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J. I. Knight.

W. T. Shurtleff.

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If you wish any insurance on your property give us a call, as we have the agency for the Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Co., of Albany, the best home company in Oregon.

Besides, we can and we want to sell you a lot in Oak Park Addition to McMinnville.

If you wish any information regarding our County, do not fail to write us. All your questions will be answered cheerfully and to the best of our ability.

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THE NADY BAR! IN YOUR COOK HOUSE. Stocked with the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars - Domestic and Imported. We also Beat Bar in the City W. B. MARTIN, Proprietor.

J. B. ROHR, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter McMinnville, Oregon. Graining, Paper Hanging and Carriage Painting. Prompt Attention to Orders from the Country.

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All the Latest Novels Can be Found at the NEWS STORE. Full Stock of Musical Instruments and Stationery Always on Hand. Third Street, McMinnville, Or.

THE CIRCUS.

The Streets of this City will be Thronged.

To the People: Every year for the past ten years a circus has visited McMinnville and there will be one here to-morrow.

The citizens are all delighted to have a visit from circus people, because there has always been a very strong impression here that a circus is a benefit to the town for the reason that it leaves more money than it carries away.

I met a Lafayette man who told me that the circus always lost large sums of money in that town, and the same state of affairs has always existed in Independence.

It is therefore easy to see that the circus relieves the stringency of the money market and assists materially in building up the state.

While I regret that such enterprises should not find the whole fields and back pockets of the people remunerative, I still admire the philanthropy that prompts their annual pilgrimages in this direction. Similarly, however, the advance press agent attempts to work on my feelings by harrowing recitals of the financial losses they expect to meet and use it as a lever to secure a 50-cent rebate on my regular advertising rate, but they come it not.

A few days ago who should clamor into this city a certain man who was the son of a certain man who was the son of a certain man.

As I have said, I had in my pocket a certain amount of money, and I was about to give it to a certain man who was the son of a certain man.

"Do you remember," I said in my severest manner, "the time when you nearly flogged the clothes off me for attending a circus in Michigan?"

He seemed quite abashed that I should recall this circumstance which he doubtless imagined I had forgotten, and his face assumed a vague, puzzled look like a man just awaking from a dream.

"You don't mean to say, my son, that I ever flogged you for a harmless diversion like attending a circus?"

"Indeed you did, and then after allowing a quarter of a century to slide by without an apology for your conduct, you come here and demand that I should head tickets and reserved seats. Consider the situation calmly and ask yourself how you stand."

"I mean to demand that you should give me a quarter of a century of your time, and I have often thought that I neglected my duty in administering to you."

"I own you for the thing you once when I should have thrashed you twice as hard as you thrashed me."

"Do you recall the last attempt you made and the utter failure of the operation?"

"I remarked, with a dash of sarcasm in my voice, 'You indeed, you got the underclothes and I found that I had builded stronger than I knew.'"

With this pleasantly he held out his hand for the ticket. I shook it heartily and the reconciliation was complete.

He will be in the front row to-morrow afternoon applauding everything in sight, and I guess there will be a good deal of sight which will not irritate the old man to take an opera glass in order to see it all."

When the vast audience from Dayton, Lafayette, Newberg, Carlton, North Yamhill and Salt Creek have packed the great consolidated circus, and the roar of the Jabberwock and the marmar of the Whangoodle has died away the flaps of the tent will be opened as if by magic and a pair of spiritus motus will dash in driving the McMinnville sprinkler. It appears that already the circus and our water committee has failed and the committee has said that the circus can have none of the Baker Creek water to use on the ring, for it is dangerous to the people who are watering the ring because our people are not used to clear atmosphere, and it is liable to cause tears to come to their eyes which will interfere with seeing the women in short clothes. That is the great attraction to a Yamhiller and if he loses the sight of those legs the amusement of the day is gone. The broken hearted to weep in the silence of his chamber. He does not, however, pour his grief into the ears of his delectable wife, who has been weeping and spanking the baby while he was attempting to see the elephant. If the circus uses water they will have to scrape it up in the back yard, and the Arabs from Cork will distribute the matter about the ring in piles.

The circus was here a year ago and was attended by me, my family, my friends and my neighbors. We entered and took reserved seats without paying, which is one of the advantages of being connected with a newspaper. Myself and family were enabled to mingle with some of the leading members of the Shaw tribe, people high up in the social chimney of our city and prominent in the affairs of our local Mongolian 'Four Hundred.' Several of our friends began to cheer and cry, but when J. J. Spencer and Louis Rogers were introduced with camp stools and loggnettes of great power and seated themselves within the ropes the populace turned the air into a howl and left the cited tribes of wild, howling democratic paper to sink into nothingness, for which we were glad, and would have willingly paid for the same some fifteen minutes before. We owe our thanks to the above mentioned gentlemen and hope they will again relieve us from the same.

While I was engaged in scanning the 310 boxes and counting the noses of the back subscribers in them, my ears were deafened by the sound of brass and looking behind a coal black head I saw coming in, much to the astonishment of the clown who fell over several gray ropes in the effort to get out of the way, a man dressed in air and mosquito netting. She poised her self on her right toe and pointed her left leg directly at me, and my attention was attracted by the grin and much to the pleasure of John Louis and Jack who were working the full strength of their loggnettes on her. She was not one of the home-made, like to be pointed out in this manner in such a public place; she finally swept her foot around in the direction of other people and I felt more ease. The complexity of her costume I shall not attempt to describe, but she was, to all appearances, in the prime of her youth and beauty, although Sabat Manning said she had been primed that way for the last quarter of a century.

Still I am never disposed to criticize a public character. If a woman of sixty can fix herself up to resemble a gushing creature of twenty, I accept the illusion and applaud with the rest. Were I obliged to pay at the door I might be more fastidious and inquiring.

After the performance, however, as I

SIoux ORATORY.

Chief Gall's Address to the Commissioners at Standing Rock.

The Sioux warrior is, perhaps, one of the noblest specimens of dark-skinned original depravity this side of the realms of the sweet by and by.

Clothed as he usually is, in the mystic splendor of turkey feathers and pale red ochre, he stands unrivaled as a living symbol of picturesque reachery and copper-colored assassination.

He has never read Emerson or Browning, and his utterances are characterized by a clearness and vigor unobscured by rhetorical flourishes or lampered by any vague philosophy from the Concord School.

Dr. Howe, assisted by Miss Drew, began her first lesson by giving her the word "knife," which was printed in raised letters on a slip of paper, and read by moving her fingers over it as the blind do in reading. Then she was given this word, and the sign indicating likeness, which was made by placing side by side the forefinger of each hand, and conveyed to her. By repeating the process with other articles she was led to understand that the words represented the objects to which they were affixed. To form words from letters she was supplied with sets of metal types, and in less than three days she had learned the order of all the letters in the alphabet. In about two months she began to use alphabetical signs as made by the fingers, examining an object and learning its name by placing her right hand over that of her teacher, not being in error of the United States, but not to be treated with a man after he has filled up at your expense. If you ever see the red man give you land, but you don't get it off till after dinner.

The Sioux stepped in front of the Commissioners, and with a superb gesture, swept the remnants of baked dog from his mouth and exclaimed:

"Chief Pratt and pale-faced liars from the East: You have come here to-day to ask the red man to give you land, but you don't get it off till after dinner."

He then stepped in front of the Commissioners, and with a superb gesture, swept the remnants of baked dog from his mouth and exclaimed:

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THE CHINOOK JARGON.

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Chinook, a language or jargon, the existence of which few people living east of the Rocky mountains know of, is the sole medium of communication between the whites and Indians upon the Northwest coast of America, from the Columbia river to Alaska, including the tribes scattered over Washington territory and Oregon. Chinook is a conventional language and in this respect is like the lingua franca of the Mediterranean coast, and the "pidgin" English of the East Indies and China.

A century ago, in the year 1787, two vessels, the Columbia commanded by John Kendrick, and the Washington by Robert Gray, left Boston on a voyage to the northwest coast of America to open up a fur trade, and, if possible, to trade with China. At the rendezvous in Nootka sound, the westward of Vancouver island, which latter is a part of what is now British Columbia, the people on the vessels acquired a number of words used by the natives. The expedition going afterward up the river to Oregon, they carried these Indian words with them, and, which, added to some common and easily pronounced English words, formed the beginning of the basis of Chinook. Its vocabulary, however, was scant until the coming of the Astor expedition and the settlement of Astoria. It was then enlarged by numerous English words, together with many of French origin, and the Canadian patois. The dialects of the Chinook and Chehalis tribes, which ranged about Southeastern Oregon, furnished many words for its development. The Hudson Bay and Northwest companies, and the early settlers in Oregon, further added to it; it came into use between Indians of different tribes, and even between Americans and Canadians; it spread to Puget sound, and found its way, with trade, up the Pacific coast and rivers, as explorers and settlers advanced, gradually spreading until its use reached its present extent.

Chinook is not a written language, and the spelling given here is purely phonetic. Of the 500 or 600 words in common use, about one-third are of English and French derivation; a few can not be traced to any source, and the rest are taken from the Chehalis and Chinook dialects.

It has been told by a merchant, long resident of Mexico, in a book published in 1840, that it is a common practice in that country to tame the most violent horses by a very simple but singular method, viz: by putting the horse's nostrils under a man's arm-pit. Our informant assures us that the most refractory brute instantly becomes tractable on inhaling the odor of the human body. This strange statement is corroborated by a fact first made known by Mr. Catlin who tells us that when an Indian of the Rocky mountains runs down and nooses a wild horse, one of his first steps is to place his hand over the eyes of the struggling animal and breathe into its nostrils, when it becomes docile, and is so completely conquered that it submits quietly ever afterward. This information naturally led to a great many experiments. A X-ray, a gentleman from Cambridge, happened to read Mr. Catlin's statement, and felt a natural desire to ascertain how far this mode of horse taming was correct. He tried the experiment on a filly not a year old, that had been removed from her dam three months before and since that time had not been in the stable; he tried it, too, under manifold disadvantages, for the filly, which was quite wild, was in the open air, with several strangers about her, and both the owner and the amateur were rather seeking amusement from the failure, than knowledge from the success of their experiment. From that time she became a tame and obedient animal. It has been discovered now that the term of Justice Woodruff expired on May 1st, and that Saxton received enough votes to elect him.

The Duke of Portland is the luckiest man in England. When he was born the chances against his ever holding his present title were very great. But he became a peer very early in life and his income is sufficient to keep a whole multitude of wives from his door. His racing stable consists of sixteen horses, and he has won the Derby two years in succession, and his success in the turf is probably carried off the leading three and a half years ago. He is fortunate in love as in other ways and is madly devoted to six feet of handsome English girlhood.

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A century ago, in the year 1787, two vessels, the Columbia commanded by John Kendrick, and the Washington by Robert Gray, left Boston on a voyage to the northwest coast of America to open up a fur trade, and, if possible, to trade with China. At the rendezvous in Nootka sound, the westward of Vancouver island, which latter is a part of what is now British Columbia, the people on the vessels acquired a number of words used by the natives. The expedition going afterward up the river to Oregon, they carried these Indian words with them, and, which, added to some common and easily pronounced English words, formed the beginning of the basis of Chinook. Its vocabulary, however, was scant until the coming of the Astor expedition and the settlement of Astoria. It was then enlarged by numerous English words, together with many of French origin, and the Canadian patois. The dialects of the Chinook and Chehalis tribes, which ranged about Southeastern Oregon, furnished many words for its development. The Hudson Bay and Northwest companies, and the early settlers in Oregon, further added to it; it came into use between Indians of different tribes, and even between Americans and Canadians; it spread to Puget sound, and found its way, with trade, up the Pacific coast and rivers, as explorers and settlers advanced, gradually spreading until its use reached its present extent.

Chinook is not a written language, and the spelling given here is purely phonetic. Of the 500 or 600 words in common use, about one-third are of English and French derivation; a few can not be traced to any source, and the rest are taken from the Chehalis and Chinook dialects.

It has been told by a merchant, long resident of Mexico, in a book published in 1840, that it is a common practice in that country to tame the most violent horses by a very simple but singular method, viz: by putting the horse's nostrils under a man's arm-pit. Our informant assures us that the most refractory brute instantly becomes tractable on inhaling the odor of the human body. This strange statement is corroborated by a fact first made known by Mr. Catlin who tells us that when an Indian of the Rocky mountains runs down and nooses a wild horse, one of his first steps is to place his hand over the eyes of the struggling animal and breathe into its nostrils, when it becomes docile, and is so completely conquered that it submits quietly ever afterward. This information naturally led to a great many experiments. A X-ray, a gentleman from Cambridge, happened to read Mr. Catlin's statement, and felt a natural desire to ascertain how far this mode of horse taming was correct. He tried the experiment on a filly not a year old, that had been removed from her dam three months before and since that time had not been in the stable; he tried it, too, under manifold disadvantages, for the filly, which was quite wild, was in the open air, with several strangers about her, and both the owner and the amateur were rather seeking amusement from the failure, than knowledge from the success of their experiment. From that time she became a tame and obedient animal. It has been discovered now that the term of Justice Woodruff expired on May 1st, and that Saxton received enough votes to elect him.

The Duke of Portland is the luckiest man in England. When he was born the chances against his ever holding his present title were very great. But he became a peer very early in life and his income is sufficient to keep a whole multitude of wives from his door. His racing stable consists of sixteen horses, and he has won the Derby two years in succession, and his success in the turf is probably carried off the leading three and a half years ago. He is fortunate in love as in other ways and is madly devoted to six feet of handsome English girlhood.

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