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VOLUME XHII NO 14

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Published Every Thursday, at MCMINNVILLE : : OREGON BY A. V. R. SNYDER.

excellent oration was derivered by Dr. Brown, of Portland, after which came dinner. Following we give the oration in full, as we believe it will be read with interest by all:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Ma. President, Indias and Gentleman. —There is implanted in the breast of every man —inherent in his very nature, a feeling of kindness for his follow man; and to this feeling he is rarely untrue. The instances in which man voluatarily separates himself from his follows, and refuses like Manfred, from his follows, and refuses like Manfred, to associate with them, are not of frequent occarrence. Constituted without this feel-ing—this grand principle of his being, man would be less than human. It is this feeling that prompts him to seek the companionship of has brethren and to alliliate with them. It is this feeling that binds men together in tribes and classes, and clabs and societies, and nations. Born of this feeling is every fraternal organization, and more especially this of outs. ystem of co-operative societies like the

A system of co-operative societies like the A. O. U. W., is nothing new; it is not, as many suppose, an experiment of modern times. Co-operative societies have existed from a very remote antiquity. They are al-laded to by Theophrascus, a Greek writer, who lived three centuries before the Chriswho lived three centuries before the Chris-tian era, as existing in his day among the Athenians and other Greeks. We are inform-ed that in those days they had a common chest, into which every member of the soci-ety pat a worthy contribution, and that the money thus raised constituted a fund for the rglief of any brother who might in any man-ner experience a reverse in fortune. The an-cient guilds of the Anglo-Saxons were co-constative accielies, as inpears from one of operative societies, as appears from one of heir constitutions at Exeter, which says that operative societies, as appears from one of their constitutions at Exeter, which says that c nity, and has received the sametion and ap-proval of the bishops and camons of the city. F Each family agreed to pay one penny on the death of a member; this was paid out to the canons who in return performed the nee-ters of the bishops and camons of the city. These gailds met three times a year—in Sep-tember, in March, and daring the Easter holidays. The irst English writer who di-frected attention to co-operative sociaties of this character, was the celebrated Daniel de Foe. He, in 1650, published a work in which he advocated a plan for the promotion of sc-cieties, formed by mutual assurances, for the relief of members in distress. The first leg-islation in reference to these sociaties apislation in reference to these societies ap-pears to have been in 1793. In that year one George Rose with the concurrence of the younger Pitt, introduced into the British

ance association, embracing in its members ship men of every calling and creed. They desired simply to promote the interests of of mechanics, supposing that none, save those who holo with their hends, would ever become identified with it. They had not the faintest conception of the magnificent pro-portions the Order would attain in the near future. It is to-day one of the grandest and post ng it what it since become, a national assur

him. These principles, old as the human family, and enjoined by the Creator himself, ure the principles on which our Order is es-tablished, and by which its members are governed; and for this reason our organiza-

governed; and for this reason our organiza-tien is not inappropriately named the "An-cient Order of United Workmen." Nor is it strange that this organization of ours, found-ed on such principles, has so commended it-self to the judgment of all, that thousands and tens of thousands of every rank and condition have made haste to seek its bene-fits for themselves and families. Ours is a fraternal society with an insur-ance side to it, or, if you prefer the transpo-

Ours is a fraternal society with an insur-ance side to it, or, if you prefer the transpo-sition, an insurance society with a frater-nal side to it. It possesses the elements of fraternity in a very marked degree ; and it has its grips and signs and passwords where-by one brother may know another in the dark as well as in the light. But the grand feature of the order is that it brings within the reach of every family moderate life insur-ance—insurance to the extent of \$2,000, and this sum which is secured to the heirs of eve-

 protection in rots. In the rest is performed to have been much as a set of the sector o derlies insurance is correct, and we believe in it heartily, enthusiastically on principle, and after careful consideration and some experi-ence. Dr. Lyman Abbott has this to say on the subject of insurance, and we fully en-dorse it: "Let the rich man who has not known what it is to worry about the uncer-tain fature of his wife and children, and toss on a sick bed with restless imaginings of them in a work-house because he is in his coffin i let the rich man who, believing in insurance, would thus provide for his wife and children. Let the rich man who believing in insurance, would thus provide for his wife and children. Let the rich man who needs not insurance put himself for five minutes in the place of those men who have wives and little onear, or others dependent upon them, and who do not know what would become of their dependents, if they themselves were ta-ken away. This is actually the condition of a vast majority of men. I believe in life m-surance, continues Dr. Abbott, for two rea-zons: First, it compola men to be thrifty, and compels them to save money. More men in America makes themselves and oth-ers miserable by spending money too freely than by saving if too closely. It is a great thing when a married man and his wife learn the value of putting by every six months from ten to fifty dollars not for employment, either present or future, but for safety. The savings bank does something to teach this lesson. The life insurance companies teach-es it still better. Second, it provides at once for a contingency which most of na are all our life working to provide for —the possibil-ity of onr own death. One could easily bear to he poor ; poverty for one's self is no great ill, and wealth for one is self is no great ill, and wealth for one is self is no great ill, and wealth for one is self is no great ill, and wealth for one is self is no great reater blessing—oftener a curse. One could even hear to take his wife and children down with him into poverty so long as he could be with there to help them

this to look forward to ? Most of us can lay | the number of sick men cared for, poor mer by but very little, and it would be soon swept away in case of the death of the bread-winner of the household. As soon as he has paid the first premium on an insurance poli-cy he has laid up one, two, three, five thous-and dollars, as the case may be. Protection is a thirg accomplished."

The plant the first presentium on an institute point of order spannaction. On the 3rth 18 of Norve plant. The plant of the spannaction of the spannaction of the 3rth 18 of Norve plant. The plant of Norther 18 of Norve plant. Now the spannaction of the spannaction of the spannaction of the spannaction of the spannaction. The plant of Norther 18 of Norve plant. The plant of Norther 18 of Norve plant. Now the spannaction of the sp

ever devised. The principle of insurance, though un-questionably correct, has been so abused and perverted that only the few have been bene-litted whilst the many are injured. "There is," says Judge Strahan, of Albany, a distinguished member of the order, "There is a wide-sprend and well-founded conviction in the public mind that the system of life-insur-

DR. W. A. B. MILLS.

The total number of lodges is about 2,300, and the average membership of each lodge is 54%. The average age of the membership is 38. The average age of those admitted during the year ending June, 1882, was 36. Of the various Grand Lodges, New York has the largest membership, the number be-ing 17,577. Then follows California with 15,287; next, Pennsylvania with 13,700; next, Illinois with 12,000. The Grand Lodge of Or-egon, Washington and British Columbia has a membership of 3,450. Workmen have reason to congratulate themselves on the brilliant record their Or-der has made. Its growth has been rapid beyond all parallel. Not yet a decade and a half old, it numbers 120,000 members. It seems but yesterday that the founders of the Order met at Meadville and perfected an or-ganization. Little did those men dram that on the foundation they there laid, would be reared a superstructure of such colossal proportions as we behold to-day. Little did they think that the tiny, insignificant seed they thus planted would in a few years be-come a magnificent tree under whose wide-spreading branches 120,000 men with their wives and children could find shelter and re-pose. That devoted, determined little band that met at Meadville ! Then a mege hand-ful, now grown to a host! How the fires of enthusiasm must kindle in their hearts as they which this vast army of 120,000 good men and true, wheeling into line under the banner of Charity, Hope and Protection, and

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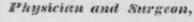
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en and Children. If not in office, can be' found by enquiring ut either of the drug stores. P. S.—Patients have the right to have their Prescriptions filled where they choose.

The object and aims of the order are at once social, benevolent and protective: So-cial, because the members meeting in their Lodges as equals, as companions, as broth-ers, strengthened by fraternal intercourse the cords that unite man to man; benero-lent, because the order is fall of the gener-ous throbings of fraternal affection, and is keenly alive to every sigh of misfortune and every are of distance restoring houses if Seenly alive to every sigh of misfortune and every ery of distress; protective, because it provides for the widow and orphan, and sin-ids them from poverty when the hus-bang and father has gone. The order em-brases w⁻¹thin its membership men of every profession and occupation, of every rank and condition, the laborer with his hoe, the literary man with his peat, the husbandman elad in homesone, the index array and in emine and man with his pea, the husbandman clad in homespan, the indge arrayed in ermine and the bishop in iawn. If has no connec-tion with any political party, nor has for an-lated for itself any political period. Men of every shade of political opicion are found within its ranks, all treated aliks, all meet-ing on the same plane, all members of the same household, having one aim and one ic-terest. Nor does our order give preference to any particular form of religion. In this direction it througe enjoins upon its members tion it simply enjoins upon its members sty and industy, sobriety and frugality, wolence and charity, and requires that shall always hold themselves ready to and in providing employment for an unfor-tunate brother, to relieve the distressed, to help the destitute, to care for the sick, to comfort the dying, to bury the dead, and to southe and protect the widow and the or-phan Ancient Order of United Workmen

ginated nearly fifteen years aco in the y of Meadville, Cruwford Go., Pennsylva-, the first Lodge—"Jefferson No. 1" -hav-been established by Mr. J. J. Upehorch d five or six others, on the 27th day of Os-er, 1888. These means the 27th day of Ostober, 1863. These earnest men-all mechan-ics, I believe-concerved the idea of the or-mization upon the basis of mutual protec-lion. They did not dream, however, of mak-

to the treasury as most as in a we can say that, though the attention gates will draw out of it. The machinery of the A.O. U. W. is work-a monthly and satisfactorily everywhere. ing smoothly and satisfactorily everywhere. From every part of the country come en-ouraging reports of unusual life and setiv ity in the Order. Not only are members be-coming more interested in and devoted to the Order, but men who are not members. the Order, but men who are not members are showing a greater disposition to take an interest in and unite with it. The amonui of good the Order has accomplished is suffi-ient proof of its usefulness and snor ss. It is written, "By their fruits ye shall know them," and tried by this test the A. O. U. W. them," and tried by this test the A. O. U. W.

HENRY WARREN.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

