

The Columbia Register.

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HOULTON, ORE., SEPT. 2, 1904.

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R. H. MITCHELL, Editor.
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Advertising rates reasonable.

Democratic National Ticket.
FOR PRESIDENT:
A. B. PARKER,
Of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY G. DAVIS,
Of West Virginia.

Our St. Helens contemporary, in his last week's issue, emits a roar like a "sucking dove," over the fancied neglect of Hon. Geo. C. Brownell by Senators Mitchell and Fulton, for failure to appoint the inflexible senator from Clackamas to a federal position. We are a little in doubt as to the underlying motive for this outbreak; but it was doubtless either to draw attention to the unrequited efforts and uncompensated labors, in republican interests, of one E. H. Flagg; or to perpetuate that sordid idea of republicanism that every man who expends nervo-muscular energy in aid of the party should be rewarded; which last idea is only a roundabout way of reaching his own case and calling attention to himself; both reprehensible. We do not now recall what Flagg has done in particular, either for his party or for good government; it matters not, for there should be no reward of merit for good citizenship, nor pay for efficient efforts looking toward improved conditions. It is every man's duty, in his family, church, political party, club and in every other walk of life to strive for better conditions and better government; and he who works and votes with the hope of direct individual benefit is a sordid parody on God's masterpiece. Mr. Brownell, by his wide acquaintance and unquestioned ability, is capable of doing this State as valuable service in the State senate as any man within our borders; while any other position to which he might be appointed could be equally well filled by many others. Oregon needs him in her senate, and so long as a democrat cannot be elected from Clackamas, he should be kept where he is, without regard to remuneration for his services; and unless we mistake, Mr. Brownell will be the last man to ask for political preferment as a reward for doing his duty.

What is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headache or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjust this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at Perry & Graham's.

AMERICAN VOTER

Stop and Use Your Thinker.

Since 1850, improved machinery has increased the productivity of labor forty fold. The late Mr. Gladstone said: "By the aid of machinery, the manufacturing power of the world doubles every seven years." Since 1850, the machinery of England has done the work of 700,000,000 men as they worked a century ago.

According to the census reports of the United States, the aggregate manufacturing power in 1900 was 11,300,081 horse power, as compared to 2,000,000 horse power in 1870.

Prof. Huxley, discussing the marvelous productivity of the machine, said: "If this wonderful productivity of wealth is not to be used in bettering the condition of the working people, but is to continue to pour into the pockets of the rich, then I would hail the advent of some kindly comet that would sweep the whole thing away."

The late senator Hanna said: "The production in the United States is one third larger than our consumption."

Senator Chauncey Depew in 1900 said: "The American people produce \$2,000,000,000 more than they consume. It is because of this

surplus production of all civilized countries that the gates are thundering at the gates of other nations that foreign markets may be opened up."

Do the people who produce this vast surplus get the benefit of it? Let us see. Thos. W. Lawson, late partner of John and William Rockefeller, recently said that in a single deal made last year they made a clean profit of \$39,000,000.

Since 1897, the necessities of life have on an average, advanced 39 per cent, while wages have, on an average, advanced but 10 per cent during the same period.

The census reports show that the average annual product of each worker in 1900, was valued at \$2,450, while the average wages he received was \$437. To get \$1 for himself the worker must create \$6 worth of value.

The statistics show in 1850 the total wealth of the United States was \$8,000,000,000. The producers share was 62 1/2 per cent and the non-producers share was 37 1/2 per cent. NOW TAKE NOTICE. In 1904 the total wealth is about \$100,000,000,000. The producers share is estimated at 10 per cent and the non-producers about 90 per cent.

There are in the U. S. 16,000,000 families; \$365,000 families live in rented houses, and the houses of 4,700,000 families are mortgaged.

Dr. Harper, the statistician, says: "One per cent of the American people own 54 per cent of all the wealth. Since 1850, crime in the U. S. has increased 600 per cent and insanity 700 per cent."

Dunn's Review estimates that 95 per cent of the smaller business men sooner or later must fail.

Robbie Hirsch, the scholar and orator of Chicago, says: "The powerful of earth should realize that we are in the midst of the same conditions that existed in France which brought on the Revolution. The rich and powerful classes in France refused to take warning from what was going on about them and relied upon the power which they fancied they had. The Revolution came like the eruption of a volcano. And we in America should take warning. Right now we are standing over a volcano which may burst forth with all the fury of Pelee. What does the Republican party propose to do in the face of this alarming condition of things? Nothing worth mentioning except to maintain a high tariff."

What does the Democratic party propose? Very little except to maintain a tariff a little lower than the Republicans. Members of both these parties are organizing Citizens' Alliances; the object of which is to stamp out labor organizations and to prevent working people from increasing their wages or shortening their hours of toil.

What does the Socialist party propose? It says the despoiling of the working people must cease or this republic will go down because the wealth and tools of production have drifted into the hands of the few. Let the workers in every useful industry have the full product of their labor. Let the nation own the trusts.

Voter, what ticket will you cast November next? It is time we, as a working class, should find out what is best for us. We would like to hear from you on the subject.

R. SESSEMAN.

Fearful Odds Against him.
Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with Kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies, "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and Kidney troubles and all forms of Stomach and Bowel Complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by Perry & Graham.

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W. T. WATTS, Surveyor
H. R. CLIFF, Coroner

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. BARRON, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

A Marked Example of Successful Co-operation.

It is generally conceded that granger trade has not been a success, at least so far as I know its history in New York state, remarks Mr. H. E. Cook in Tribune-Lantern. The cause primarily has been the feeling that grange money was more valuable than other coin under similar circumstances. Secret prices were given to members of the order—for cash, of course—but other people soon learned that cash purchase meant the same discount, whether one was a granger or not. Then came the "trade card" system, which is only now nominally in vogue and will, I am sure, shortly pass out entirely. Individually my experience has been that cheap prices mean cheap goods—that is, when reckoned upon the same basis, either cash or credit, wholesale or retail.

I recently visited the store of the Leyden Union, located at Leyden, Lewis county, N. Y. It has been in successful operation since 1892. The location is no more than any country four corners, with a few houses near by—that is, there is no trade or business besides that of the farmers. This store, which is managed by grangers, tried first the special price business, but soon found that prices must be the same to all if payment was upon the same basis.

They managed for ten years upon a simple mutual agreement plan, but in 1902 were incorporated, and 134 shares of \$25 each were taken by the grangers. Under the original plan not more than \$10 could be held by any one granger. The business amounts to from \$14,000 to \$18,000 annually—from \$40 to \$50 per day—a good trade considering the fact that they must compete with three good sized country towns only five to seven miles distant. The stock carried is not heavy—from \$5,500 to \$4,000, including the usual everyday requirements of the house and field. Staple goods only were noticeable upon shelf and counter. I was informed that without exception the goods were first class. It was difficult to ascertain the value of the stock, because none was for sale. I imagine, however, that it was not as low as United States Steel nor as high as the Chemical bank of New York, but it was an investment that any farmer would be pleased to have. The building, which is also used in its upper story for a grange hall, is owned by the Leyden Building association, incorporated, and is leased to the Leyden Union. Here are three flourishing organizations: Leyden grange, Leyden union and Leyden Building association, all in the hands of energetic, up to date farmers.

Pennsylvania's Patrons.

A series of picnics will again be held in the month of August throughout the state of Pennsylvania under the auspices of the state grange. The services of Mr. Oliver Wilson, master of Illinois state grange, have been secured for three weeks. Hon. Aaron Jones of Indiana, master of the national grange, will give some time to that state, as will also Hon. Mortimer Whitehead of New Jersey, past lecturer of the national grange. The year 1903 was the largest grange year that Pennsylvania has had. Almost as many application blanks have been called for from the state secretary's office during the first half of 1904 as were wanted during the year 1903. The next meeting of the Pennsylvania state grange will be held in the city of Erie the second week in December.

Death of a Prominent Ohio Granger.

S. H. Ellis of Waynesville, O., died June 23 from injuries sustained by falling from a fruit tree. His funeral was attended by his official associates from all sections of the state. Mr. Ellis was present at the organization of the Ohio state grange and had been actively connected with it, either as master or chairman of its executive committee, until his death. He was for many years trustee of the Ohio State university and a member of the board of control of the Ohio experiment station and a member of the state board of agriculture.

A Cheese Weighing 2,900 Pounds.

The largest cream cheese ever made is installed in the Missouri dairy exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture, world's fair. It weighs 2,900 pounds and is more than seven feet in diameter. On the face of the cheese, in high relief, is a life size maid milking a Holstein cow. Underneath the picture are these words: "Missouri in Clover."

We hope to see other state granges following the example of New York in offering free grange scholarships in agricultural colleges to young members of the Order. They are awarded in New York on competitive examination.

Every grange should give much attention to the subject of teaching the rudiments of agriculture in the public schools. Discuss the advantages of such education and be ready to act when the time comes.

Does every name on the grange roll stand for a live, active, interested member, or are some of them patrons of insurance only?

There is great activity all along the line of grange endeavor this summer.

A Tale of Two Centuries.

The pendulum of the ages swings by centuries. We have swept outward to the end of the arc and are ready to begin the return.

At the end of each hundred years is a time to balance accounts.

It is a time when men reckon up the movements of the past and ask themselves, What of the future?

The nineteenth century accomplished much, yet it was but an earnest of what will be accomplished by the twentieth.

In the past hundred years the progress was individual and material. In the next hundred years it will be social and spiritual.

In the former it was toward political liberty. In the latter it will be toward industrial liberty.

The nineteenth century was prolific in discoveries in the realm of physical science. The twentieth century will be prolific in the discoveries in mental science, which lies behind the physical.

The nineteenth century saw the extension of trade and empire throughout the world. The twentieth century will see the extension of religion and civilization.

The nineteenth century was remarkable for the growth of many strong and splendid states. The twentieth century will be remarkable in that it will witness a federation of the nations—a republic of the world.

The nineteenth century struck the shackles from the black chattel slave. The twentieth century will unbind the limbs of the white wage slave.

In the nineteenth century competition brought about its most splendid results and reached its logical end by destroying itself. In the twentieth century will be ushered in the era of co-operation.

In the nineteenth century Christianity was carried to the so-called heathen world. In the twentieth century the true and higher Christianity will be taught to the Christian as well as to the heathen world.

The nineteenth century ran mad with extremes—of riches and poverty, of culture and ignorance, of high character and degeneracy; the twentieth century will see more equitable conditions, an uplifting of the entire mass, a more general diffusion of prosperity.

The nineteenth century was filled with war; the twentieth century will finally usher in a worldwide peace.

The nineteenth century was marked by noisome struggle and barbaric splendor; the twentieth century will be marked by more silent, but more systematic, effort and by the cultivation of the artistic and beautiful.

In a word, the progress of the nineteenth century was outward; the progress of the twentieth century will be inward.

The centuries form the rounds on the ladder of advancement. Humanity is about to make another step upward.

Be not dismayed. The world grows better, brighter, happier.

Be not dismayed. Our side may lose in a factional struggle. It is but an incident in the world's progress.

Be not dismayed. Things may not move as rapidly as we would wish, but they do move, and that is much.

Be not dismayed. There is a beneficent intelligence in the universe, and through all things runs a purpose; the law of evolution still operates, and the human race is not retrograding, but is moving onward.

Do not be so egotistical as to imagine that, simply because things do not go your way, the Lord has quit doing business.

Remember it is always possible that you may have been the one mistaken.

The world is not perfect, and is not apt to become so in a hundred years, or a thousand, either; but it is going in the right direction and it will reach the goal of a higher civilization by and by.

Be an optimist. He is the only sound and healthy philosopher. It is not necessary to shut your eyes to present evils, but do not let them distort your vision of the future.

With a reverence for what has gone, let us turn into the new.

John D. Rockefeller's old school-teacher is collecting John's schoolboy poems with a view to publishing them. Here is a chance for Rockefeller to make an educational contribution and to gain eternal public gratitude by buying the old man off. Standard Oil and poetry do not mix.

The fact that the war correspondents in the far east have been permitted to go to the front would indicate that the Japs are about to do something to the Russians and want the world to see how it is done.

The Guatemalan red ants imported into this country to devour boll weevils are eating native red ants instead. Somebody could make a fortune by selling them to picnic parties.

Carrie Nation got knocked down for swiping a cigarette out of a young man's mouth in Kentucky. Carrie should resume her hatchet as a weapon of defense.

The English are to tax cats something over a dollar per head. Look out for a howl.

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P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M.
7:00 8:00 20 Lv Portland Ar 11:10 9:45
8:05 9:05 20.5 " " " " 10:05 8:35
8:20 9:18 21 Rainier 9:52 8:50
8:38 9:35 21.5 Pyramid 9:32 8:00
8:50 9:40 22 " " " " 9:27 7:54
8:50 9:50 22.5 " " " " 9:17 7:46
8:58 9:50 22.5 Clatskanie 9:08 7:38
9:08 10:00 23 " " " " 8:58 7:26
9:19 10:21 23.5 Westport 8:58 7:17
9:27 10:28 24 " " " " 8:52 7:02
9:37 10:36 24.5 Knappa 8:45 6:42
10:00 10:57 25 " " " " 8:07 6:32
10:08 11:05 25.5 Svensen 8:07 6:32
10:20 11:18 26 John Day 7:55 6:20
10:30 11:30 26.5 Ar Astoria Lv 7:45 6:10

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