

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SALAM, NOVEMBER 17, 1888.
This year now drawing to a close has been one of unexampled peace, plenty and prosperity within the borders of the state. It is proper that public acknowledgment should be made to the great ruler of the universe for his innumerable blessings. I do, therefore, designate Thursday, the 29th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving to almighty God, to be observed by the whole people of this commonwealth in token of their gratitude for his great mercies.

In witness thereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the state to be affixed, this, the 7th day of November, A. D., 1888.
SYLVESTER PENNOYER,
Governor.

By the governor:
Geo. W. McBurnie,
Secretary of State.

A THREATENED INDUSTRY.

The sugar mill at Alvarado, Alameda county, represents an investment of \$200,000. The cost of making sugar is 4 cents a pound, and, therefore, the sugar cannot be sold at a profit for five cents. A mill started up lately with 20,000 tons of beets which were raised on 1,500 acres of land in the vicinity, and it is estimated that there are 40,000 acres of good beet land in Alameda county. According to E. H. Dyer, the manager of the mill, as reported in the Oakland Enquirer, the reduction of duties on sugar as proposed by the Roger Q. Mills bill, would be exceedingly injurious to this struggling industry.—Capital Journal.

Election is over, and the republicans are in the ascendancy. The country is given to understand that the tariff will be revised (by its friends), of which Mr. Dyer, no doubt, is very glad. But why he or any other man, interested in this industry, should oppose the Mills bill and favor the senate bill, when the latter proposes a reduction of 50 per cent and the former only 20 per cent, is not easily explained. Will the poor man's taxes be reduced at all?

Railroading may be said to be yet in its infancy. Arrangements have just been completed in Chicago by the Central and Union Pacific roads to put on a fast limited Pullman vestibule train, called "The Golden Gate Special," to run weekly between Council Bluffs and San Francisco. This train is to make the run in 60 hours and is to be most perfect in all its appointments in the world, and will be lighted by electric light, heated by steam from the locomotive, have a barber shop, separate bathrooms for ladies and gentlemen, and ladies' maids in attendance on ladies and children. The train will consist of five cars—one baggage car, two sleepers, one dining car and one composite car, divided into sleeping, library, smoking and observation rooms.

An Illinois Central Railroad official collected fifteen people at a highway crossing to see a sign put up, and a train went past. Next day six of the people swore that the train whistled, three were doubtful, and the other six swore that it didn't. As a matter of fact it did, but the official wanted to show how easy it is for honest men to go into a court and swear to a misstatement.

Three hundred and fifty working women of Philadelphia have presented Mrs. Cleveland with a handsome gold watch, as an evidence of their appreciation of the advanced position the wife of the president has taken toward the working women of America.

The title being now ex-nec in America, it is proposed to enable Mr. Drexler as Lord Saekville, though some think him strong enough to support a greater dignity as the Sharquis of Jute.—Examiner.

"The West Shore."—This magazine, published at Portland, makes a specialty of giving just such information about the great Pacific northwest as those who are interested in that region desire to have. It is neither an immigration pamphlet nor a subsidized railroad publication, but a genuine magazine now in its fifteenth year. It devotes its attention especially to Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alaska. It gives reliable descriptions and engravings of the various interests, industries, and the cities, towns and resources of that region, as well as the famous scenery.

The St. Louis Lindell land case, just tried in the supreme court of the United States, says a Washington dispatch, illustrates the necessity of a reform in the judiciary department. This case was brought in 1853, and is, therefore, thirty-five years old. All the original lawyers, all the witnesses, judges and jurors and all the parties except one are dead. The case has been tried three times in the St. Louis circuit court, and each time judgment was rendered for the plaintiffs, but on appeal each judgment was reversed by the state supreme court. The premises cover over 50 acres in the heart of St. Louis and are valued at \$2,000,000. The legal questions run back into French and Spanish times. The argument occupied the most of last week in the court. In the present argument Judge Adams led for the plaintiffs. He is one of the ablest lawyers now at the St. Louis bar. Charles Gibson was the principal lawyer for defendants. He is considered the best land lawyer in Missouri. All through the thirty-five years each party has employed the ablest lawyers they could secure. But their fees have amounted to more than the land was worth when the case was brought. The property has been of no value to the parties, who are now dead, or to anybody but the lawyers. Yet it has long been needed by the public for improvement. Delay is often a denial of justice. It takes seven years to go through the trial court, the state supreme court, and to reach a trial in the supreme court of the United States, and, if the case is reversed, it takes seven years more to get the second hearing at Washington. This ought not to be.

Considerable truth is boiled down in the following: The man who says he does not believe in advertising is doing just what he pretends to despise. He hangs coats outside his door, or puts dry goods in his windows—that's advertising. He sends drummers through the country, or puts his name on his wagon—that's advertising. He labels his articles or manufactures—that's advertising. If he has lost a cow he puts a written notice in the postoffice or tells his sister-in-law—that's advertising too. He has his name put on cart letters over the door and that is advertising. He paints his shop green or red, or, if a doctor, he has his boy call him out of church in haste; if an auctioneer he rings a bell to attract the attention of the passers-by; if a heavy merchant, he keeps a huge pile of boxes on his sidewalk in front of his store, and all for advertising. A man cannot do business without advertising, and the question is whether to call to his aid the engine that moves the world—the printing press—with its thousands of messengers working night and day; or reject these, to go back to the time when newspapers, telegraphs and railroads were unknown. But advertising costs money? So does everything else that is worth having.

A queer phenomenon is connected with the Martin White ore, says the Virginia Enterprise. The ore is very base and it is necessary to roast the whole of it. During the roasting process no deleterious or disagreeable fumes are observable, and yet the hair and beards of all the men engaged about the works are soon dyed a bright and permanent green. Even the eyebrows of the workmen are green as grass. In scores of Nevada mines ores of various kinds are smelted and roasted, but at none of them is neither the hair or beards of the workmen changed from their natural hue.

It is claimed from the returns that the free trade scare influenced thousands of votes over the United States. Yet Connecticut and New Jersey, both large manufacturing states, went democratic. We believe that Cleveland was defeated in New York by Mayor Hewitt and county democracy of New York city, who traded Cleveland for Hewitt. We do not believe that the question of tariff reduction contributed in any way to Cleveland's defeat.—Astoria Pioneer.

The contract has been let for clearing the right of way through the Skipanon woods for the Astoria and South Coast railroad, and work will soon commence. It is the intention of the company to crowd things right along.

The salmon pack at Tillamook amounted to 15,000 cases, and at Nestucca 5,000 cases. This industry is growing every year.

ELECTION COMMENT.

Gov. Hill may take secret satisfaction in having run ahead of Cleveland in New York state, but he never killed himself by it.

There are plenty other democrats in this country besides those confined to the empire state, and the knifing that Cleveland received at the hands of Hill's supporters should never be forgotten nor forgiven. His shedding crocodile tears now over Cleveland's defeat, after the performance of his henchman, Boss McLaughlin, in Brooklyn, will impose on no intelligent person, especially as Hill knows that by his carrying New York and Cleveland's losing it, he would appear in the eyes of those who always worship a rising sun, a most available candidate for the democrats to nominate for the presidency four years hence,—in fact the Sentinel, of Amsterdam, N. Y., already nominates him for that office.

Had Hill been as true to Cleveland as he pretends, he would have sacrificed himself in his behalf.—Portland Welcome.

The return of the republican party to power, after a four years' interval, has given very great satisfaction to the vast majority of citizens of this state, who have signally proved that they do not follow the future policy of Mr. Cleveland. That some substantial reduction will shortly have to be made in our tariff no one can doubt, but we venture to predict that there will be a larger all round reduction than that proposed in the Mills bill. Mr. Cleveland has made an excellent president; he maintained the honor of the United States in refusing to recognize the official position of the British ambassador after his unfortunate epistolary blunder, and in the fisheries question he made an honest effort to amicably settle it fairly for both countries. He is still the ablest and best candidate the democrats could have for any future presidential nomination, but in all probability the republicans are entering another long lease of power.—Journal of Commerce.

The republican victory can be attributed only to the untested use of money in New York and Indiana, used in colonizing and corrupting voters. The great falling-off in the majorities of Pennsylvania and Ohio show that great his boy call him out of church in haste; if an auctioneer he rings a bell to attract the attention of the passers-by; if a heavy merchant, he keeps a huge pile of boxes on his sidewalk in front of his store, and all for advertising. A man cannot do business without advertising, and the question is whether to call to his aid the engine that moves the world—the printing press—with its thousands of messengers working night and day; or reject these, to go back to the time when newspapers, telegraphs and railroads were unknown. But advertising costs money? So does everything else that is worth having.

But if any one thinks this is mere victory over the democratic party, he mistakes. Republicans wear clothes as well as democrats, and if they can stand to be taxed for the support of somebody, not the government, we can—we democrats. The man who has really triumphed, the man who has been the bravest, who has sacrificed his ambition and the greatest place on earth for the sake of truth, is Grover Cleveland. He deserves the gratitude of his country, and that he will have when the truth shall prevail.—Benton Leader.

With railroad attorneys and millionaires in the senate, with a railroad attorney and aristocrat in the White house and an English banker as presiding officer of the senate, the people during the next four years will be given an opportunity to feel the power of corporation and monopolistic control of the general government.—Roseburg Herald.

With the election of Harrison and Morton, the government goes back to the party which stood by the union when the democrats tried to destroy it. The emphatic answer of the northern voters have come back that the tariff must be sustained. "No more Mills bill."—Monmouth Observer.

President Cleveland declared against a second term. The people took him at his word. If Harrison had killed himself and doesn't monkey with the surplus, perhaps the American nation may hire him for another four years to attend to things.—Astorian.

Board of immigration.

PSYCHIC EFFECTS OF HASHEESH.

Mr. A. M. Fielde has recently recounted his experiences under the influence of hasheesh. He smoked the hasheesh until he felt a profound sense of well-being, and then put the pipe aside. After a few minutes he seemed to become two persons; he was conscious of his real self reclining on a lounge, and of why he was there; his double was in a vast building made of gold and marble, splendidly brilliant, and beautiful beyond all description. He felt an extreme gratification, and believed himself in heaven. This double personality suddenly vanished, but reappeared in a few minutes. His real self was undergoing rhythmic spasms throughout his body; the double was a marvellous instrument, producing sounds of exquisite sweetness and perfect rhythm. Then sleep ensued, and all ended. Upon another occasion sleep and waking came and went so rapidly that they seemed to be confused. His double seemed to be a sea, bright and tossing as the wind blew; then a contending. Again he smoked a double dose, and sat at his table, pencil in hand, to record the effects. This time he lost all conception of time. He arose to open a door; this seemed to take a million years. He went to pacify an angry dog, and endless ages seemed to have gone on his return. Conceptions of space retained their normal character. He felt an unusual fullness of mental impressions—enough to fill volumes. He understood clairvoyance, hypnotism, and all else. He was not one man or two, but several men living at the same time in different places, with different occupations. He could not write one word without hurrying to the next, his thoughts flowing with enormous rapidity. The few words he did write meant nothing. This experience admirably illustrates the close relationship between states of real insanity and transitory affections induced by psychic poisons.—Science.

RETALIATION BY CHINA.

The news from China concerning the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill by congress is what might have been expected. The Chinese view of the situation has no doubt been well expressed in the letter of a Pekin government official of high rank published in the Chinese Times, in which he says that "if the obnoxious American bill should be carried into effect there will be no other course open to China, consistent with her dignity as a nation, but to adopt retaliatory measures by prohibiting citizens of the United States from coming to China," and that if this does not have the effect of bringing the United States to terms of "reason and fairness," then it will be a question for China to consider whether it is not time for her to "expel all United States citizens from the country," and to "close all relations, diplomatic or commercial." This is strong, resolute talk, and the Chinese government could not be found fault with for resorting to the course here indicated. The provocation is ample. The policy of the United States in its dealings with China has been one of unfriendliness, unreasonableness, injustice and dishonesty. It is not in human nature that such treatment should not, sooner or later, be resented, and, while China may not be the gainer by closing her ports to American commerce and immigration, the United States will certainly be the loser—the loser of opportunities and advantages that other powers in their greater wisdom will make all possible haste to secure.—Washington Post.

The increase of population in France is steadily growing less. In the past year the number of births was 899,333; of deaths 842,797; or 23.5 and 22 per thousand, respectively. The excess of births over deaths has decreased since 1881 from 108,299 to 56,535, or 48 per cent. The Revue Scientifique comments in a very interesting editorial on the connection of these facts with the question of retrenching immigration into France, which is at present favored by the government and by the people, and shows that the only remedy is to open France to an unrestricted immigration from neighboring countries.

Tobacco is to be shut out at the Chambersburg (Penn.) academy. No boy will be admitted who uses it in any way. Boarding and day pupils will be treated alike. The ground taken is that tobacco produces baneful effects on the minds and health of the students.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.
Not to be given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Elva A. Stater, deceased.
Therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same with proper vouchers to the undersigned at Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1888.
P. W. ZENTON,
Administrator of said Estate.

NEWBERG
Real Estate Agency

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Farms Rented and Rents Collected.
We have now on hand a large amount of Town Property,
Desirable Farming, Dairy and Fruit Lands For Sale.
Persons desiring such property will do well to consult us.
CARTER & FOSTER,
Newberg, Oregon.

BIRD & GATES

We keep constantly on hand
A Large Stock of
Men's, Boys' and Youths' CLOTHING
And Furnishing Goods,
Queensware, Glassware, Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Canned Goods And GROCERIES.
In fact almost
Everything
Dear to the Feminine mind,
USEFUL
To man, woman or child can be procured
At Bedrock Prices.
And all from One Firm, whose name is a warrant in itself of Fair Treatment and Square Dealing. Our
Fall Stock is now in and we invite intending purchasers to give us a call and examine our goods at prices. Produce taken in exchange for goods, for which we will pay all the market will justify.
Lafayette, Oregon.

Stoves and Tinware!

R. P. UNGERMAN,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND well selected stock of Stoves and Tinware, and proposes to sell cheaper than any house in the county. Everything kept on hand, and repairing done satisfactorily, and without delay.
Sept. 29, 1888.
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

C. G. REISNER,

Dayton, Oregon.
DEALER IN
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.
Lounges, Bed-room Sets, Spring Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Etc.
A Complete Stock at Reasonable Prices.
Also CONTRACTOR and BUILDER. Plans furnished and estimates made on short notice.
10 23

1869 — 1888
J. M. Kelty,

Lafayette, Oregon.
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
PERFUMERY.
Soaps, Combs and Brushes, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Zany and Toilet Articles, Bala and Balastron, Clock and Watches, Plated and Gold Jewelry.
Patent Medicines, etc., Family Medicines.
GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED

T. C. Stephens,

PRACTICAL
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Lafayette, Oregon.
Keeps a first-class stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and spectacles and sells at unprecedented low prices.
Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired a specialty—All work warranted.
Give me a call.
T. C. STEPHENS.

ADVERTISERS

of others, who wish to secure the press, or obtain estimates on advertising space, will find it on the 45 to 49 Broadway St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.



I have just received a Full and Complete Line of these SHOES, guaranteed to be the best and cheapest in the market. ALSO—A full line of C. M. Henderson & Co's Gents' Boots and Shoes, and Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise,
At Extremely Low Prices.
W. A. HOWE,
Carlton, Oregon.

The Lafayette Shoe Store!

Is the Place
where Gents, Youths and Boys can find anything in boots and shoes that you want and prices as low as you are paying for poor cheap goods that you have to throw away before you get them well broke to your foot. It is the best place.

To go for Foot wear
in Yamhill County.
Harris & Haney.

Narrow Gauge System



Oregonian Railway, Ltd., Ltd.

Portland & Willamette Valley R'y

Until further notice trains will arrive and depart from Lafayette as follows, to and from Portland.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS!
OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENTS!

"Competition is the Life of Trade," and if you have not seen our latest improved goods you cannot imagine how lively trade is, or how hard our competitors have to work to keep within range of our retail for the JAMES MEANS' \$3 SHOE, or the JAMES MEANS' \$4 SHOE, according to your needs.
Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the sole. Your retailer will cook you into buying inferior shoes upon which they make a larger profit.

JAMES MEANS' \$3 SHOE
UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNQUALLED IN DURABILITY
PERFECT OF FIT
SEAMLESS \$3 SHOE

JAMES MEANS' \$4 SHOE
CANNOT FAIL
TO SATISFY
THE MOST FASTIDIOUS

JAMES MEANS' \$4 SHOE

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

LUBRICATING
Oils! Oils! Oils!

Of all Grades
And cheaper than can be obtained this side of Portland. Give us a call.
MOORE BROTHERS,
DRUGGISTS,
Newberg Oregon.

Southern Pacific Company's Lines

THE MOUNT SHASTA ROUTE!
TIME BETWEEN
Portland and San Francisco
39 HOURS!
California Express Trains Run Daily
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO

Pullman Buffet sleepers,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,
For accommodation of Second Class passengers attached to express trains.
The O. & C. R. E. Perry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division from foot of F street.

WEST SIDE DIVISION
Between Portland and Corvallis.
Mail Train, Daily except Sunday.

Express Train, Daily except Monday
Portland, 7:30 a.m. Corvallis, 10:05 a.m.
Corvallis, 1:00 p.m. Portland, 3:52 p.m.
St. Joseph, 3:22 p.m. Portland, 6:15 p.m.

Mustang Liniment

MUSTANG LINIMENT CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SKIN DISEASES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.
For BEAST!

Mustang Liniment

MUSTANG LINIMENT CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SKIN DISEASES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.
For MAN!

Mustang Liniment

MUSTANG LINIMENT CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SKIN DISEASES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.
For MAN!