual voters who might find it impossible to register during the time prescribed for registration, and seemed just, but when opportunity is taken to abuse its privileges it thwarts all the purposes of the law, and allows anybody and everybody to vote.—Ashland Tidings.

Thursday of last week at 12 o'clock high noon, Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for the presidency. With one exception, that of President Grant, he is the youngest man, should he succeed in the election, ever elected to the presidency.

The Nebraska delegation to the National prohibition convention went instructed to present the name of A. G. Wolfenbarger as a candidate for the nomination for president. Mr. Wolfenbarger is a fine journalist, having served his apprenticeship in the same office along with the editor of this sheet. We like you "Wolf," but fear there is no show for your election even if you succeed in getting the nomination.

The Ten Mill Road Fund.

Prior to the June election Dr. Ross made a statement relative to county funds and the amount controlled by the county court. While he did not state directly that the county court did not control the ten mill road levy, yet it was implied that the court did not control that fund.

Below we publish a statement of the amount of funds raised by the ten mill tax; how it was apportioned; amount worked out; amount on hand and amount not apportioned. Of this last item \$988.76 is not yet collected and may not be until taxes become delinquent. Of the amount on hand all work for which warrants have not been issued will be paid at the July term of county court so you see that about all this \$18,229.32 has been apportioned by the county court.

The amount to be used for re-building the Clatskanie and Quincy bridges will have to be used by special levy next year or go over to be voted out of the county general fund.

Statement of The Ten Mill Road Fund For The March and May, 1904, Terms of County Court.

R. D. No.	On Tax Roll.	Appor-tioned.	Worked, On Hand	Not Apportion'd
1	1978.50	1789.00	1129.70	\$ 639.30
2	1174.55	1087.00	762.85	321.15
3	2441.27	2220.00	962.44	1257.56
4	1200.30	1200.00	711.16	488.34
5	1779.55	1690.00	592.81	1097.19
6	1461.15	1431.00	1004.90	426.10
7	616.30	608.00	237.00	371.00
8	882.45	841.00	100.37	740.63
9	833.60	814.00	460.37	353.63
10	1286.35	1240.00	613.95	726.05
11	731.85	665.00	0000.00	665.00
12	520.20	460.00	23.75	436.25
13	971.15	935.00	242.10	691.90
14	1168.20	1084.00	218.39	865.61
15	1189.99	1095.00	784.50	310.50
Total.	\$18229.32	\$17162.00	\$745.79	\$9416.21

SELF SATISFIED.



"Safe and sane, eh? Look at me!" —New York World.

To The Best Guesser: A New Franklin Typewriter. To The Second Best Guesser: A Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. To The Third Best Guesser: Five Dollars In U. S. Gold Coin.

The COLUMBIA REGISTER will give the above premiums free for guessing the Republican vote in Columbia County at the November election. To be entitled to a guess, pay \$1 for one year's subscription to the COLUMBIA REGISTER. If you are now a paid subscriber, by paying \$1 your subscription will be extended one year and you will be entitled to a guess. Should two guesses be the same, premiums will be awarded by priority of date.

At the late June election, F. A. Moore, Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, received 1691 votes; Thomas O'Day, Democrat, 345; C. C. Mickleson, Socialist, 113; C. J. Bright, Prohibitionist, 108.

Date _____, 1904.
My guess is that the Republican presidential electors in Columbia County will receive _____ votes at the November election.
Name of Subscriber _____
Post Office _____
State _____

In the guessing contest conducted prior to the June election on the number of votes R. S. Hattan would receive for county judge, the guesses ranged from 600 to 1026. Mr Hattan received 864 votes. The best guessers were Arthur VanDolah and Chas. McCauley.

"Houlton, Ore., June 11, 1904.
This is to certify that the Columbia REGISTER has paid me the sum of \$5.00, being one half the amount of prize on guessing nearest to the number of votes Hattan would receive at election on June 6, 1904. My guess was 875 votes.

ARTHUR VANDOLAH,
CHAS. MCCAULEY.

PROSPERITY'S FINISH.

Shutdowns and Failures Follow In Wake of High Tariff.

PROTECTION DOES NOT PROTECT.

While Republicans in Congress defend Extortionate Duties Mills and shops close their doors—Taxing the People to Benefit the Trusts.

The principal argument in favor of protection is that it brings prosperity by preserving the home market to producers, by preventing the importation of foreign products, by allowing the manufacturers to pay high wages and keeping the factories and workmen fully employed. That is the pleasing picture which the Republicans tried to present in the closing debates in congress. But the facts do not substantiate their claims, for on the same day that Congressman Dainell, who represents the Protective Tariff league, was closing the tariff debate for the Republicans the Boston Transcript—good Republican authority—published a number of telegrams from industrial centers which show the disastrous condition of many industries. Among these are the following:

Philadelphia, April 25.—The textile depression in Philadelphia is so great that some carpet, cloth and blanket mills here are closed for lack of orders for the first time in fifty years. Dealers are wary of placing orders for any of the goods made here, and buyers are instructed to take no risks. Fully 40,000 men are idle as a result of the depression.

A long telegram from New York on the state of the wholesale textile market gives a sad account of the stagnation that confronts manufacturers and wholesalers. A sample sentence or two tell the tale:

Having no confidence in present prices, it seems to be the determination to force all risk of carrying goods upon the manufacturers. All lines of ginghams and cambrics are stagnant. In the hosiery and underwear markets similar conditions prevail. It is a "stand pat" situation all around. There is no change in the worsted yarn market, and spinners talk of shutting down until there are signs of improvement.

From Fall River is published an account of the condition of the fancy cotton industry at the meeting of the stockholders of Barnaby company. The report of the treasurer among other things said, "Since a year ago curtailment of production had gone on, and still there was no call for the products." As a sample of the condition of the trade he said there were 30,000 operatives idle at this time in Philadelphia alone, and there has been no demand for the ginghams and shirtings, and from all he could learn this was substantially the case in fine and white goods.

A telegram from Newark, N. J., tells of the failure of the Somerville woolen mills; another telegram from San Antonio, Tex., announces "the appointment of a receiver for the Raywood Rice Canal and Milling company, which has 13,000 acres of rice in cultivation;" another reports the failure of one of the oldest breweries in New York and gives as the cause "cannot meet its obligations owing to general dullness of business and inability to make collections."

All this is from one newspaper on one day, and yet the Republicans are declaring the whole country is on the top wave of prosperity. Now, all the industries quoted are protected by the tariff from 30 to 100 per cent and should be, according to the protectionists, most prosperous, but little if any, foreign goods can compete with them on account of the high duties imposed by the Dingley bill. The price which the people pay for these products is much higher on account of that protection than it would be if the tariff was reduced or abolished. The overproduction of these products has been stimulated by protection beyond what the consumers are able to purchase, with the inevitable result of shutdowns, failures or restricting the output until purchasers appear. The manufacturers have "dumped" on the foreign markets all that can be sold at a much less price than they have sold here for, but foreign tariffs have been raised to protect the home market of those countries, except England, and the "dumping" is not as profitable as it was, and England can only take what the people can buy.

These shutdowns and reductions make it impossible for the idle workmen to purchase, and thus the home market is restricted for not only the articles they have been employed in producing, but of everything else except the bare necessities of life.

If this depression in so many protected industries had occurred when the Democrats controlled legislation and had passed a bill to reform the tariff of its enormities, what a howl would go up from the Republicans that the Democrats were ruining the country! But as the highest protection has been on the statute-books since 1897 and the Republicans have had full control of all departments of the government there must be something wrong with the protection theory or in practice it only works when the periodical "boom" comes around. Will it pay to continue protection that enormously increases the price of nearly every article of consumption and taxes the people for the benefit of trusts instead of a moderate tariff on a much less number of articles that will produce the revenue that the government requires honestly administered? Protection that does not protect and the brand of prosperity that reduces wages and leaves thousands of workmen without work will not be endorsed by honest voters even if they are not the unfortunates who are suffering from this breakdown of prosperity in so many industries.