

## Yamhill County Reporter.

F. H. BARNHART,  
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.  
J. G. ECKMAN, Associate Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
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FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
W. F. LORD,  
Of Marion County.  
For Secretary of State,  
H. E. KINCAID,  
Of Lane County.  
For State Treasurer,  
PHIL. MITSCHAN,  
Of Grant County.  
For Supreme Judge,  
C. E. WOLVERTON,  
Of Linn County.  
For Attorney-General,  
C. M. IDEMAN,  
Of Multnomah County.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
V. M. IRWIN,  
Of Clatsop County.  
For State Printer,  
W. H. LEEDS,  
Of Jackson County.  
For Representative in Congress—First District,  
BENGER HERMANN,  
Of Marion County.  
For District Attorney—Third District,  
J. A. MOORE,  
Of Marion County.  
For Circuit Judge—Third District,  
H. H. HEWITT,  
Of Marion County.  
For Member Board of Equalization,  
S. B. HENSON,  
Of Marion County.  
Joint Representative Yamhill and Tillamook Counties,  
H. G. GULLD.

### COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Senator,  
J. F. CALDERATH.  
Representative,  
CALVIN STANLEY.  
J. T. GOWDY.  
Sheriff,  
WATT HENDERSON.  
County Clerk,  
A. E. JONES.  
Recorder,  
WYATT HARRIS.  
County Judge,  
J. E. MAGERS.  
County Commissioner,  
AMOS NELSON.  
County Treasurer,  
J. C. FENNINGTON.  
Assessor,  
JOHN BONES.  
Surveyor,  
C. E. BRANSON.  
School Superintendent,  
J. B. STILWELL.  
Coroner,  
C. F. DANIELS.

As Oregon goes in June, so goes the country in November.

The act creating the useless board of railroad commissioners was approved by Governor Penney, February 18th, 1887.

NEVER bite at another man's game. The democratic game is to trade votes. Their only hope of electing a single man on their ticket is to find enough republican suckers who can be induced to trade with them on the basis of something for nothing.

A VOTE for H. H. Hewitt for judge will be all right. He doesn't happen to be on the "west side" just now, but he is a Yamhill boy all right, born and reared. He is on the right side in matters of public morals, is sober and trustworthy, and will make a good judge.

THE democrats are making a hard effort to elect the county commissioner and county judge. They calculate that it would be a picnic for them, as it would give them virtual control of the affairs of the county. They would like also to have the offices of clerk and sheriff, for the sake of the comfortable salaries and the patronage they control. If there is anything else they would like to have, it is the balance of the offices.

In voting for J. E. Magers for county judge you sustain a man who has long been identified with our local interests. In all relations to the community he has shown himself open-hearted and public spirited in the highest degree. He is a man who regards the good will of his fellow citizens, and speaks a kind word to his friends on all proper occasions. He is a number one attorney, and possesses a broad range of knowledge of practical affairs outside of his profession, which qualifies him especially for the duties of county judge.

THE democrats have not quite abandoned hope of populist help in raking their chestnuts out of the fire. We have it from reliable authority that an attempt will be made to-day to form an underground combination with Branson, the populist nominee for county judge, to throw as much of the populist vote as possible to Ramsey. There are populists as well as democrats engaged in the plot, and the counseling with Branson is to be done through populist channels. They do not propose his withdrawal from the ticket openly, if he could be induced to do so, but the scheme is to have him issue a quiet manifesto advising populists to vote for the democratic candidate. This is to be placed in the hands of discreet persons and secretly used on populists of democratic antecedents, while populists of republican inclinations are to be kept in line voting for Branson. We think the plotters will fail in the outset to obtain Mr. Branson's cooperation, as he is a man usually credited with a fair amount of good sense and honesty. If they should succeed in drawing him in, they will fail in the consummation because voters will be on their guard. We do not expect populists to take our advice and counsel in allopathic doses, but we warn them in all sincerity and honesty that there is treachery being plotted.

THE local democrats are still trying hard to put salt on the tail of the populist bird. It looks tame enough, but somehow they can't come up to it.

If Ed. Hendricks never gets to be county clerk any more, he will retire with the certain distinction of having made political campaigning expensive for his successors. It is getting so that a poor man hasn't much show to run for office anyhow.

POLITICAL parties as well as individuals, have their fool friends and supporters. A fool friend is one who always believes what the enemy is saying about a candidate just before election and gulps down every cock-and-bull story poured into his ear.

If you would like to see Oregon represented in the U. S. senate by Sylvester Penney, the colossal demagogue, vote for either the democratic or populist candidates for the legislature. If you would avoid so great a calamity, the only sure course is to vote the republican ticket.

THE republican members of the senate committee voted to have sessions of "the bribery committee" open to the public. The democratic members voted no. They are not just certain that they want the dear public to know the bottom facts. Two to one they will leak out.

STRIKE a blow at unfair, inefficient and ruinous tariff legislation next Monday, by voting the republican ticket. The straighter you vote the harder you will hit. A clean sweep of the state, congressional and local tickets, is the kind of a vote that will be heard in Washington.

THERE is probably not another man in Yamhill county who would find it so hard to vote for a republican for office as E. B. Collard. He probably has no match as a partisan democrat. Just now, however, he would like to have a few republican votes to help him into the office of commissioner.

The average democrat believes in giving a democratic office a second term, but when it comes to a second term for a republican, why, that is an ox of a different color. While they are shouting themselves hoarse on this refrain in Ed. Hendricks' behalf, they are doing their level best to down County Superintendent Stilwell. No consistency about that.

THE whole American public will take more or less interest in the impending campaign in Oregon, solely for the reason that one prominent figure in it is that of Penney, the gentleman who achieved the unique distinction of insulting two presidents of the United States. Penney as senator would give the state a certain amount of prominence and advertising, but so would Prendergast, if the state is ambitious to be advertised as a crank garden.—Chicago News.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, on the democratic ticket for governor of Oregon, is the author of this immortal sentence: "An honest man is always under oath."—Roseburg Review.

Judge Galloway never said any such thing, and it can be proven. What he did say, however, was just as forcible, and had especial reference to some of the democrats hereabouts who had to be halted and led up to his support.

IT is the height of brazen effrontery as well as falsehood for any democrat to assert that republicans are trading off any part of their ticket. Such an assertion only shows how reckless and abandoned men will become when smarting under the defeat of their own disreputable games. The facts are that the democratic committee, when they refused to fill the vacancy in their legislative ticket, went into the open market in an attitude that signified nothing less than making merchandise of their party suffrages. They find that republicans are not in the trading mood, that they are able to win without resorting to questionable methods of any sort, and it makes their own predicament very uncomfortable to say the least.

D. W. RALSTON, a prominent and well known resident of Sheridan, returned a few days ago from a business trip to eastern Oregon. He spent some time at Antelope in Wasco county. He states that in the precinct of Antelope there are 134 voters, and of these 129 are avowed republicans, 4 are classed as democrats and there is one solitary populist. There used to be a good many democrats in the precinct, but the infamous tariff legislation being undertaken in congress has made McKinleyites out of them. They are not McKinley democrats, but McKinley republicans. They are not in favor of free wool, which means destruction of their own industries and harder times than they have yet seen. They are not in favor of a policy or party that protects the southern farmer and eastern manufacturer and seeks the destruction of the northern farmer. Mr. Ralston says that two of the persons still claimed by the democrats in that precinct will probably vote the republican ticket, in part at least.

THE democratic state committee is circulating a document signed by a number of school teachers, urging people to vote against the republican nominee for state superintendent and to vote for the democratic nom-

inee. On reading the first paragraph of the document, one might infer that it was gotten out purely in the interest of suffering humanity and the cause of good government, but the zeal with which it fails to urge the election of the populist or prohibition candidates, or anybody else except a democrat, leads to the suspicion of some kind of a colored man in the woodpile. It starts out with the plausible but false assumption that the office of superintendent is non-political, and should be removed as far as possible from the arena of partisan politics. There is no reason why this more than any other state or local office should be non-political. No office should be looked upon as the legitimate spoil of political demagogues and roustabouts. A good deal of nonsense has been uttered about the judiciary and the educational offices being non-political. They are the very avenues through which those seeking to aim a blow at our most cherished institutions would choose to strike, and so long as there is a principle involved in politics both must of necessity be subject to political influences. There are times and circumstances under which political questions, public education and the public welfare are so closely interwoven that they cannot be separated. It is vitally important that truths of history are taught, perverted or suppressed in our public schools and what dogmas of political economy are inculcated in our higher institutions of learning. The state superintendent, through the choice of textbooks and the dominating influence of a public official has a strong say-so in these matters. There are influences in politics that would reverse the historical teachings of the war of the rebellion. Less than a week ago an instance was recorded in the city of Portland of a school principal who had the names of six principal heroes of the nation tacked up on the blackboard, and had six boys about 14 years of age recite eulogies upon their lives. The heroes were Farragut, Lincoln, Stonewall Jackson, Sheridan, Grant and Robert E. Lee. That teacher was not the democratic nominee for superintendent, but he was undoubtedly one of the educators who signed the document urging his election.

Before the war Georgia, like other southern states, made it a penal offense to teach a negro to read or write. In 1893, less than thirty years after the war, there were 289,931 negroes of school age in Georgia, and 73 per cent of them could read and write. This is an advancement that should be very encouraging to those who have contributed to negro education and to all who are inclined to prophesy as to the future of the race.

The starting point for colored schools in Georgia was in Savannah, in December, 1864, when Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, called together a number of white and colored men to discuss this subject. General Sherman and several of his officers were of the number, and they were surprised at the natural eloquence and shrewdness of some of the negro preachers who met them. Secretary Stanton observed that these men's replies to his questions would have done credit to cabinet officers.

Ten colored people were found competent to teach in primary schools and the first school was established in the old "Bryan slave mart" where generations of negroes had been sold. The enrollment was over five hundred and their ages ranged from 8 years to 80. At that time it was estimated that outside of Savannah, Augusta and Columbus there were not a dozen colored people in Georgia able to read and write. The negroes were eager for an education and there were three agencies that started them. First was the independent attempt of the colored people themselves; second, the work of the union soldiers; and third, the Freedmen's Bureau and the different charitable organizations. Professor Wright does not underestimate the work of the latter and the millions of money contributed by northern philanthropists for this work, but he rightly places the efforts of the people to help themselves first in his list. They began the life of freedom without the knowledge of how to secure food, clothing or shelter, and without any conception of a school or a home. But they were eager to learn, and in the third year after the war they began to rent land, and in the fourth to buy land. They have gone forward until now the Georgia negroes pay taxes on over \$16,000,000 worth of property.

He gives some quotations from an Australian paper to show that wool is higher there than here. Now, the quotations he gives are not on such wool as is raised in Oregon, but on worsted wools. I doubt very much if Mr. Heath knows what worsted wools are, or the difference between worsted or cassimere wool. If he does he is very inconsistent in his comparisons. Good all-wool cassimere or tweed suits sell now at from \$8 to \$15, while worsted suits in black or fancy sell at double that price, and there is no more wool in them, either, and worsted wool sells from 50 to 100 per cent higher than cassimere wool. There is no worsted wool raised on this coast. Worst wool is quoted in the east to-day at 21 to 25 cents in the grease and in Australia at 19 to 20, so where is it the highest? Clean worsted wool is quoted higher in the United States than in Australia. When I spoke of wool being worth in Salem 28 cents, I spoke of cassimere wool, such as is raised here, and cassimere wool in Australia, as Mr. Weatherford said in his speech, is worth 27 cents in Australia. Now, one-third of the wool used in this country is imported, and mostly comes from Australia. How it is that wool can be bought in Australia at a higher price than that paid here, and after paying 10 cents per pound duty can be sold in competition with our wool in this country, is something that only democratic politicians or editors can understand, but cannot explain. There are millions of pounds of Australian wool sold in the United States every year, but it is nearly all worsted wool, as they cannot send cassimere wool over here and pay the duty on it and sell with our wool.

Mr. Heath says if the protection theory is correct, a duty of 12 cents per pound should make it worth more here than in free trade countries, and I assert that it always has been worth more until the democratic party got in power. Wool in the United States is now sold on a free trade basis or price, and every one knows that it is only one-half as much now as it was two years ago, and wool in Australia has only fallen 10 per cent in the same time. Hence, isn't this good proof that the tariff has something to do with it? Now, if the tariff is all bumcombe, as Mr. Heath says, why don't he tell us why the democratic congress and senators from the south and other democratic states will not pass the Wilson bill without forcing a protection on their own particular pro-

ducts? If protection is good on cotton, fruit, coal, etc., as democrats say it is, why isn't it equally as good on wool? Mr. Heath's policy seems to be "Tariff is all bumcombe on wool, but it is a good thing on southern products." Respectfully,  
T. B. KAY.

### The Future of the Negro.

The future of the negro has been much discussed and there are theorists of both races who still talk about the necessity for finding that future in Africa rather than in America. Happily for the negro and the country these pessimistic prophets are very few and the great majority are considering the present of the colored race just as they do the present of the white race. Governor Stone of Mississippi, is not discouraged, but believes that education is to settle the whole race question.

President Richard M. Wright, of the Georgia State Industrial college for colored youths, takes the same view as do the clearest-minded men of both races in the south.

Professor Wright is a colored man who has made his own way from slavery to the head of the only industrial school for his race recognized by state authority and partially supported by the state government of Georgia. He has just published a brief historical sketch of negro education in Georgia, which is one of the most comprehensive and at the same time the most hopeful monographs on the subject that have been written.

Before the war Georgia, like other southern states, made it a penal offense to teach a negro to read or write. In 1893, less than thirty years after the war, there were 289,931 negroes of school age in Georgia, and 73 per cent of them could read and write. This is an advancement that should be very encouraging to those who have contributed to negro education and to all who are inclined to prophesy as to the future of the race.

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The schools progressed even better than did the material welfare of the negroes, because of their anxiety for an education. In 1866 there were seventy-nine schools and 7,792 pupils; in 1868 there were 194 regular day and night schools with 250 teachers and 8,145 pupils; in 1870 there were 17,519 pupils in the negro schools, and 5,017 paid tuition to the amount of \$6,827.29. There were no schoolhouses when they began, but four years afterward they had sixty-five buildings devoted to school purposes, fourteen owned by the Freedmen's Bureau, ten by the negroes, and forty-one by other parties. The total cost of these was \$163,259.08.

The public school system of Georgia was not established until after the war, and the first public schools for negroes were opened in 1871. At that time there were 545,142 colored people in the state, and less than 1 per cent of them could read and write. In 1880 there were 86,399 colored children enrolled in the public schools and 7,000 were in city schools, 3,719 in independent schools, and 800 in colleges, making a total enrollment of 97,174. In 1890 there were 263,893 colored children of school age in the state and 123,220 enrolled in public schools, and 149,779 in all schools in the state. This advancement has continued until 73 per cent of the negroes of Georgia can read and write and have the elements of an education, while only 23 per cent of them are classed as illiterates.

Professor Wright gives a good record to the city schools, says that the state is fair in its division of the



### Dyspepsia.

#### Mrs. Judge Peck Tells How She Was Cured

Sufferers from dyspepsia should read the following letter from Mrs. H. M. Peck, wife of Judge Peck, a justice at Tracy, Cal., and a writer connected with the Associated Press:

"By a deep sense of gratitude for the great benefit I have received from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I have been led to write the following statement for the benefit of sufferers who may be similarly afflicted. For 15 years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and heart trouble.

Almost everything I ate would distress me. I tried different treatments and medicines, but failed to realize relief. Two years ago a friend revealed upon me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle I noticed helped me, so I continued taking it. It did me so much good that my friends spoke of the improvement. I have received great benefit from it.

Gladly Recommend It.

I now have an excellent appetite and nothing I eat ever distresses me. It also keeps up my strength and health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Scalds and burns. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too much. Mrs. H. M. Peck, Tracy, California. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.

school money between the races, pays a high tribute to the Peabody and Slater funds, and sees a bright future for the negroes in the south. In closing his monograph he touches the race conflict with the suggestion that the negro is naturally becoming more sensitive with regard to discourtesies and insults. "His restlessness is the natural result of his increased intelligence and love for his country in common with others. It will hardly be doubted that he will grow defiant in the face of those outrages if continued." This is true of every class of people, and the southern whites will in time learn to respect the increased intelligence of the negro that makes him resent the treatment he meekly accepted as a slave.—Inter-Ocean.

### FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The tendency of all the governments in the civilized world is to become constitutional, and the tendency of all constitutional governments is to give votes to all people, not being dependents upon the public, who really desire votes. In this country the suffrage is, avowedly, universal. In Great Britain, since the last reform bill, it has become practically universal. Although in the English manner the last reform bill pretends to hedge the suffrage with qualifications, the fact is that one of every seven in the population has a vote for a member of the house of commons, while under our own system the proportion is that of one in five. It is not likely that the admission of the voters now excluded would make any noteworthy difference in the course of British legislation or British politics, or that the enactment of manhood suffrage would be very long delayed if the excluded classes take the trouble to agitate. The abolition of plural voting is sure to come soon, whether the pending measure for that purpose is successful or not.

Is there any good reason why the line should be drawn at the female sex, or why womanhood suffrage should not be added to manhood suffrage? There is for a generation and more been a band of female agitators who have answered this question to their own satisfaction. The logic of the situation has seemed to be all on their side, but they have not impressed the male sex with the belief that woman in general really desired votes. If they really do, then probably no one doubts that they will secure them.

A vigorous effort is even now making to admit woman to the suffrage in the state of New York by the action of the coming constitutional convention. The peculiarity of the movement is that it has not been undertaken by those who have been scoldingly called the "woman women," but that its promoters are ladies of whom many have won distinction in arts and letters, and who are no longer any question. But no sooner has the movement been fairly



MAKES ITSELF FELT—the great, gripping, old-fashioned pill. Not only when you take it, but unpleasant, from first to last, and it only gives you a little temporary good.

The things to take its place are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One of these at a dose will regulate the whole system perfectly. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act in Nature's own way. No reaction afterward. Their help lasts and they do permanent good. Constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, Sick or Biliary Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is returned. Nothing can be "just as good."

### HOME SEEKERS, ATTENTION!

## The Sheridan Land Company

Located at Sheridan, Yamhill County, Oregon, are just now offering bargains in real estate that can't be duplicated in the Willamette valley. Lands that have been held in large tracts are now being subdivided into tracts to suit purchaser, and at prices that defy competition. People with small means and desiring homes on the installment plan, will find it to their interest to call upon or address this company. Sheridan is in a favored fruit district of Oregon, out of range of the codlin moth and other insect pests. We also have some fine business openings and mill properties for sale or exchange for other property. Trades of all kinds negotiated. Correspondence solicited. Descriptive circular and price list will be forwarded on demand.

SHERIDAN LAND COMPANY, Sheridan, Oregon.  
ISAAC DAUGHERTY, Manager.

## CHANGE, CHANGE!

How it's ringing in the air! In 1892 it was from the employed; in 1894 it's from the unemployed.

## THE WEATHER HAS CHANGED TOO!

And Apperson is changing every week the display of goods in his show window, wanting to work as many of his Summer Goods off as possible by July 4th, in order to make room for fall and winter goods.

## The Campaign is to Close

Monday, June 4th, and knowing many were called while few will be chosen, Chief U. S. Engineer R. W. Phillips of the Salt Creek district informs us that stream is open, and Cook's boat lies in waiting for the procession.

## Now Comes the Telephone

Wailing because there are what he calls McKinley Democrats, or Democrats who believe in a Government good enough and strong enough to protect herself and Treasury against all foes, whether foreign or domestic. How foolish in the Telephone. These are the best kind of Democrats to have. They are like good Goods, always in demand.

## A. J. APPERSON.

## HELLO NO. 3!

HELLO, who is it? A new Customer? Well, what can we do for you?

Is that WALLACE & WALKER?

Yes.

Well send me one of those BROOMS you have displayed in your show window.

Well, what priced one do you want?

Let me see, what do you ask for them?

No. A will cost you 30 cents.

No. B will cost you 25 cents.

No. C will cost you 20 cents.

No. 4 will cost you 15 cents.

Well, you had better send me one of each, as I do not expect to buy brooms so cheap again. How in the world can you sell them so cheap?

Well, you see we bought them at a bargain and we are giving our customers the benefit.

Oh, is that the way you do?

Yes.

Well, that is what everybody tells me. Well, you can count on me as one of your regular customers after this.

GOOD BYE.

GOOD BYE.

## WHITE'S Restaurant

Third St. 1 door W. of Burns & Daniels

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Most 25c. Meal in City.

Choice Fruits, Confections, Nuts and Cigars.

ICE CREAM!

Lemonade, Soda Pop, Etc.

Board by the Day or Week.

## WE HAVE

Cabinets, Book Cases, Sideboards, Bedroom Suits, and other Furniture in Great Variety, AT Portland Prices.

Come and See Us

## BURNS & DANIELS

S. WILSON. W. G. HENDERSON.

## CITY STABLES,

(Third Street, between E and F.)

WILSON & HENDERSON, Proprietors.

Everything first-class. Horses boarded by day, week or month. Commercial Travelers Conveyed to all points at most reasonable rates. Give us a call.