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McMINNVILLE, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with any powder of low test, short weight and inferior quality. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y.**

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Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Professional calls promptly attended day or night.
(Office at old Printing office.)

J. F. CALBREATH, E. K. GOUCHER,
Calbreath & Goucher,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.
(Office over Braly's Bank.)

S. A. YOUNG, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon,
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Office and residence on D street. All calls promptly answered day or night.

DR. J. C. MICHAUX
Practicing Physician and Surgeon,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.
Jan. 21, '89.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON—
Improved Farm Property
On Short or Long Time in Sums to suit
Lowest Rates and No Commissions.

INSURANCE NEGOTIATED.
[Call on or address:]

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At J. L. Knight & Co's McMinnville, Or.

Ladies, Attention!

A new invention for Dress-cutting that can be used by a girl or a girl. It gives perfect fit. Price of set, including a key of full instructions, can be had by calling on or addressing

F. ZIRKEL,
LEADING TAILOR OF McMINNVILLE,
Second door south of Postoffice.

E. WRIGHT
Has the most complete stock of harness in the county. At present 12 sets of single harness, hand made, in prices ranging from \$12 to \$30, and a set of team harness as cheap.

AS ANY PLACE IN THE COUNTY
Can be seen on the books in my shop. I have competent workmen employed to do all kinds of repairing and to make any harness ordered. I also keep a full stock of oil and rubber robes, lap robes, horse covers, saddles, etc. A full line of extras for repairs constantly on hand.

McMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Third and C streets, in Braly block,
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President.....J. W. COWLES
Vice President.....LEE LAUGHLIN
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Sells sight exchange and telegraphic transfers on Portland, San Francisco and New York.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The St. Charles Hotel.
Sample rooms in connection.
Is now fitted up in first class order.
Accommodations as good as can be found in the city.
S. E. MESSINGER, Manager.

McMINNVILLE TRUCK AND DRAY CO.,
CARLIN & HIGH, Proprietors

Goods of all descriptions moved and careful handling guaranteed. Collections will be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds done cheap.

THE NADJY BAR!
IS THE COOK HOUSE.
Stocked with the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars—Domestic and Imported.
The Best Bar in the City
WM. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Shoemaker
Dyewriting, Penmanship, Correspondence, Blue and Legal Forms practically taught at the Portland Business College.
The thorough work done in each of our classes has given this institution a reputation for such as few schools attain, securing hundreds of our graduates profitable employments as both book-keepers and stenographers. Students admitted at any time. Catalogue free.
B. A. ARNSTON, Principal, Portland, Or.

SAMOA AND SAMOANS.

Interesting Extracts From the Log of Midshipman Ballinger, of the Adams, U. S. N.

Mr. J. G. Ballinger who has established an agricultural implement business in this city, received his honorable discharge from the navy several months ago. When graduating from the naval academy of Annapolis, he was ordered to report for duty on the U. S. ship Adams, then at Honolulu, for a two years' cruise in order to complete the requirements of the government. Mr. Ballinger has kindly loaned us the log which he kept during the cruise, and as he was in Samoa during the troubles there, it is interesting reading. From it we glean the following description of the ports visited, through the eyes of a midshipman of the U. S. navy.

In approaching Honolulu from the eastward the first prominent feature on the coast line is a truncated conical hill (an extinct volcano) called Diamond Head. The harbor has a good system of buoys and beacons for entering the harbor. The spring rise of the tide is from 2 1/2 to 3 feet.

Honolulu, the capital and principal port of the Hawaiian Islands, is situated on the south side of Oahu, on a narrow plain at the foot of the Eastern range of mountains. It is a very busy and enterprising town of 20,000 inhabitants, a large portion of whom are whites. It is in a direct route between San Francisco, Cal., and Australia, besides being in the line of communication between America and China. Whalers put into Honolulu in great numbers to refit and buy stores. The Oceanic Steamship Company (Speckles & Co.) has three steamers plying between San Francisco and Australian ports, each taking two months to make the round trip, and stopping once a month at Honolulu. One other steamer owned by the same company makes two trips a month to Honolulu and return. All four carry the U. S. mail and the Royal mail.

The town is regularly laid out, streets well graded, and at present date lighted by electricity; the motive power being two powerful dynamos, one of the incandescent circuit and one of the arc circuit driven by a powerful turbine water wheel. The steam furnishing the power having a head of over 100 feet. The plant is three or four miles out of town, up Nuuanu valley.

There are two telephone companies doing a flourishing business, the Mutual and Bell, respectively. The city also has a good system and a very efficient police force.

Among the many large and commodious store houses, one notices a great many brick, iron and stone buildings. The various government buildings are large, substantial and elegant. The palace of the king is a very handsome building and the grounds are extensive and admirably laid out. The private residences are in some cases large, handsome buildings, surrounded by spacious grounds, abounding in tropical trees, shrubs and flowers. There are several hotels and boarding houses in the city, the best being the Royal Hawaiian hotel and a summer hotel down the coast near the Waikiki bathing resort.

There are numerous churches, in addition to reading and club rooms. There are also a number of secret societies and an armory with well stocked arsenal and three or four companies of infantry which is in a fairly good state of discipline.

The aspect of the country looking back from Honolulu is barren and wild. The range of hills to the northward and eastward is composed of volcanic rocks which rise up very suddenly and are but slightly covered with verdure. The principal pass from Honolulu across the range is rather a steep grade for about five miles, when the road winds down the edge of a precipice of some 2000 feet and is so steep as to be hard to descend. Through this pass and down Nuuanu valley toward Honolulu the wind rushes with considerable force, bringing clouds of spray and rain.

The climate is delightful for the greater part of the year, especially when the northeast trade wind is blowing. It is said that when the southerly and south westerly winds prevail the natives are somewhat affected with small ailments, such as gastric troubles, intermittent fevers, etc. The barometer varies between 30.5 and 30.1 with all winds except southerly when it usually falls below 30 inches.

Supplies of all kinds are easily obtained at reasonable rates. Fish, game and fruit can be readily obtained at moderate prices. Coal of good quality can be obtained at from \$12.50 to \$15.00 per ton by contract or otherwise. Labor is plentiful.

The principle articles of export are sugar, coffee in small quantities, fruit, hides, wool, oil and whalebone. Imports, wines, spirits and manufactured goods of all kinds, machinery and implements.

Owing to the lack of facilities for repairing hull and copper, ships have been obliged to go to San Francisco for a dry dock. The government has caused to be built on the east side of the harbor, opposite the lighthouse, a patent ship to answer the place of a dry dock. This ship may be described as a sort of cradle or cage enclosing the ship and supported by her along the length of her keel. The ship is so constructed that the weight of the ship is equally distributed, and so that the pressure on any spot of ground shall not exceed that of a locomotive. The ship thus enclosed is lifted up out of the water by an engine on an inclined plane upon which a line of rails has been laid down, and is hauled up clear of the water. The engine now in use is powerful enough to lift a vessel of 1,700 tons. Vessels of greater tonnage can be raised high enough out of the water to admit of their screws being removed and their hulls cleaned.

There are two machine shops at which it is possible to repair machinery, pro-

viding the castings or forgings are not too heavy; the work has been found to be good and the charges reasonable.

The Adams arrived in Apia harbor, Samoa, on the 29th of November, 1887. Apia is the principal port of the Samoan islands, both as regards imports and exports. This port is situated on the north side of Upolu, about nine miles north of the city of Samoa. The harbor itself is a break in the coral reefs around the island. The population is mostly natives, the whites not numbering 100 souls.

The town proper consists of but one street running along or near the beach and having a row of buildings on each side. These buildings are mostly frame buildings erected on the European plan and modern conveniences. Back from the waters edge are grouped native huts containing the native part of the inhabitants of Apia.

There are very few facilities for obtaining coal and repairing at Apia. The coal is very expensive and hard to obtain, the only firm keeping it all is the German firm. This firm professes to be able to supply 200 tons and renew their supply at the rate of 50 tons per day, but during the stay in Samoa, the Adams was not able to procure coal from there and then because no German ships were in port. Ships supplies can be obtained if ordered by steamer from the colonies. Fresh meat and vegetables can be obtained readily. Fruit is very cheap and good.

There are two steamers leaving and arriving at Apia from the colonies, viz., the Richmond (English) and the Lubec (German). It is sometimes found possible to order coal and other provisions by them.

The natives are a fine, well-made and intelligent people. They are lighter in color than the Hawaiians and the natives of the neighboring islands. Their color is an olive, which turns brown when exposed to the hot sun. In character they are a quiet, inoffensive race, having a great love for home and home surroundings. They are extremely kind and hospitable. Most of the natives are Christians. Their principal food is obtained from the bread and coconut trees, together with the taro root and various tropical fruits such as limes, oranges, alligator pears, etc. They also catch and eat a great number of fish which abound in the shallow water near the reefs.

The Samoan language is a very simple one to learn. This alphabet contains fourteen letters, they are A, E, I, O, U, F, L, M, N, G, S, T, V and P. The letters have the English sound except G which has the sound of ng in ring. Thus Pago Pago is pronounced Pango Pango.

During the stay of the Adams the people aboard had a good chance to observe the native customs and native people. The people are undoubtedly the most friendly and the most hospitable of any of the South sea islanders. They will share their last morsel of food with a stranger and will always reply when spoken to in the most polite way imaginable. They are, however, arrant liars and beggars. The women are usually virtuous.

The reason for the late uprising of the natives in Samoa against the Tamasese, Brandeis government is due entirely to the action of the German government in backing up the German firm in Apia. From the start and before Malietoa was transported the German government, represented by the German trading firm, had his eye on Samoa, and for the last two years it has been obvious to all people making it a study, that the German firm has gradually sought to obtain the management of Samoan affairs, in order to advance its own interests, without giving any thought to the welfare or happiness of the Samoan people. This action culminated in the transportation of King Malietoa and his prominent chiefs, and high chief Tamasese was put upon the throne of Samoa and kept there by the German gunboats.

The Adams left Samoa for Tongas and when it returned the adherents of the old Malietoa, resolved no longer to submit to a government repugnant to the Samoan people, and began to arm themselves secretly and prepare for a struggle. This was brought about by a proclamation of Mr. Brandeis, Tamasese's premier, telling them to disperse to their homes. The latter part of August Brandeis led a party against a small number of Malietoa men, who were in the bush back of Apia. After the loss of eight or ten killed and wounded he was driven back; it was in this skirmish that the first heads were taken by the Malietoa party. High Chief Mataafa was chosen king by the Malietoa party in place of Malietoa transported.

During the months of August and September Malietoa men commenced to pour in from the different villages along the coast, and Tamasese and his followers retired wholly within Nulunnu point, where they were protected by the German gunboat Adder. A patrol of German sailors was also stationed before Tamasese's house on Nulunnu point to protect him.

On the 12th of September, 1888, a part of Tamasese's men crossed over to Matatua point in canoes and made an attack upon Mataafa's men stationed there. The fight commenced at 12:30 and lasted till two or three o'clock the next morning, the 13th. The Tamasese party was forced up the coast toward Saluata and also off the point into the sea. The firing was very brisk, especially the first hour, from one to two p. m. The loss was about equal and as far as could be learned about six killed and fourteen wounded. Several heads were taken by the Mataafa men. It is an old Samoan custom to decapitate a foe in battle when possible; the trophy being taken before the king by the victor with an explanation of the way he got it. It is considered a disgrace to lose one's head in battle, so that the people are very careful to get their dead and wounded off the field as soon as possible. The commissariat is composed entirely

of women, the wives and female relatives of the warriors. These women show a great deal of bravery, sometimes even more than the men, and are to be found close to the heels of the fighting men when fighting is going on. They, besides supplying food and water, carry ammunition and attend to the wounded. They also assist in knitting baskets of banana and coconut leaves which, when filled with sand, make good breastworks. Most Samoan forts are protected this way and by rifle pits and stockades of brush.

The Samoan mode of warfare is adapted to the nature of the ground over which they have to fight. Some general plan of attack is made, but is seldom closely followed out. Each chief has his band of men under his immediate direction, and each man fights as it were by himself. The men take advantage of everything in the way of cover they can find, and the whole line moves and acts as a skirmish line. Very little order is maintained, but still they appear to do as well as regular soldiers would.

The natives were armed with Snyder and other repeating rifles, with smooth bore muskets and revolvers. No two men seemed to be armed alike. That is to say among the Mataafa. The Tamasese party on the contrary, was well supplied by the Germans with the best of arms and plenty of ammunition. After the fight on Mataafa point the forces of Tamasese and adjoining villages, the stronghold of Tamasese was at Luluanu on a ridge of hills. These hills, when crowned by palisades and earthworks were deemed almost impregnable and were the scene of many bloody battles. The American and English consulates were fortified by piling boxes and bags filled with sand around inside the fences. At the British consulate the captains of the Adams and Lizard, Captains Leary and Pelly, respectively, caused hospital tents to be erected for the benefit of the wounded. Doctors from the two ships were in attendance. The Samoans show a wonderful amount of fortitude when under the surgeon's knife.

When the Adams was at Saluata during the latter part of her stay in southern waters the Malietoa men occupied the town, while Tamasese's forces occupied Tui, Salese and Eva, also villages along the coast to windward of these places. The Germans had covered the ground upon which Tamasese's forces were fortified with German flags, and also some of the land F, L, M, N, G, S, T, V and P. The letters have the English sound except G which has the sound of ng in ring. Thus Pago Pago is pronounced Pango Pango.

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The New Gold Fields.

One of the first African explorers who made his way across the interior of the continent was using placer gold in his old muskets as a substitute for lead shot. The former was worth no more to them than lead, and the inference of the explorer was that the gold must be abundant, as the natives obtained it without any great exertion. Recent accounts published of gold discoveries in the Transvaal Republic of South Africa go far to confirm the theory that the gold mines yet to be explored in South Africa may be as productive as those were in California or Australia. One town has sprung up—Johannesburg—on the edge of the gold fields, that now contains 40,000 inhabitants. The yield in six months of the present year of these mines has been \$4,000,000. These mines are several hundred miles beyond the famous diamond mines of Kimberly. The latter mines are already connected with the sea coast by a railroad. Miners are now flocking to the gold mines in the Transvaal republic in great numbers. In all such mining excitements there is a great deal of fiction mixed up with the facts. But far beyond the Transvaal Republic, in Mashanaland, there are reports of wonderful discoveries, surpassing in richness any heretofore known. The natives are extremely hostile to the whites. But the latter are pushing on to these mines. If the gold is there it may be assumed that no native hostility will keep the whites out. The latest theory is that the real opir is in Mashanaland. But it may be noted that opir is always found along to the richest mines that are found. However, on the theory that Solomon procured his gold for the temple from the southwest coast of Africa, opir might as well be located in the mysterious Mashanaland as elsewhere, until the next famous discovery is made in Africa. Nothing of consequence has been reported for some years in Central Africa. Vague accounts are given from time to time of gold and silver, but Africa, as a gold-bearing country, is virgin ground. The theory has long prevailed that it is the richest gold country in the world. This theory is partly supported by tradition and in part by such accounts as have been given from time to time by explorers. The isolated traveler could do little in the way of gathering information about the mineral resources of the African continent. This was not his business. These early explorers only incidentally mention the finding of gold, as if it were really of no great importance in comparison with other objects to be attained. But whenever the fact is clearly demonstrated that there are great and rich gold fields in Africa nothing in the climate nor in the hostility of the native population will prevent the whites from searching for the golden fields. The discovery of vast gold fields in Africa has been secured by the natives, but it would introduce a crude civilization, the pioneer of a better one which will one day take possession of the entire African continent.—San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

There is located in Ivanhoe, a suburb of this city, and old tumble-down adobe house, claimed to have been the abiding place, years ago, of a noted bandit. The ruin is located about three-quarters of a mile from the little village of Ivanhoe, and parties on their way to and from the little "renties" have time and again noticed Mexicans digging around the place and inquiry revealed the fact that this digging was for the purpose of unearthing treasure supposed to have been secured by the dead bandit. But so far the explorers have been unable to locate the spot. For the past few months stories have been in circulation that the place is haunted. Residents of Ivanhoe who happen to miss the last train to that little foothill city and are compelled to trudge wearily home in the "calm and stilly night" tell strange stories of unearthly noises and shadow figures fitting in and around the ruined "casa."

Whether the noises and apparitions are the output of a fevered imagination, produced by Los Angeles whiskey or whether they are caused by people who believe there is treasure hidden around the ruins and want to frighten away searchers after wealth, we leave the reader to guess. But certain it is that unearthly noises have been heard around that portion of Ivanhoe for some time.

Profit in Diamonds.
"The biggest profits in the jewelry business are in diamonds," remarked a well known dealer in precious stones to a friend the other day. "In no other part of the trade are prices kept at such an inflated figure. No jeweller will tell a man outside the trade the true value of a stone. He may appraise it at a certain figure with a guarantee to buy it back at a price which is a time less than he offered. They can afford to do that for the diamonds because nothing by age, and then the chances are that the owner of the stone will not want to part with it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ASTORIA.

The Seaport of Oregon—Advantages Which Nature has Placed Within its Grasp.

There is no more historical spot in Oregon than Astoria. Named after Astor, who, in 1810 established a trading station at this point and brought into prominence by Washington Irving's celebrated work "Astoria," it has been known to the reading public for many decades. When the Columbia river became known as the great commercial highway of the west, this point at the mouth of the stream was considered of the utmost importance. It was the natural seaport of the new empire, and as such attracted the attention of the Hudson Bay and other commercial companies which were battling for the trade of this since we landed at its wharf on an ocean steamer, and first beheld Oregon with all its promises of agricultural and mineral wealth. Situated as it is at the mouth of the great river, with anchorage for the fleets of an empire, we were assured of its future greatness and have seen no occasion to change this opinion. With the shipping of the Columbia river under the control of Portland capitalists and no connection with the interior except by means of the Columbia, it is not at all surprising that Astoria has not developed her resources or displayed enterprise commensurate with her advantages. But a new era has dawned for this, the seaport of Oregon and we firmly believe that in the next decade more advancement will be made than in all the years since the establishment of the place. The great factor in the growth of the city has been called into requisition and already real estate has advanced and new life appears to be infused into the community. The terminus of the proposed road will be near Albany, and this will connect the rich Willamette valley with Astoria. It is not reasonable to believe that after railroad connections have been made with the interior producers will send their grain by any tortuous route to seaboard when they can ship direct. Furthermore this in many instances large sea-going ships are forced to be loaded at Astoria by means of barges, and this plan will not be pursued when the iron horse brings the producers of Eastern, Western and Southern Oregon in close communion with ocean traffic. It will be only a few years before this railroad will be completed and then we expect to see a revolution in trade centers in Oregon. Astoria has waited long and patiently for her rights to be acknowledged, and the time is at hand when she will rise or fall by her own merits.

There are very many evidences of thrift and enterprise in Astoria, and the present era is one of substantial progress. New buildings have been erected in many places, and three daily papers—Astorian, Pioneer and Transcript—well supported by the business men are infusing life and activity into all business industries. These are the criteria by which the growth and prosperity of any city can be judged, and when newspapers maintain a sickly existence, the city is doomed and the handwriting on the wall can be plainly discerned. Another project that will help Astoria in her development is an open river, and she has equal interest with the inland empire in the construction of the locks at the Cascades. With obstructions to navigate in this great river removed the wheat output of the inland empire would seek tide water at the wharves of this city.

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The Mormon Question.

In their recently published report the Utah commission insists that polygamy is still carried on secretly. To overcome this they recommend that the term of imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation be extended to at least two years for the first and three years for the second offense; that it be made a penal offense for a woman to enter into the marriage relation with any man knowing him to have a wife living and undivorced, coupled, however, with the provision that in cases where a polygamist wife is called as a witness against her husband, her testimony could not be used in any future prosecution against her, and a like provision as to the husband; that the person who refuses to take the oath that he or she is not cohabiting with more than one husband and wife in the marriage relation, as the case may be, shall be excluded from making a location and settlement upon public lands; that the laws with reference to the immigration of Chinese and the importation of contract labor, paupers and criminals to be amended so as to prevent the immigration of persons claiming that their religion justifies the crime of polygamy; that the constitution should be amended so as to forever prohibit polygamy.

In regard to the prohibition of immigration, the report says: "While we