Yamhill County Reporter.

F. H. BARNHART,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

J. G. ECKMAN, Associate Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line for first week and 5 cents per line thereafter. Display advertisements, annual rates, one inch per month $1; each additional inch 50 cents per month.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1894.

THE tariff speech of Thos. B. Reed, which will be found on our last page, is solid reading.

THE business interests that are denied a hearing by the democratic majority of the senate finance committee will not fail to get their case considered by the people.

THERE is no hope for democratic principles in Oregon this year, and they are going to run a campaign for spoils, by fusing with the populists—provided the pops can be seduced.

After the democrats hear from Tuesday's election in Pennsylvania they will want to fuse with the populists worse than ever. They will be willing to fuse with anything, even the prohibitionists.

It is found by investigation that the meat markets in the large cities of the United States are selling only from two-thirds to three-fourths as much meat as usual. This means an immense decrease in the aggregate consumption of meat as a result of the hard times.

A Boston labor union denounces Secretary Herbert because wages have been reduced at the Charlestown navy yard. Boston is one of the cities which voted for a democratic change, and they ought not to complain when the administration sets about making the proposed changes.

THE Buffalo *Commercial* says that from all parts of the country come reports of great religious revivals. In some of the cities, as in Brooklyn, there has been no such religious upheaval since the great revival of 1857. It is singular that a great business depression is always followed by a wave of religious feeling.

SENATOR HILL of New York appears to be a potent quantity in the U. S. senate. Having compassed the defeat of the president in two pitched battles, by securing the rejection of Hornblower and Peckham for the supreme bench, he can lay back on his laurels and await the next move of his enemy. In the meantime Senator White of Louisiana, representing the solid, peaceful and united south, walks off with the plum.

THE strong movement in this state looking towards fusion of the democrats and populists, as yet confined to the democratic ranks, means something. It doesn't signify any fondness on the part of the former for populistic ideas or principles, so much as a desire to break away from that which they disapprove in their own party management and tendencies. It is an early acknowledgment that the party in Oregon has derived no inspiration or hope from the administration of Grover Cleveland; that on the contrary it finds itself encumbered with burdens imposed by his administration that forewarn it of certain and overwhelming defeat. Its frantic efforts to get in out of the cold, that have taken form in a stampede towards the populists, would be amusing if they were not rendered pathetic by the hesitancy of the populists, who seem to doubt the propriety of receiving so many raw recruits at one time. The thoughtful, far-seeing element of the democratic party are not for fusion, and they are not having much to say.

IT is difficult to understand how any honest democrat who believes in fair elections and honest returns can find anything to glory over in the repeal of the election law. The law was passed in obedience to a public sentiment aroused by the unblushing and undisguised frauds perpetrated in New York city at the presidential election of '1868, when New York state was one of the very few states to cast its electoral vote for Horatio Seymour instead of General Grant. The returns of the city were kept back until Tammany could learn by wire how many votes the democracy needed to overcome the lawful republican majority of the state at large. The law was non-partisan, for it provided that both parties should be represented in the appointments made for its enforcement, yet no national statute ever encountered more bitter partisan opposition, and during all these years the democracy has waited impatiently for the time when it could expunge it from the national statute books. The final triumph is a distinct and pronounced tribute to the memory of Tweed.

THE republicans held an election for congressman at large in Pennsylvania, Tuesday. Galusha A. Grow was their candidate, and at last accounts his majority had reached upward to 175,000 and was still growing. No candidate in any state ever received such a phenomenal majority. Tariff reform is said to have figured.

ADVICE WHICH COSTS NOTHING

EDITOR REPORTER: Being aware that certain citizens of this county are soliciting money for a fund to test the legality of not exempting indebtedness as practiced during the last assessment throughout the state of Oregon, to these friends I wish to say, that while not denying that the present method causes apparent injustice in many cases, I affirm that it is just what a majority of the voters of Oregon called for at the election two years ago.

During several years prior to that time the question of exempting indebtedness and taxation of mortgages had been greatly agitated. Those having money to borrow thinking that if foreign capital could come here and not be taxed the rate of interest would become less, and those having money to loan knowing such would not be the case, and also knowing that they could always loan all their money; the borrower to pay 8 per cent and taxes and in many cases a large bonus besides, the two agreeing that a great amount of property escaped taxation by reason of false claims of indebtedness, and that a majority of all taxes on mortgages were never collected. It would seem, with these facts before them, that the voters of Oregon could and should have known just what laws were needed. And, with this knowledge, in this county they elected men to enact our laws, who, if not publicly pledged, were known by all who cared to know, to be strongly in favor of taxing debts and exempting mortgages.

The legislature met, the laws before in force were repealed, and the result is, that foreign capital cannot be had at less rate of interest than before, that no less property escapes just taxation, and that every man who is in debt knows that he is paying a greater proportion of tax than his neighbor, who is not in debt, although less able to do so. This of course creates dissatisfaction, and the very men who talked the loudest of cheap foreign money are now trying to raise money to prove illegal the statute they worked so hard to have enacted. The dissatisfaction is, however, confined to one side only, as I have yet to hear a lender complain about debts being taxed. All this only carries me back to where I wished to begin.

Prior to the change it was a fact that many false claims of debt were made, causing a corresponding exemption from taxation and an increase in the taxes of those who did pay. The remedy for this was very simple. When such claims were made the assessor by law should have been compelled to make a record to whom it was owed, with residence of creditor. In his own county he can place these debts where they belong, and after completing his field work and before writing up the roll, the assessor of each county should forward to the assessor of every other county in the state where debts are claimed to be owed, a copy of all such creditors' names and amounts due. If such debts have not been listed for taxation in such other county the indebtedness should not be exempted. To insure the listing of all such property it should be law that every resident or corporation of the state holding a claim against anyone, be it note or account, who fails to list the same with the assessor of his county for taxation shall be forever barred from collection. A law to this effect will insure the taxation of all such property.

As regards the taxation of mortgages, experience has shown that not enough foreign capital can be attracted here to materially change the rate of interest. Is it then justice to make a resident who loans his own money pay tax on it while a non-resident escapes such tax and yet receives the same rate of interest with the same protection as himself? Surely not. But you will say: How will we collect tax on mortgages? We have tried making them real estate in hope of collecting that way. After much litigation, the matter stands now: Some have paid in full, some have paid part and some have paid none. A delinquent sale has been held and the county has been the only bidder. Result: The county clerk's shelves are cumbered with a large bundle of worthless certificates of tax sales of mortgages. The sheriff has been paid a large sum for his part in the job and the county has received nothing. Such has been the experience with several thousand dollars of mortgage taxes in our own county I am told.

To avoid all this it is not necessary to call a mortgage by other than its true name. Enact a law that all mortgages must be placed on record soon as given, and that they shall be listed for taxation from that record on the same date that other property is listed; failure of immediate record to bar collection. The taxes due on such mortgage and note to be the foremost claim and a lein on the land mortgaged, and until paid shall prevent cancellation and if paid by the true owner shall be credited to him as a payment on the mortgage note. If this were done there would be no failure to collect taxes on mortgages, and no honest man would be wronged by double taxes.

Having given you my views on what should be done to remedy these evils, I will now tell you how to do it. Don't do as you always have, wait until candidates are nominated for office, and then take a blind choice from either or all party tickets when you vote, and then growl forever after because those elected did not do what you wanted and expected. But begin at once now and learn what you need, also what your neighbors need, and what laws will supply those needs. And when primaries for electing delegates to convention are held, attend them all, and discuss your wants with those not of your own party. You may even learn from those opposed to you. When you vote for a delegate vote for one who favors what you want, and be sure you know he favors it. If you should be sent to convention yourself, vote for a lawmaker who has fully expressed himself as to how he will act if elected on the matters you have at heart. Don't take his endorsement to any double-meaning party platform, but have his pledge on the needed legislation before you nominate him. And then do your best to have him elected. Now don't stay at home and let the same old ring in each precinct send the same old lot of delegates in each party to nominate a set of men who give no pledges on vital matters, and when elected leave you the same old cause to complain that you have again made yourself the same old fool.

In conclusion, I advise you to spend no money in this litigation, but pay your taxes. The levy is very light this year, it may be again next, and before the third the law can be changed. At all events you elected the men who enacted the law as it now is. And if you are wronged and should succeed in setting aside their acts, you will throw your county behind in its payments and create a debt that you will most surely have to pay, with interest, hereafter, when it will be just as hard and may be harder to settle than now.

WILD OATS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The daily attendance at the midwinter fair runs from 7,000 to 12,000.

An incendiary set fire to the Illinois building on the world's fair grounds on Sunday, but it was extinguished without serious damage.

The woman suffrage convention at Washington was photographed in a group and then took up the question of a place for holding the next annual convention. Atlanta was chosen.

Evans, the California bandit, is again in custody. Tired out with being pursued he and his partner, Morel, walked into Visalia and took quarters in Evans' house, where they surrendered.

Judge Brentano, who tried Prendergast, Mayor Harrison's assassin, received a letter threatening his life, unless he was lenient with the prisoner. Officers guarded him while he was hearing the argument for a new trial.

T. V. Powderly, past general master workman, and A. W. Wright and John Devlin, late general executive board, have entered suit against the Knights of Labor for back salaries. It is thought to be an attempt to disrupt the order.

The senate on the 16th refused to confirm the nomination of W. H. Peckham to be associate justice of the supreme court. The vote stood 32 for and 41 against. Senator White of Louisiana has since been nominated and confirmed.

Thirty-nine men were killed on board the German ironclad Brandenburg, at Kiel bay on the 16th. The ship was being put in order for a forced-draft trial, when the main steam pipe of the starboard engine burst with tremendous explosion.

Two of Racine's largest factories resumed work Monday morning. The J. I. Case threshing machine works started with 500 men and work eight hours per day, and will soon put on the full force of 1000 men and work 10 hours. The factory has been closed since July last, during which time about $65,000 has been expended in new buildings and improvements. The Mitchell & Lewis wagon works also started with 450 men, and will gradually increase the force.

The populists of Kansas propose a novel way of campaigning. They will organize a theatrical company of young people, of requisite talent, as an adjunct to the state campaign and send them over the state to give plays depicting the woes and ills which afflict the working classes. A number of plays of this character have been written, and it is believed the scheme will make a great hit. Gov. Lewelling is said to have approved it, and other leading populists agree with him.

Three big, hungry lions escaped from Sells & Rentfrew's winter quarters in the heart of Topeka on Sunday. The elephants engaged in a fight, which made the lions nervous. Three of the lions were in one cage and a large one named Nero was in another cage near by. The three became engaged in a pitched battle, which ended in all of them gaining their liberty. Four head of cattle belonging to Col. Sells' son became the prey of the lions. When Col. Sells arrived the lions had killed the cattle and were sucking their blood. Torches were procured, fires built and irons heated, and after two hours of hard and nervous work the beasts were driven back into their cages.

Unless all signs fail March 1st will see the beginning of one of the bitterest railroad wars in recent years. The action of the Southern Pacific in boycotting Atchison tickets, has aroused the latter's wrath and as soon as Vice-President Robertson returns from the Pacific coast active preparations will begin. It is not likely the fight will open until the Southern Pacific boycott goes into effect. Possibly before the trouble is over people may go from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast for $5. Being in the hands of receivers and not compelled to earn more than operating expenses, the Atchison is in good shape for a fight, while the S. P. is obliged to be more conservative. Its officers declare that they have not been aggressors, but if forced into a fight, they will be there at the finish.

The trans-Mississippi congress at San Francisco last week passed resolutions favoring free silver and woman suffrage. On the Hawaiian question it resolved as follows: "That the great interests of this country on the Pacific coast, both in peace and war, require that the Hawaiian islands shall not be under the control of a foreign power, and any attempt to force upon the community the restoration of the arbitrary monarchial government of the late queen is repugnant to the sense of justice and republican principles of the American people; that the opportunity to further American interests and to insure to said islands a free, permanent and humane government, afforded by their application for annexation, presents a settlement of the Hawaiian question by its peaceful acquisition and the spread of American institutions, which it would be both foolish and wrong to decline."

The boldest train robbery that has ever occurred in California took place a little after midnight on the 16th at Roscoe, a small station 13 miles north of Los Angeles. The Southern Pacific overland No. 20, bound north, was the sufferer. Engineer Thomas discovered a man standing beside the switch with a flaring torch, and then noticed that the switch had been left open. He put on all breaks and whistled down brakes, but it was of no avail. About the same time he heard sharp cracking of revolvers and many bullets whistled past him, breaking the windows of the cab. Almost instantly the engine crashed into a ditch. At this point there is a fill where the switch runs nearly 15 feet high. Engineer Thomas jumped and ran, and miraculously escaped injury. Fireman Arthur Masters was pinioned in between the cab and the tender, and was horribly mutilated and crushed. Two men wearing slouch hats and black masks leaped from the heavy bushes alongside the track. They took positions on either side of the train and commenced a furious fusilade from revolvers. After this wild firing one man went to the express car, pounded on the door and demanded that it be opened. Upon refusal of the messenger to comply, the robber placed dynamite bombs on the sill. Then ensued a terrific explosion. Nearly the whole side of the car was torn into splinters. Harry Edgar, the messenger, who had expected this procedure, got into the further corner of the car, and even then narrowly escaped injury from flying splinters of wood. Consternation prevailed among those on board the train. Men and women jumped from their berths, and began crying, praying and indulging in all sorts of lamentations. Just after the blowing in of the express car, the robber, at the point of a revolver, compelled the extra fireman, who was riding on the engine, to get into the car while the robber followed him. Under command of the masked robber the extra fireman carried the contents of the local box, which contained many sacks of gold, outside the car, where the other robber was waiting. All this time the robbers kept up a furious fusilade, firing into the train and in the air. The robbers placed the booty in a gunny sack, and, mounting their horses, galloped off in the direction of the mountains. It is not known how much of the treasure of Wells, Fargo & Co. the robbers made off with, but it is supposed to be a very large amount.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1894.

For the first time since the democratic party assumed control of the affairs of the government, they have realized the position in which their unwise legislation has placed the country. Never before in the history of former congresses have members of the house of representatives supported a bill in that body and then deliberately turned around and plead with members of that more dignified body, the senate, to make great changes in the bill. This is precisely what the democrats of the house have done during the past week. They are beginning to see the disastrous results that will follow the passage of the Wilson bill in its present form, and they are now bringing all the pressure that lies in their power to bear on the senate finance committee to compel that body to make certain changes so as to lessen to some extent the disastrous results which will follow its passage.

Whether their efforts will be successful is a matter of conjecture. The same secrecy which prevailed during its preparation in the ways and means committee of the house has been maintained by the sub-committee of the senate finance committee since it undertook the enormous task of preparing the bill for presentation to the senate. Nevertheless some facts have worked out through the dense fog surrounding the committee room that indicate numerous changes. There is little doubt but that it is the intention of the committee to restore a duty of one cent a pound on all sugar imported. It will also place a slight duty on coal and possibly on wool. These changes are significant when it is remembered that there is in the senate an element anxious for the elimination of the income tax. It is estimated by the best authorities that a tax of one cent a pound on sugar would increase the revenues of the government about $35,000,000 annually. With a tax of 50 cents a ton on coal, a slight tax on wool and iron ore, an income tax will not be necessary. This is probably at the bottom of the present changes which it is expected will be made in the bill.

Probably never before in the history of the country has such enormous pressure been brought to bear upon any committee in charge of a bill for changes in it after having been passed by the house. Democratic senators have visited the finance committee room and spent hours pleading with the sub-committee in behalf of their constituents; thousands of letters have flooded the room where the sub-committee is now at work, and democratic congressmen have implored the committee to give them a hearing. Such members as Senator McPherson have boldly announced their determination to oppose the bill when it is reported to the senate unless many important changes are made. Senator McPherson represents a large manufacturing district which will be seriously affected by the bill. His constituents, although democrats and heretofore believers in the free trade ideas of the democratic party, rose in their might and demanded with great unanimity of sentiment that he oppose to his utmost the passage of the Wilson bill.

The republicans are entirely in the dark as to the course the democratic members of the senate finance committee intend to pursue. Even the republican members of that committee are refused admittance to the committee room since the tariff bill has been under discussion. They have been kept entirely in the dark, and so far they have not decided upon the course they will pursue when the bill is reported in the senate. They intend, however, to fight it in the most effective manner possible.

Under the lead of Representative Bland of Missouri, the democratic members of the house have been trying to perpetrate a deception upon the people. Under the depressing effect of the fear of tariff legislation, the revenues of the government have been so reduced that the secretary of the treasury during the first year of his administration has been compelled to place the government $50,000,000 deeper in debt. After the issuance of these bonds it became very apparent that before long the government will be compelled to make a further issue of bonds. In order to prevent this the secretary agreed to recommend the passage of the bill introduced by Bland for coinage of the seignorage on the silver bullion now in the treasury. It was not believed by Carlisle and his democratic friends that the people throughout the country would understand that this coinage of the seignorage was practically the same as the issuance of fifty-six million dollars worth of bonds and that its coinage really places the government in debt to that extent. The condition of the treasury can be readily understood when it is known that there is outstanding at the present time $1,150,000,000 of paper money and coin certificates, against over only a little over one hundred million dollars in the treasury with which to redeem these certificates if presented for redemption.

O. P. AUSTIN.

OREGON NEWS AND NOTES.

The coolie section hands in Oregon displace 5,000 whites.

The assessors of the state meet in convention in Portland today.

Wheat is at the lowest notch it has ever been in Oregon—39 cents.

Three of Salem's saloons have gone out of business as a result of the hard times.

Thirty-five Chinamen availed themselves of the opportunity to register at Independence.

Clackamas county has 4,678 pupils enrolled in the public schools, and 179 teachers in the county.

The Woodburn *Independent* announces that hereafter it will advocate the principles of the republican party.

A. C. Taylor, a populist Polk county farmer, proposes to stop the erection of the eastern Oregon asylum by injunction.

The terrible severity of eastern winters will cause thousands to turn their faces towards the wondrously fertile and balmy state of Oregon.

Russell, the absconding school superintendent of Linn county, has been apprehended at Bushnell, Ills., and the sheriff has gone after him.

Washington county had a class of 47 teachers as applicants for certificates last week. The close times are filling the ranks in all counties.

W. A. Smeltzer of Marion county has been acquitted. His crime consisted in burning his dwelling house, located on his farm near Silverton, in July last.

A company has leased the well-known farm of Col. Cornelius, about six miles north of Hillsboro, and will carry on a creamery in connection. This is one of the richest and best improved farms in the state.

Frank C. Brady, who defrauded the Sunnyside Land & Improvement Co. out of $15,000 by embezzlement in July, 1892, and had not been heard from since, has been captured. After getting married and crossing the ocean three or four times and living in various places in this country he was apprehended by the Pinkertons near Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was settling down on a farm.

Trouble has arisen over the Burns postoffice. Mrs. Ionia Whiting was appointed last summer. She had written to both Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Lamont, and said she was a poor widow. This secured her appointment, and now charges have been filed against her which allege she is not poor and is a republican. It is expected she will be removed and some one of the men who were candidates appointed.

Two years' imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of $1000, the sentence imposed by Judge Bellinger marks another chapter in the life of William Dunbar, merchant and opium smuggler. He was taken to jail to serve his sentence. Blum is still in Washington living at one of the best hotels and associating with cabinet officers, treasury officials and sich. Such is life under a democratic administration of justice.

THE Pennsylvania democrats probably had no Jeffersonian clubs.

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Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla—Dull Headaches—That Tired Feeling.

Mr. W. H. Toles
San Francisco, Cal.

"One of the greatest mistakes people make is to lock the door after the horse is stolen, or in other words, to wait until they are sick in bed before they do anything for the poor body. Neither my wife nor myself were real sick; I attended to my business, and my wife to her household duties daily. But we had dull, heavy headaches, and a little over-exertion would tire us greatly, and my appetite was very poor. So we took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result was perfectly satisfactory. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla

Saved Us a Severe Sickness

And a big doctor's bill. If people would only remember that 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' there would be less suffering in the world. My advice to all who do not feel well is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla according to directions, and you will be well and happy." W. H. TOLES, 145 12th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Doc Sperry, a five-year-old Oregon pacer, with a record of 2:14¼, has been sold to a San Francisco party for $1,000.

It is stated that the success of the motor line to Beaverton is threatened with failure on account of the refusal of property owners, the ones who will be especially benefited, to give right of way.

Twenty-eight democrats joined the republican club at Oswego last Saturday night. They live where they have an object lesson on the effects of the Wilson bill on iron, and are not blind to their interests.

The Washington county medical society has resolved "that when a physician presents his bill to a patient and such patient refuses to make settlement either by cash or note, that such person's name be reported to the society and medical aid denied."

Suit was filed in the United States court on the 18th by the United States against Elisha L. Applegate and eight bondsmen, for the recovery of $2297.76, which amount he is alleged to be short in his accounts as agent of the Indians of the Klamath agency.

G. A. Massie, the populist sheriff of Columbia county who sometime ago absconded leaving a heavy defalcation, has been heard from. He is at Cape Town, on the extreme southern coast of Africa. He writes his wife that he expects to send her money enough to reimburse his bondsmen.

The national editorial association will meet in Asbury Park, N. J., on July 2d. Oregon is entitled to ten delegates, and there are 27 applications on file for the honor. Ira L. Campbell, president of the Oregon editorial association, has the appointing of the delegates. The Oregon delegation will go instructed to work for the election of James B. Eddy for president of the national body. Mr. Eddy now holds the position of first vice-president, and as journalists as a rule believe in promotion in office, his chances are very good for first place.

On a complaint charging Rev. F. S. Beck with the crime of larceny, Deputy Sheriff Croner arrested the reverend father this morning. The complaint alleges that the said F. S. Beck did, on or about Feb. 5th, 1894, take, steal and carry away from St. Mary's Catholic church in Eugene, the following described property: One statue of the blessed virgin, of the probable value of $60; four sets of church vestments, $125; one monstrance, $60; two altar cloths, $5, contrary to the peace and dignity of the state of Oregon, in such cases made and provided.—*Eugene Guard.*

The chameleon fad that has been in existence in some of the large cities in the east has struck the Pacific coast and Forest Grove. A lady in this city has been presented with one of these handsome little lizards that have the power of changing their color from a dirty brown to a beautiful green. He lives on sugar and flies and has a gold chain about his neck to which a stick pin is attached. The chameleon is worn as an ornament and can crawl about on the wearer's dress as far as the chain will allow. It is rather startling at first sight. The change of climate from the warm south is not conducive to his comfort or length of life. —*Times.*

A good illustration of the effect of hard times is found in the sudden and great drop in the price of eggs in this section. At the beginning of winter eggs went up to their usual high price, and remained high for a few weeks. It is now apparent that a very few persons in the Pacific northwest felt able to buy eggs at those prices and the result was something without precedent, accumulation of Oregon eggs sufficient to break down the market and carry the price to as low a figure as could ordinarily be expected in early summer. It is probable that the consumption of eggs in Portland and other cities of this section has been less than half as much as usual this winter.—*Rural Northwest.*

A "RUN DOWN" and "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work. And, with a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you're an easy prey to all sorts of ailments.

That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

For every disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood, it is the only *guaranteed* remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

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N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
ST. LOUIS and
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Over in Polk county over a million dollars' worth of property has been discovered that escaped the assessor. The sheriff will assess it for county purposes, but it will escape its share of the state tax for this year.

SUMMONS.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Yamhill county.

W. P. Fraser, Plaintiff,
vs.
Maggie Fraser, Defendant.

To Maggie Fraser, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby notified and required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit in the above named court, by the first day of the term following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, to-wit: Monday, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1894; and if you fail so to appear or answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint herein, to-wit: A decree dissolving the marriage contract now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and for such other and further relief as may be meet in the premises.

This summons is served by publication thereof for six weeks, by order of Hon. Geo. H. Burnett, judge of said court, made January 31, 1894.

JNO. J. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
6-7

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, as sheriff of Yamhill county, state of Oregon, under and by virtue of a writ of execution, dated February 7th, 1894, and issued out of the circuit court of Yamhill county, state of Oregon, to me directed, upon and to enforce that certain decree made by said court on the 6th day of September, 1893, in the suit wherein Martha Sheldon was plaintiff, and C. A. Blaue, Minnie Blaue, Jacob Ganow, Bertha Ganow and J. W. Doty were defendants, whereby it was decreed by said court that the plaintiff recover from the defendants C. A. Blaue and Minnie Blaue in United States gold coin, the principal sum of $450.12, with interest on said sum from the date of said decree at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and also the sum of $50.00 as attorneys' fees, and costs and disbursements taxed at $11.60, and that the defendant C. A. Blaue recover from said Jacob Ganow and J. W. Doty in U. S. gold coin the sum of $1,000.00, with interest on said sum at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from April 6th, 1891, and $100.00 as attorneys' fees, and foreclosing the mortgages referred to in said writ and decree and requiring the sale of the hereinafter described real premises to obtain funds with which to satisfy said several sums of money, interest and costs, and accruing costs in the order stated in said writ and decree, I will on the 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1894, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the court house door in McMinnville, in said county and state, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in U. S. gold coin, the following described real premises, by said decree ordered to be sold, to-wit:

The homestead claim of C. A. Blaue in T. 2 S. R. 2 W. of the Willamette meridian in Yamhill county, State of Oregon, and being the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and lot No. 4 of section No. 28 in said township and range, containing 54 acres, and also the following described real premises, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29 in said T. 2 S. R. 2 W. in said county and state, and that the proceeds of said sale will be applied first to the payment of the amounts owing the plaintiff, and the balance remaining after making said payments will be applied to the payment of the amounts owing the defendant, C. A. Blaue, as aforesaid.

Dated February 12th, 1894.

W. L. WARREN,
Sheriff of said County.

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Gets more inquiries for land than any agent? Because he knows just how to get at it?
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BEST & CHEAPEST LAND

No. 1. 20 acres, all level river bottom land; 10 acres in cultivation, 10 in ash timber, well fenced and watered, two miles from town, price $25 per acre. This is fine hop, onion or garden land.

No. 2. 17 acres all level creek bottom, 2½ miles from town, 1 mile from school and church, all in summer fallow wheat; buyer gets one-third of crop. Price $30 per acre.

No. 3. 19 acres bottom land, 15 acres in cultivation, 4 acres ash timber, 3 miles from town, 1½ miles to school and church. Price $30 per acre.

No. 4. 160 acres pasture land, lots of fruit on the place, all fenced, well watered, 3½ miles to town. Price $6 per acre on good terms.

No. 5. 440 acres, 30 acres in grain and grass, 2 houses, 3,000 rails just made, ready to lay up; this place is well watered, oats grew here last year 7 feet high, lots of strawberries and blackberries, any amount of fish and game, all deeded land. Price $5 per acre, cash down $800, balance on 5 or 6 years time; will sell part of this tract if wanted; a man has range enough for 1,000 head of cattle, fine grass; or I will rent the place for a term of years with everything furnished; the renter can work out all of the rent; none but good workers need apply.

No. 6. A good new house, well finished in every respect, 7 rooms, living water running into the house, out buildings all new and in good shape, 6½ acres of land, fine for fruit; this property is in the city of Sheridan. Price $1,200.

Parties having farm land for sale, list the same with me, and I will sell them. Land bought and sold for non-residents. All letters promptly answered.

C. O. BURGESS,
Real Estate Agent,
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