YAMHILL COUNTY REPORTER.

TEN CENTS A COPY. McMINNVILLE, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879. $2.50 PER ANNUM.

TAKE NOTICE!!

Terms of Subscription for the REPORTER and COURIER combined, are as follows:

Per Year, IN ADVANCE.....$2 50
" " At end of 3 months.. 2 60
" " At end of 6 months.. 2 75
" " At end of Year..... 3 00

The above will be strictly observed

☞ We shall soon send statements to all upon whom this table of figures has any bearing, and in the meantime if any of them cannot comprehend the object of it let them call at this office and we think we can give them a plain understanding of the subject.

☞ At any rate, don't come at the end of three or six months or a year, and expect to settle your subscription at the rate of $2 50 a year. The whys and wherefores it is unnecessary for us to explain, here.

RUSSIAN BRUTALITIES.

One of the heaviest charges made against the Russian official administration, by the Nihilists, was that of brutal treatment of prisoners, in consequence of which many died, some were driven mad, and the health of the most of them destroyed. This was one of the chief causes of the formation of the Nihilistic party. Since so many of them have been imprisoned by order of the Czar and his minions in office, still greater attrocities have been perpetrated. The accounts of them fill the reader with early in the present occurrence at Kieff, mind to revert to the horrors of Andersonville or Libby. It appears that a large number of these political offenders had been made prisoners at Kieff, most of them being students. They resolved to construct a tunnel under the walls of their prison in order to escape, but one of the conspirators, or prisoners, betrayed the secret to the authorities. The latter neither said nor did anything, allowing the excavation to proceed as if they were not aware of what was being done, but diligently on the lookout all the time. When the tunnel was completed, the prisoners, hopeful in the prospect of freedom, entered the tunnel one by one, intending to come up through the opening at the other end, which was away outside of the precincts of the prison. Here they were met and mercilessly shot down by soldiers who had been stationed there for that purpose. When the remainder of the prisoners heard the firing they began to retreat towards the prison, but by this time other soldiers had been sent into the building, so that soldiers guarded both ends. The prisoners were thus between two fires, and the soldiers shot every one of the poor unfortunate wretches down. These proceedings were the source of infinite merriment and amusement to the prison officials, and when the news reached the authorities, the Director of the prison was very much praised and received a decoration for his smartness and decision in dealing with the outbreak. At Charkoff, where the students broke out in open rebellion, is a prison which contained five hundred inmates, all plsced there on charges of treason. From the statement of the chaplain, no less than two hundred of the number died in less than four months. The strange part of this matter is that these items creep into the Russian press, although it is closely watched, and severely punished whenever anything derogatory to the government is inserted. This circumstance serves to show how wide and how deep Nihilistic influences are spread all over Russia, and in all classes of her people.

It will be remembered that the Greenbackers in the present House of Representatives promised to aid the Democrats in passing the various appropriation bills with the riders tacked to them, in return for which support the Democrats were to allow Monday sessions for the introduction of bills, in other words to allow the introduction of Greenback measures. Democrats however broke faith with the Greenbackers by adjourning over Monday, the 7th inst., whereat the latter were indignant, and managed matters so that when Saturday the 12th inst. came, the House was adjourned to Monday morning, thus giving them a chance to introduce their measures. Eleven of the Democratic party refused to accede to the bargain in the first instance, and these eleven were supported in their refusal by all the Republicans except Kelly, who is much more sincere in his Greenback professions than his Republican principles. The disaffection of the eleven makes it extremely doubtful or improbable that the Greenbackers will have any success with their financial measures after all the trouble they have had in trying to introduce them.

Secretary Sherman says that in consequence of the offer of a syndicate to take $150,000,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds, and $40,000,000 of refunding certificates, the late circular offering bonds for sale has been rescinded. The commercial circles in N. Y. City are jubilant over the successful disposal of the 4 per cents, and there is a buoyancy in trade not felt for years before.

TAXATION AND TYRANNY.

It may be a matter of surprise to some of our people to learn that "taxation and tyranny" have been used as synonymous terms. Although we as citizens of the most liberty-loving country and government in the world have too much "taxation," we cannot say that we are overburdened with "tyranny," except that which we inflict upon ourselves by our evil passions and extravagant habits.

A learned man named Giugla Stenna, in the beginning of the last century, published a dictionary in the Tuscan tongue, wherein he used the words "Grand Duke" and "tyranny" as synonymous. This lexicographer had the mortification to see his work suppressed and publicly burned. He undoubtedly had his patience *taxed* by such a demonstration of *tyranny*. At a still prior time, a Roman Senator levied a tax on salt, and he received the title of "Salinator" instead of Senator. Though this tax provided an army and gained an important victory, he received only the execrations of the people. In the time of Henry I, of England, his subjects protested against taxation in any form. To them taxation was tyranny, no matter in what form, nor how it was collected.

Edward IV, who deposed Henry VI, of England, has or had the name of being the best and most successful tax gatherer that ever ruled. His exchequer or treasury was bountifully replenished by an iniquitous system of "benevolence," "aids," and "purveyances," etc., (*Vide Hume*). All these systems were shields for the meanest and most abominable extortions, and it is not to be wondered that the downtrodden people of England at last rose in their indignation and passed laws which required the consent of their parliament to render any means of taxation valid.

Now all reasonable people regard taxation as one of the chief necessities of a stable government. To do away with taxation is to do away with government. We have to watch however that there be a limitation upon the power of taxation in order to protect ourselves from spoliation. The late famine in Egypt was chiefly caused by excessive taxation. Beyond certain bounds taxation does become tyranny, either in an excess of tax, or a harsh or malevolent manner of collecting it. Of the nations called civilized, Russia has the most tyrannical mode of collecting taxes; the people of that country being whipped to many instances, because unable to meet the demands of the person who "farms" the taxes for the districts. We live in glorious immunity from evils of this kind, though we are a heavily taxed people.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is entitled to the thanks of the farmers of the country for having sufficient "back bone" to refuse to deliver over the seeds purchased for his department to Congressmen for distribution. In reply to an application of a member who wished to use a quantity of these seeds, presumably for the purpose to which they have usually been devoted, viz.: to make himself "solid" with his constituents, the commissioner said:

The seeds of the Department are purchased under express provisions of law for distribution among agriculturists; and it becomes the imperative duty of the Commissioner so to dispose of them that they shall not be diverted from the use for which they were designed. This duty can only be discharged by maintaining as far as possible the control of the distribution; or, in other words, by restricting it to agricultural organizations and such individuals as may be disposed to make experiments in furtherance of the object of the department.

The Jews of the United States have for a year past been inaugurating a scheme not yet finished, for an agricultural colonization by people of that faith. Much surprise has been expressed thereat, but they would simply be making a wholesome return to the life and work of their forefathers. If we view the vast accomplishments of this race of people in other directions, we may be prepared to see them work just as great wonders in this contemplated field of labor. The subject of colonization is still under consideration, and the movement had its first impulse at Cincinnati.

"Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being *responsible* for the abuse of that right." The foregoing is a portion of the New Constitution for California. Kearney has felt the "responsible" portion of the above already, having received two sound thrashings as his responsibility.

The Republicans in caucus have very wisely resolved to offer no obstacles or dilatory motions to prevent legislation. It would be no use at any rate. They are outnumbered, and the Executive can do more with a stroke of his pen, than they can do by all the filibustering they can bring to bear.

Mr. H. H. Gilfry has been appointed to take the place of Henry R. Kincaid, who was so many years in Secretary Gorham's office, in the Senate. Thus the game goes on between the "outs" and the "ins."

DEBATE ON THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

We give below portions of the speech of Senator Blaine on the Army Appropriation Bill, delivered in the Senate on the 14th. inst., and from a love of the principle found in the old maxim, *Audi alteram partem*, we also give the speech of Senator Withers in reply. Both of these speeches are worthy of careful perusal, and show how the matter is viewed from both political standpoints.

Blaine's Speech.

He said he held in his hand an abstract of all the troops of the United States east of Omaha, including the States bordering on the Mississippi river on the west, embracing a territory populated by 41,000,000 at least of the 45,000,000 supposed to be in this country to-day. By this statement he showed that in all this great territory only 2,977 soldiers are stationed. Within this domain forty-five fortifications are manned and eleven arsenals protected. To every million of people there are about sixty soldiers. The honorable Senator from Delaware was alarmed about the overriding of the popular ballot by troops of the United States, but there is not a single Federal soldier in Delaware. The honorable Senator from West Virginia (Hereford) had spoken of his state being trodden by the iron heel of a military despotism, but there is not a solitary man in United States uniform on the soil of West Virginia. In the entire South, said Mr. Blaine, there are 1,155 soldiers to intimidate, overrun, oppress and destroy the liberties of 15,000,000 of people in 1,023 counties, or not quite one soldier to each county; one soldier to about 700 square miles of territory. There was an old saying, he continued, that there were soothsayers in Rome who could not look each other in the face without smiling, and no two Democratic Senators on the floor can go into the cloak-room and look each other in the face without smiling, or rather blushing over this tall talk. The whole thing was such a miserably manufactured false issue. But, continued Blaine, the real motive of the Democrats must be looked for elsewhere. It is simply to get rid of federal supervision at the elections, to get rid of the civil power of the United States in the election of Representatives to Congress. We are told, said Blaine, and it's rather a novel argument, that we are not to agree to the bills as offered, we are not to have appropriations. That has been announced in both branches of congress. He supposed, on the authority of the Democratic caucus, that not merely the army appropriations—they did not stop there—but all the executive functions of the Government are taken by the throat in highwayman style, and commanded to stand and deliver, in the name of the Democratic caucus. A leading Democrat, an eloquent man, who had courage, frankness, and many good qualities, boasts publicly that the Democrats are in power for the first time in eighteen years, and that they do not intend to stop until they have wiped out every vestige of the Republican war measures. Forewarned is forearmed. And the Democrats began properly on a measure signed by Abraham Lincoln. The picture was a striking one, and the strange time had come when men fresh from the battle-field of rebellion took their seats here and proposed to repeal laws enacted while they were trying to destroy the Union. Very appropriately, a Congress controlled by the South says to the President—that he shall not exercise his power to veto a bill. They ask it we call it revolutionary, continued Blaine, to put amendments on an appropriation bill. Of course not. There have been a great many amendments put upon such bills—some mischievous, some harmless. But I call it

THE AUDACITY OF REVOLUTION

for any Senator or Representative, or any caucus of Senators or Representatives, to get together and say that the President shall not or stop the departments of Government. That is revolutionary. I don't think that it will be a revolution. It will be a revolution that will not revolve. It won't work. It is a revolution if persisted in, and it not persisted in it may be backed out from ignominiously, and later this will probably be the result. Blaine said, in conclusion, that he did not know what the President would do when the army bill was sent to him, but unless he vetoed the bill, the dead ought to rise and cry out against such a surrender. It seems to me that the dead heroes of the Union would rise from their graves if he should consent to be intimidated and outraged in his proper constitutional power by threats like these. All the war measures of Abraham Lincoln are to be wiped out, say leading Democrats. The Bourbons of France busied themselves, I believe, after the Restoration, in removing every trace of Napoleon's power and grandeur, chiseling the "N" from the public monuments raised to perpetuate his glory, but the dead man's hand, from St. Helena, reached out and destroyed them in their pride and in their glory. And I tell Senators on the other side of this chamber; I tell the Democratic party North and South—the South in the lead and the North following—that this slow, unmoving finger of scorn from the tomb of

THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT

from the prairies of Illinois will wither and destroy them. "Though dead, he speaks." When you present these bills, with these threats, to a living President who bore the commission of Abraham Lincoln, and who served with honor in the army of the Union, which Lincoln restored and preserved, I can think only of one appropriate response from his lips or his pen. He should say to you, with all the scorn befitting his station. "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

Withers's Reply to Blaine.

Senator Withers said that the statement of the Senator from Maine, of so few soldiers being found in the States east of the Mississippi, was a futile attempt to divert attention from the facts lying at the foundation of our institutions. Such remarks as those of the Senator would not produce much effect on either the Senate or the country. It was not the question to be decided whether there were soldiers enough to dominate and control the elections, but whether, under the operation of the existing laws, it was not possible for the Executive to distribute and use the soldiery so as to destroy the freedom of election. The Senator from Maine stated that the issue which the Democrats made was false, slanderous and scandalous. Without pausing to criticise the [illegible] Senator had thought proper to use, he (Withers) would simply say that it was no false issue at all, when they proposed to repeal a law allowing troops to be used in elections, guided only by their commander. It was no false issue to say that there could be no free election in the presence of troops, and that they had no right to say how men should vote. The preservation of peace at the polls should be left to

THE CONTROL OF THE STATE,

where the Constitution left it. The points made by the Senator from Maine were simply on a bill not now before the Senate. No one on the Democratic side, as far as he knew, had ever laid down the proposition that the President should not exercise his Constitutional power to veto a bill. The Senator from Maine said that the course of the Democrats was the "audacity of revolution," but how could this be, when the bill simply proposed to make appropriations for the support of the army, with a condition as to the use of the troops annexed. This was clearly in the power of the House and the Senate to approve. Here the agency of Congress ended. The Democrats did not propose to shape their course as to what may, or may not, be the position of the President. He should not attempt to take away a particle of the spinal marrow attempted to be given to the President by the Senator from Maine. He would not interfere with any agency to infuse strength to his spinal cord.

The War Department is now ready to place durable headstones at the unmarked graves of all soldiers of the army, no matter where they are. Persons knowing the location of such should send such knowledge to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA AND HER CONSTITUTION:

California's new Constitution, just hatched out, seems to suit her just about as a brood of young ducks suits an old hen. Our neighbors can't tell anything good about their constitution, but, on the contrary, the press without exception so far as we have means to observe, is a unit in denouncement of it. We quote briefly a few expressions:

Nearly every article of the proposed new Constitution, if adopted, will seriously affect and undo all branches of business in the State.—*Pacific Appeal.*

It breaks down the public school system, by destroying the efficacy of the teachers, by abolishing uniformity in text books, and making an impassable gulf between the higher schools and the University.—*Record Union.*

Lawyers have an eye to business, and of course they can see that with a new Constitution, and such a one, the profession will have a fatter thing than they had in the glorious day of Spanish grants and the United States Land Commission.—*San Francisco Merchant*

The new Constitution professes to be the friend of the laborer, while at the same time it is increasing his burdens, and rendering work more difficult to be obtained by its idiotic restrictions upon industrious pursuits. It will shut down all improvements and stop all extended operations which would give employment to thousands of strong arms and willing hands. By so doing, it takes away from the laborer the means of supporting himself and his family. It will deprive him of his home and leave him in want, desperation and ruin.—*S. F. Commercial Advocate.*

That precious bantling, the new Constitution, is a curiosity of literature. It is illogical, weak, wordy and inefficient, brimful of sins of omission and commission. It is inefficient, because it fails to do that which it declaims. It cannot subdue the money power, for that is able to defend itself; but it oppresses the poor and industrious, because its excessive taxation takes hold of the little all of the small dealers, the small farmer, the artisan, the mechanic, and all enterprises and all workingmen. Death and destruction are certain to all co-operative associations, to all business firms, and to associated capital, in all and every branch of business, from the least to the largest and most important.—*The Semi-Tropic.*

The tide of popular opinion is setting against the proposed Constitution in direct proportion to the consideration and study that is devoted to it by the people of the State. As it is read and pondered over, so many glaring errors are to be found in it—so much cheap claptrap to induce the people to vote for it—so many provisions that operate directly contrary to the purpose for which they are intended—that the influential journals, and intelligent citizens, are wisely coming to the conclusion that they do not want it. There is now but little prospect that it will be adopted. The chances in its favor, we opine, will gradually decrease as discussion and consideration of it proceeds, until the vote for it is taken, when it will be rejected by no doubtful majority.—*Alameda Argus*

And so on, *ad infinitum.*

STATE UNIVERSITY APPARATUS.

[Eugene Guard, April 9.]

The apparatus for the State University has arrived, and the professors are engaged in unpacking and placing it in position. The instruments obtained include all that is necessary to disclose to the student the mysteries of the heavens, and of the forces that surround us upon this globe. The mathematical instruments consist of one complete combined transit and leveling instrument, with the necessary accessories; one solar compass; one barometer; one portable transit with a three-inch object glass and 3½ feet focal length, with extra tripod stand, movements in attitude, glass micrometer, etc.; one sextant; one astronomical clock of great beauty and perfection; a small verner compass with chain pins and ranging poles. These instruments are of the finest finish and workmanship, and have been subjected to tests that prove their complete accuracy. The cost of this class of apparatus was $2,194 25. Abundant apparatus for the illustration of chemical changes and effects have been provided, and the student of chemistry will be compelled no longer to rely on the bare description of the text-book. Magnetism and electricity have for their illustration all the apparatus requisite to convey to the inquirer a knowledge of those silent yet potent forces. For all the branches of natural philosphy provision has been made by securing the articles necessary to illustrate those laws the very elements of which are now taught in our universities. The entire cost of this apparatus will be about $5,000. The State University now offers advantages to students that no other institution of the kind in Oregon possesses. With a competent corps of teachers devoted to their work, with apparatus sufficient for all material illustrations, it will become, as it deserves to be, the center of the educational interests of Oregon.

There has been more fighting between the British and the Zulus. An army of 11,000 Zulus attacked Lord Chelmsford's camp, on the 3rd inst., but they were repulsed and pursued with heavy loss, 470 being killed. The next day Lord Chelmsford left camp and relieved the troops at Ekowe, who had been in a perilous position for some time. It is now found that when the Zulus surprised the British supply train, killing about 40 of the soldiers, they lost about 2,500. The Zulus are killed in the ratio of about ten to one British soldier.

Mr. Newsom, the assessor of Wasco county, reports that the loss of cattle in the Bridge creek district will be not far short of ten per cent. The sheep are so badly afflicted with scab, and a great shrinkage in value of flocks and herds, that the assessment shows a falling off in this branch of business.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A colony of 200 Swiss people has landed at New York, *en route* for California.

Arms and improved rifles are being shipped at New York to South Africa for the Zulus.

Belgium is considering the advisability of a customs union with France, in opposition to Bismark's new protective system.

It is estimated that the amount of capital invested in all the railroads in the world is about sixteen thousand million dollars.

Hundreds of Chinese landing at San Francisco on the arrival of every steamer from China. One steamer brought about 600 last week.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria has expressed a strong desire to visit Canada, and that it is likely she will do so the coming summer.

Canadian readers have to pay five cents duty on each copy of any of our magazines. Their new tariff has given rise to many bitter complaints.

The N. Y. *Herald* is very hostile towards the movement to nominate Grant, and thinks there is nothing in it; and that the excitement will die away.

On the 19th inst., a bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad took fire from some unknown cause. A train of fourteen cars dashed on to it, and were all burned.

An American horse, Parole, was the favorite at the Epsom races, England, and he was in such form that betting was only 3 to 1 against him. He won the suburban and city handicap.

They will not have any impiety in Texas. They can't *hear* it. If you swear in the presence of a lady, you are fined $40, but if you kill two or three men, you are a "good fellow."

The N. Y. *Sun* (Dem.) rates the Bellocrats soundly for electing Burch the Secretary, and Bright Sergeant-at Arms of the Senate, and says the business was a blunder and a scandal.

The N. Y. *World* (Dem.) says that if Tilden be nominated for the Presidency, it would certainly recommend not only its Republican but its Democratic readers to refrain from voting.

A careful canvass of the Democratic side of the Pennsylvania Legislature reveals the fact that out of seventy-six Democrats, seventy are enthusiastically in favor of the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks.

Two well-known streets in Paris, the Rue Saint Arnaud and the Rue Abbatucci are to be Americanized in name. They are to be known in future as the Rue Lincoln and Rue Washington respectively.

China annually imports cotton goods to the amount of $36,000,000; woolen goods, $7,000,000; metals, $4,500,000; and sugar, timber and raw cotton, $105,000,000. Her import and export trade amounts to $261,000,000, excluding Hong Kong, from which [illegible]

On the 13th inst., two bombs were thrown into a church during the devotions, in Seville. It was supposed to be the work of robbers who hoped to steal the valuable sacramental dishes during the panic. In this they were foiled, though several persons were injured through the bursting of the bombs.

News from Collinsville, Ill., about eleven miles from St. Louis, says that a terrible cyclone from the north-west struck the town at a quarter to three o'clock, on the 14th inst., and, taking a zigzag course, with a general direction almost due east, tore through the place, demolishing ten buildings, ruining about thirty others and damaging more or less, some seventy-five residences and business houses. A slight rain preceded the storm and nearly everybody was in doors when the cyclone struck, but, notwithstanding ten houses were leveled with the ground, only one person was killed—a little girl named Annie Reynolds, and one or two others were badly injured.

The daughters of the late Horace Greeley have just received $40,000 from Cornelius Vanderbilt, who it appears was a great favorite with Greeley. When Cornelius was hard run for money, he went to Greeley, who always furnished him with it. The *Times* says that Mr. Greeley loaned the money mainly in the belief that he, the commodore, would repay it; but he determined not to pay it, as a warning to others not to lend money to his wayward son. After thinking over it, he set off in high dudgeon to see Mr. Greeley and "give him a piece of his mind about it." Mr. Greeley was very busy when the commodore came, puffing and indignant, into his office. In his usual bluff, impetuous way, the commodore said: "Mr. Greeley, I understand you've been lending my son Cornelius' money?" Mr. Greeley, looking up quickly and then almost instantly resuming his work, replied in his usual drawling way, "Yes, commodore, I've let him have some money." "You have, eh?" blustered the commodore, "you have—well, I want you to understand that I ain't responsible for it, and I shan't pay your account of it." Mr. Greeley ran his fingers up on his brows, stopped writing for a moment, and turning a full face on the commodore, fairly yelled "You want, eh? Well, who the [illegible] asked you to pay it? I didn't [illegible] I?" Greeley dropped his glasses over his eyes and bent again to his work. The commodore, nonplussed and boiling over with fury, steamed out of the office, and it was a matter of rumor that the two men were never afterward on as good terms as they had previously been.

SOLID MERIT WILL TELL.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals, no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight, one only relief but cure. It being perfectly harmless makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at the Drug Store of R. H. Todd for 25 cents.

Great Rush!

SPRING & SUMMER

TRADE FOR 1879,

—AT—

BREYMAN BROS.,

SALEM, OREGON.

One of our Firm now being in San Francisco, we are happy to inform all our Customers that our goods are now arriving on every steamer. Having bought the same at unprecedented low figures on account of stagnation in business and heavy failures there, and can give our Patrons the benefit thereof. As we are only buying for cash in hand, can hold out better inducements than most any house in the Country, as well as in Portland. We are already in receipt of a large lot of

DOMESTIC AND FANCY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

AND NOTIONS,

—AND—

HOUSE FUR NISHING GOODS,

—ALSO—

Gents' and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, and Crockery, Carpets, and Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Fixtures, etc.

All of which will be sold at extreme low prices. No so-called cash store excepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To our Farmer Friends and Patrons generally: Any one wishing to buy goods in quantities, we will give you all inducements to buy them right here, in place of Portland. As the country is flooded with printed catalogues gotten up by Portland Houses, we will give you the benefit of their printing the same. So bring them along and quote their prices.

The facilities we have for getting goods from the East and San Francisco, we are enabled to hold out even better inducements than therein offered, no matter what they publish in their so-called catalogues, and besides will not give you auction trash nor second handed goods, but all reliable as usual.

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY!

Come in and be convinced, and save by it Railroad, Steamboat and Hotel bills at Portland

BREYMAN BROS.

11-m2.

THE FESTIVE MAY DAY!

Come, Let us be Joyful Together!

THE EAGLE BASE BALL CLUB

Of McMinnville, will furnish the opportunity in a.

GRAND BALL, AT MOHAWK HALL.

On the evening of

Thursday, May 1st, 1879,

Sparing no attention, and leaving nothing undone that will contribute to the enjoyment and comfort of all participants.

Prof. Henry and his excellent "moosic" will be there, and depend upon it there will be good, wholesome, respectable recreation for all attendants.

So now, come and be gay,
On the Merry Day—or words to that effect.
COMMITTEE.

O. H. ADAMS & Co's Lumber Mills

AND

Sash and Door Factory

LOCATED AT

Nestucka, Oregon

All kinds of Lumber, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Brackets, &c. made to order at the following prices:

	Per M.
Flooring—dressed, T. & G.	$20 00
Ceiling " "	20 00
Ruche " "	20 00
Siding, 4x6 " "	18 00
Cornice, 6 inches wide, one side dressed,	18 00
" " two sides dressed,	20 00
Casings, dressed on four sides,	22 50
Rough lumber	7 00
To above prices add for delivery to McM.	6 00

Parties wishing lumber will leave orders at the Sash & Door Factory, at McMinnville.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings *SOLD AT PORTLAND PRICES*

All Doors and Windows delivered at McMinnville. 7-22tf

STERLING R. A. C. U. D

Regular meetings, Saturday evening after the full moon, in each month. Sojourning companions cordially welcomed. H. P.

50tf.

CALENDAR OF DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. COOPER

Will visit the several places mentioned below, during the year 1879, as follows to wit:

TOWNS.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
N. Yamhill	3	21		2	21		1	20		1
McMinnv'l	10	28		9	28		8	27		8
Sheridan	17			16			15			15
Amity	24		5	23		4	22		3	22
Lafayette	31		12	30		11	29		10	29

To remain in the places named one week each visit. 3tf.

FOR HARDWARE,

FOR CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE,

GO TO MANNING'S,

Where you can

BUY MORE, AND A BETTER ARTICLE

For your money than in any other place in Yamhill County!

HE KEEPS HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, GRANITE, IRON, GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, PUMPS, GALVANIZED IRON AND LEAD PIPE, STOVE PIPE, SHOVELS, AXES, FORKS, SPADES, NAILS,

And a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

TIN SHOP

In connection with Store where he manufactures all his Tin Wares, and guarantees none but the best material used. Go and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

FOR TINWARE,

FOR STOVES,

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY

Farm, Freight & Spring WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN,

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and The Very Best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON NO—— to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan, 1878, { Titus G. Fish, Edwin B. Fish, Jno. C. Huggins, } FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to

44n8 **FISH BROS. & CO. Racine, Wis.**