

F. H. BARNHART, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

LOUISIANA has made arson a capital offense. The same thing in Illinois might have a salutary effect about now.

THE republicans of Minnesota have renominated Gov. Nelson and the populists have named S. M. Owen of Minneapolis.

THE first carload of new wheat has been marketed in Oklahoma at 40c a bushel—just 60c less than was promised by the democrats when Cleveland was elected.

THE woman suffrage movement has received a severe blow in the form of an endorsement by the Kansas populists. Nothing can prosper that keeps such company.

"If every man was a man," said a workman out of a job the other day, "this trouble wouldn't be upon the country." This is very near the whole truth in a nutshell.

IT may be hot and miasmatic in Washington, but many a northern congressman is in no hurry to get home and meet his constituents and explain his stewardship.

THE treasury gold fund is dropping at a rate which admonishes Secretary Carlisle that the longer he postpones another sale of bonds the larger deficit there will be to cover.

A NEW remedy for green aphids is reported in the Ranch of North Yakima, Wash., as follows: "Dissolve one pound of Gold Dust washing powder in a gallon of hot water, and then dilute with ten or twelve gallons of cold water. A spray of this mixture is found to destroy the insects, while it leaves the trees in good condition.

OREGON is just now the most favored state in the union. With no strike of any dimensions, with all crops hopping skyward, a mean temperature of 66 to 68 degrees and a bright and pleasant sunshine, even the wheat aphids hasn't the heart to damage us, and the Oregonian who doesn't carry a broad smile is either suffering from a personal affliction or he is an ingrate.

A simple, plain statement of the first cause that led up to the present great railroad strike is summed up thus: Pullman had re-adjusted his business to panic conditions upon a basis that gave him no interest on capital invested, no earnings for machinery, and no profit. That is, he paid out all the plant earned to workmen. They demanded that he should impair his capital or borrow money to pay them more. He refused, preferring to stop his works. Thereupon the American Railway Union started out to "bankrupt George M. Pullman." This is the grievance upon which the entire railroad travel of the country has been paralyzed.

OREGON democratic contemporaries are apologizing for the action of their brethren in California in endorsing the strikers. Analyzed to a point of differentiation, the strike is the outgrowth of the change voted for in 1892. There is no manner of doubt but what this country is suffering and will continue to suffer from commercial prostration and internal dissension so long as her people as a whole cannot agree to let important policies of government, such as protection, under which we have always prospered, attain some degree of permanency. Not only do the democrats of California stand in disgrace, but the state as a whole will go down to history as having acted a most pusillanimous part in the present crisis.

THE Oregon State Woman Suffrage association puts forth a pretty strong and timely argument for their cause in the following: "The home-building elements of New York are at last awake to the perils of a one-sexed government. Married men are slow to invite riots, and thus endanger the existence of the home. The average labor agitator of either sex is an unmarried nomad. Although a married woman will seldom invite a riot, it is well known that when the row is on she will fight for her starving family like a tigress defending her cubs. We believe that the property-holding, home-building men of the country see now as never before, the need of the homekeeping power of woman as an authorized factor in governmental affairs." Like other states, Oregon will have to confront this question in the near future, either by adoption of suffrage or its trial as a matter of education. It is coming. The greatest hindrance to the ladies in their crusade, though, will be the indifference of their own sex. When they can become a unit, the recalcitrant element of the sterner sex will be easily whipped into acquiescence.

ARE YOU SURE OF IT?

This country has been given the strongest kind of an argument in favor of nationalization of railroads the past week. Neither the government nor its employees are in the habit of striking, and when people get so tired of this strike business that they won't stand it any longer, Uncle Sam will have a railroad of his own. There isn't any likelihood that the seasons will be materially altered by such a state of affairs either, much as some people would like to make it appear.—Yamhill Independent.

This is far better in theory than it could possibly be in practice. The government is expected to and does work in its lines of service for the people cheaper and pays its employees more, than private individuals do or ever will. The modern demand is ever increasing for comfortable and even palatial accommodations in travel. These cost money. How is a government forty millions below its gold reserve and compelled to issue bonds for running expenses going to get the "re-herewithal" to purchase nine billion dollars' worth of railroads, and then keep up the luxurious accommodations, now fostered by competition, to satisfy the people? It takes money to possess and operate railroads, or even a single line, if it runs anywhere. We think the probabilities very strong that the "seasons" will be materially altered before Uncle Sam owns a railroad. Nationalization of railroads now would mean confiscation of a burden of debt four times as great as that entailed by the civil war. There is certainly no money in sight for the purpose.

An Object Lesson for Cozyites. Chinese capitalists do not immigrate to America. The Mongolians who come here are almost wholly of the poorer classes, of whose actual poverty in their own country we have no just conception. But these men sometimes become capitalists, not by sitting about saloons, however, nor by marching to Washington, but by patient, everlasting work and economical living. We do not believe in Chinese immigration to this country, but since we have them among us our laboring men may learn something from them, perhaps of value. The Visalia Times says:

"For \$13,000 the Visalia Fruit and Land Company have sold their peach and apricot crop to two Chinamen, Ah Tong and Yee Chung, one from Fresno, the other from Madera.

"There are 65 acres of three-year-old peach trees in the orchard and 54 acres of two-year-old trees. The apricot trees are just beginning to bear, being only two years old. The splendid outcome of this orchard is a triumph to the quality of soil in the Visalia district, to the management of the farm superintendent, Captain J. C. Berry, and to the business sense of the gentlemen comprising the fruit company."—California Fruit Grower.

The Logic of a Second Term. The experience of the country in the reelection of presidents has not been very satisfactory. It has generally, if not invariably, turned out that the man thus honored has failed to do as well during his second term as he did during his first term. The case of Cleveland is one directly and suggestively in point. His first term gave him a hold upon his party and the country that he was able to retain after a defeat in the next election, and he was nominated a third time in accordance with the prevailing opinion that he was the strongest man for a candidate and the one who would make the best president. The feeling with regard to him today on the part of those who nominated and elected him is one of disappointment and antagonism. His second administration has been a misfortune to his party. He has repudiated its platform and conspired with its enemies to defeat its purposes. In all important respects, he has been a law unto himself, regardless of the consequences to the political element which he is supposed to represent. His course, in short, has been that of a man realizing that another term is out of the question, and therefore taking no pains to please his party and increase his popularity. So long as the hope of reelection inspired him, he was assiduously devoted to his duties, and solicitous to win public favor; but now that such an incentive is absent, he appears to have adopted a radically different policy. There can be no doubt as to the wholesome influence of the hope of a second term upon a president of any party, and it is equally true that when the second term is obtained its effect is apt to be of a contrary nature. It would seem, accordingly, that the proper thing to do is to always keep the promise of a second term before a president, but never to give it to him. Thus he will be encouraged to render the best service of which he is capable for four years, with the expectation of being continued in the office, and when the time comes to choose his successor he can be retired to private life with a creditable record, and his party will run no risk of injury at his hands. If the democrats had dealt in this way with Cleveland, it would certainly have been much to their advantage.—Globe-Democrat.

The California militia should not be too severely censured for laying down their arms. The spirit of the populace was too strong and the orders of the governor too weak to justify any other course. California has bigger cowards than her militia-men.

TEXAS, which once thought cotton was its only crop, will this year harvest a great crop of wheat, and will get the good democratic prices for it.

PUT ON RECORD.

In a recent interview with an Oregonian representative Governor-elect Lord spoke of his coming duties as follows: "Am I gratified to leave the bench? No, I cannot say that I am. I prefer judicial labor to any other. It is entirely in consonance with my habit and taste, and I would be content to continue in it for the remainder of my life. I, by no means, consider that I shall take up lighter and more agreeable duties when I enter upon the governorship. I do not look forward to an easy time. It is evident that the coming administration, to be in accord with the hopes and wishes of the people, must be conducted with the closest economy and highest business procedure.

"The times demand retrenchment of the public expenditures and alleviation of the public burden of taxation. Public appropriations should be confined strictly to the public wants. The republican party has received its directions from the people on these subjects, and I shall do my duty in carrying out the pledges of the party.

"My idea is that public appropriation bills should be required to be presented to the house at least 10 days before adjournment of the legislature. Opportunity will thus be given to scan critically every item and prune the proposed expenditures down to the minimum. I am disposed to think, also, that the governor should be invested with power to disapprove any item in an appropriation bill, and, indeed, with authority to annul any provision in any bill that, in his judgment, is vicious, or harmful or ill-advised, or which for other sufficient reasons should be stricken out. I suspect, however, that a constitutional amendment will be necessary before the desired authority can be reposed in the executive.

"I think it would be a judicious step in the direction of economy if a change were made in the fee system, so far as it concerns the offices of governor, secretary of state and treasurer. I am in favor of an amendment of the present laws which shall require that all fees received by these officers be covered into the state treasury. The state could then afford to pay sufficient salaries to all three, and still have a balance in the treasury. I have been informed that the fees of these offices aggregate a considerable sum annually—more than enough, as I said, to compensate abundantly the governor, the secretary of state and the treasurer. I do not think it right that the people should be required to pay from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per year for the services of an officer, for the discharge of whose duties no special training or qualifications are required; and I do not think it just that a small sum only should be allowed to officers in positions where special fitness is essential.

AMERICA IS ALL RIGHT. What the English newspapers do not know about American affairs would fill volumes. There is an undercurrent of gloom in the criticism of the London press on the strike, in which they give vent to dismal forebodings concerning the future of democratic institutions on this continent. The situation is bad enough, but not half so bad as our neighbors imagine. Superficial observations do not always indicate the real conditions. The bubbles are always on top of the water. There is a good deal of social and industrial commotion over here just now, yet our English friends must remember that when the waters are stirred they will have a dirty appearance, but that by proper filtering they will become clear and pure. Instead of being imperiled, our political institutions are merely going through a filtering process. They are being made better and stronger and purer by this ordeal of purification, and we will come out of this struggle a greater nation. By gradual development we are learning the dangers that lie in the pathway of our republic, and we propose to remove them. As we discover our faults we correct them, and when the weak places appear to view we immediately proceed to repair the breach. Whenever we find a loose screw we put in a bolt and tighten up the machinery. The little noise we are now making with our hammering and sawing is mistaken by our friends across the water as a sign of our political dissolution, whereas it is only the hum of the repair shop, in which democratic government is being strengthened.—Tel.gram.

ONE of the noted Studebaker brothers said at Tacoma the other day: "I trained every one of my children to work. My boy I put in the blacksmith shop as a helper and let him work his way to the front. He is now cashier. A more serviceable man I could hardly find. He neither drinks, chews nor smokes, nor does he swear. My wife taught our daughters to do all kinds of housework. They go into the kitchen and put up a meal fit for any taste. They sweep and straighten up the house generally." Rulin cannot come upon this land as long as its people exalt patriotism and labor. Children that brought up to station their lot may fall.—Oregon City Enterprise.

THE past week has been eventful in strike circles. The centers have been Chicago and Sacramento. It was thought necessary by President Cleveland to send United States troops into Illinois to secure the transmission of mails and uninterrupted commerce between states. To this Governor Algeid stoutly protested, and Governor Stone of Missouri echoed the protest, contending that the state was able to preserve its own peace. The president sent Algeid the following reply: "Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States, upon the demand of the postoffice department that obstructions of mails should be removed, and upon the representations of the judicial officers of the United States that the process of federal courts could not be executed through ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the states. To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of federal authorities, the presence of federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper, but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city.

On the 6th the first real conflict came. It was between the civil officers and the strikers. Six of the latter were killed and an indefinite number wounded. Incarceration was rampant, and much railroad property was destroyed. On the following day there was a pitched battle between the militiamen and strikers, in which about a dozen strikers were killed. Generals Schofield and Miles were given orders to open the Northern, Union and Central Pacific railroads. Just before midnight of the 7th President Cleveland issued the following proclamation: "Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons it has become impracticable, in the judgement of the president, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago within said state; and Whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States in the state and city aforesaid, the president has employed a part of the military forces of the United States; Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city and state aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages; and I do hereby warn all persons engaging in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of July, instant. Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or with interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies. Troops employed against such riotous mob will act with all moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages. While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent. In testimony whereof, I herewith set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1894, and of the independence of the United States of America the 118th."

On Sunday the rioting was transferred to Hammond, a small town in Indiana. Here a serious fight with regulars occurred, in which the exact number of strikers killed could not be ascertained before they were carried from the scene of conflict. On Monday the president issued a proclamation similar to the foregoing covering the territory of North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, California, Utah and New Mexico. The day was quiet in Chicago, and the roads were doing better than on any previous day. On Tuesday trains generally were moving out of Chicago. After the militia refused to eject the strikers at Sacramento, the strikers held possession of the depot until Wednesday morning, when they fled before the regulars, but not until they had performed the cowardly act of wrecking the train by sawing a culvert, and firing at the soldiers from ambush. The engineer and three privates were killed

THE COURSE OF THE STRIKE.

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LOCAL NEWS.

H. C. Burns is building an addition to his residence.

Sheriff Henderson was down to Portland Wednesday.

Miss Elvie Apperson is recovering slowly but surely from her recent severe illness.

Ed Tyler and family have gone south.

T. B. Kay and family are alternating between the coast and the mountains.

Young peoples' picnic at Wm. Campbell farm 3 miles west from town July 14th, at 10:30 a. m., consisting of literary program, base-ball, croquet, ice cream and cake. Everybody invited.

Usual services at the Christian church next Sunday morning, Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m. At 8 p. m. the auxiliary to the C. W. B. M. will take charge of the evening services and present an interesting program.

D. A. Smith, the jeweler, may now be found in Union block, at Snook's furniture store. He has added a fine new stock of jewelry and watches, and is always ready to do repairing on short notice. Call in and see him.

A portion of the boys brigade of the Baptist church is spending the week at the Meadows. The like organization of the Christian church will try next week. These boys are almost unanimous in the expression that if called upon they will go to the defense of their country.

As those matters usually go the world over the 4th of July committee will have a little deficit to make up. The total subscriptions for the celebration amounted to \$201.15. Stand licenses brought in \$56, making a total fund of \$257.15. Total expenses, including prizes, foot up \$236.94, leaving a tripe under \$20 to be made up.

On Tuesday evening Wm. Batchelder of this city made an attempt to take his life by taking an ounce of laudanum. Dr. Goucher was summoned and pumped him out, and he is recovering. The motive or cause is not known, and Batchelder denies suicidal intent, but in his failure to give any other excuse for so rash an act, he is of course open to the charge. Mr. B. has not resided here long, and is thought to hail from Oregon City.

On Saturday, July 7, D. G. M. D. V. Olds, assisted by F. G. M. V. P. Gates, and George W. James, of Lafayette Lodge, installed the following officers of Occidental Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F.: N. G., J. B. Fletcher; V. G., T. J. Bridgford; Rec. Sec., S. J. Dunn; Per. Sec., J. E. Brooks; Treas., E. Hendrick; warden, J. H. Henderson; Con. W. F. L. Wright; R. S. N. G., E. N. Ford; F. S. N. G., Elia Wright; E. E. V. G., F. E. Rogers; L. S. V. G., W. G. Henderson; R. S. E. Wm. Bennie; L. S. S., S. F. Harding; I. G. W. J. Longhary.

Real Estate Transfers. For week ending July 10th: A. D. and I. M. Donnels to John A. Erling, part lot 4 blk 1 North Yamhill, \$250. John A. Erling and wife to John A. Simmons part lot 4 blk 1 North Yamhill, 2000. John A. Simmons and wife to Austin A. Erling, 1/2 interest in parcel in North Yamhill, 630. W. L. Warren sheriff to A. Stewart 85 acres part WT Ayers d l e t 2 r 3, 970. A. W. Kendall and wife to Albert M. Kendall lots 11 and 12 Wynooki subdivision, 1. Mary S. and G. T. Hobson to Chas. Howard lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 blk 56 Edwards' add to Newburg, 300. Eli Seese and wife to Mary Giltner 1/2 interest in lots 1 and 2 blk 15 Lafayette, 1650.

It Saves the Children. "My little boy was very bad off for two months with diarrhea. We used various medicines, also called in two doctors, but nothing did him any good until we used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy, which gave immediate relief and soon cured him. I consider it the best medicine made and can conscientiously recommend it to all who need a diarrhea or colic medicine. J. E. Hare, Trenton, Tex. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by S. Howorth & Co.

It is a pleasant reflection, highly creditable to the statesmanship and purity of the democratic party, that after the sugar schedule of the new tariff bill goes into effect, on every pound of sugar bought the consumer will pay one and one-half cents to Mr. Havemeyer's sugar trust.—Auto-rion.



He Can't Live. Said my friends and neighbors, 'I had Dr. Hood's Sarsaparilla in years, physicians and change of climate did not help me.'—But Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cures. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pale or grip. Sold by all druggists.

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IT WILL BE OUR AIM. To make our Show Window Displays conform as near as possible to the Seasons. This week it's mullin and and other light weight underwear on the one side, straw and other Summer Goods on the other. BARGAINS IN THESE DEPARTMENTS. Clothing—60c buys \$1 worth. In Ladies' Taffeta Gloves—60c Gloves reduced to 45c. 50c Gloves reduced to 30c. Men's Gloves—Line of \$1.25 and \$1.50 reduced to 75c. In Ladies' Fine Shoes—\$5 and \$5.50 line reduced to \$3. \$4 and \$4.50 line reduced to \$2.25. As other lines become broken in sizes they will be placed on bargain counters. Attention of the Trade. Is called to the fact that our Eastern houses are advising us through their circulars that the newspapers in the East are giving out statements in regard to smallpox having been found in outside places in the city where Clothing, Cloaks, and other goods manufactured in the so-called sweat shops, and a fear exists in the minds of some that the infection might be carried in goods manufactured in such places. While this may be exaggerated, it would be well for our people to avoid peddlers and deal with people they know buy from first-class houses. It is always risky to buy cheap trash coming through auction houses. A. J. APPERSON.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of Yamhill County, state of Oregon, by virtue of a writ of execution, to me directed, dated June 10th, 1894, issued out of the circuit court of said county, upon and to enforce the decree of foreclosure and sale of the herein after described real premises, made by said court on the 10th day of September, 1893, in and to the suit wherein Bernhard Duetzsch was plaintiff and Joseph Duetzsch and the Pacific Real Estate and Investment Company were defendants, ordering the sale of the circuit court of said county, upon and to enforce the decree of foreclosure and sale of the herein after described real premises, made by said court on the 10th day of September, 1893, in and to the suit wherein Bernhard Duetzsch was plaintiff and Joseph Duetzsch and the Pacific Real Estate and Investment Company were defendants, ordering the sale of the circuit court of said county, upon and to enforce the decree of foreclosure and sale of the herein after 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