

The Yamhill County Reporter.

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NO. 30.



Congoo Oil Cures Bruises.

NEAR DEATH'S DOOR

FROM
Inflammation of the Kidneys

Dear Sirs: I can scarcely realize I was so near death's door, the result of a bad attack of inflammation of the kidney. My urine was bloody and terrible pains near the spine. I tried several remedies, but got no relief. When I was suffering terribly a copy of your Medical Adviser was received by some one in our household. After reading part of it I sent for a bottle of Dr. Grant's Kidney and Liver Cure, and after five doses I felt relieved. I continued taking until I had taken three bottles, and was completely cured.

Gratefully yours,
J. A. ALEXANDER,
773 Hoyt Street, Portland, Oregon.

Congoo Oil Cures Lameness.

EIGHT YEARS.
Forest, Oregon, December 4, '82.
Dear Sirs: I wish to state to you that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last eight years. I bought a bottle of Congo Oil from Messrs. Lamb & Putnam, your agents here, and after two applications my rheumatism was knocked out. No other medicine ever gave me relief in such a short time as Congo Oil.
Yours truly,
LYMAN BROWN.

Rheumatism Cured!

Gentlemen: Have been afflicted with severe rheumatism attacks for the past six or seven years. I took one bottle of Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla and Grape Root and applied Hattie's Congo Oil externally, and the result was wonderful—it worked more like magic than medicine. These two medicines I consider will knock any case of rheumatism.
R. A. LEONARD,
417 Montgomery St., Portland, Oregon.

Torpid Liver.

Gentlemen: I have been a sufferer from liver troubles for many years, always feeling dull, stupid and heavy. It would take a long letter to tell just how I did feel; but, thanks to Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla and Grape Root, my troubles are over, as four bottles made me feel as well as ever I was. I have a good appetite, no more bad symptoms and I feel that I owe it all to Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla.
J. C. ALLEN,
Traveling Salesman Curtis & Wheeler,
Rochester, N. Y.

Congoo Oil Kills all Pain.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price 50 cts. and \$1 a bottle. Price 50 cents, 6 bottles \$2.50.
For Sale by S. HOWORTH & CO.

THE CLEVELAND LETTER.

Through Wilson the President instructs Congress.
Congressman Wilson read before the senate with the consent of President Cleveland a long letter on the 19th. The president's attempt to dictate to congress during the progress of the conference report is unprecedented. Democratic members of the finance committee are amazed, and say there has been nothing like it since the Stuarts tried to dictate to parliament. Had it not been for a few cool heads, the senate would have refused further conference and Cleveland would have been reimprisoned by resolution for unwarranted interference. The democratic party is in a state of ferment never experienced before, and its leaders are about equally divided upon the propriety of the letter. Senators Hill of New York and Caffery and Blanchard of Louisiana are with the president, but Vest of Missouri and Gray of Delaware bitterly opposed the message. Following is the text of the letter:

"The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the houses of congress for the purpose of adjusting the differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it also certain that you will be called upon again to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised myself that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that, in this crisis, you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to democratic principles. I believe these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of democratic existence.

"I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best if not the only hope of true democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of democratic effort, the fulfillment of democratic pledges and the redemption of democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details, comprised within the fixed and well-defined lines of principle, will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as it seems to me, its members have in charge the question whether democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

"There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feelings or the temper of the rank and file of democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party has failed in its ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail, but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fears that democratic principles may be surrendered. Under these necessary circumstances, they do wisely to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within democratic lines and guided by those principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action, under your leadership, of the house of representatives upon the bill now pending.

"Every true democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored; for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which, in its anticipation, gives us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which, in its promise of accomplishment, is so interwoven with democratic pledges and democratic successes that our abandonment of the cause and of the principles upon which it rests means party perjury and party dishonor.

"One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies democratic principles so that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platform and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers if the democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party has now that power. We are as certain as we have ever been of the benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people.

"It must be admitted no tariff measure can accord with democratic principles and promises or bear the genuine democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials. In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that democrats are willing to depart from this most democratic of all tariff principles and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

On May 24 last occurred the fiftieth anniversary of the sending of that famous message, "What hath God wrought!" by the electric telegraph. A line had been constructed by government aid from Washington to Baltimore, and over this line that message was transmitted on May 24, 1844. This was considered the first practical demonstration of the invention. To estimate the value of this invention would be most difficult. It has bound the world together, made possible the daily press and the modern system of business. Electricity in the industrial and commercial world dates from the above event. Since that invention has followed invention, until it seems to the practical man of to-day that the summit has been reached; and yet possibly the same thought came to those who witnessed the sending of the first message.

Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, whose name is famous all over the world, had the advantage of educated and wise parents, who directed his studies and whose counsels guided his conduct through life. He was educated at Yale College, graduating at 19 in 1810. His chosen profession was that of a painter. Under the best masters he studied in England, France and Italy. In 1813 his painting, "Dying Hercules," was placed among the twelve selected from those in the exhibit of the Royal Academy, London, and for a bust of Hercules he received a gold medal. This was his first success. His reputation grew rapidly and he executed many important commissions. A great disappointment, and one which his later successes did not efface, was his failure to receive one of the commissions for the paintings for the capitol.

Investigators have come from nearly every walk of life, yet it is seldom that a person forsakes a calling in which he has attained prominence to enter upon the laborious duties of an inventor. Such, however, was the case with Morse. The field he entered was not unfamiliar to him. While at college he attended the lectures of Profs. Silliman and Day on electricity, and took great interest in the subject. In his studies and following the duties of his professional life he added to his fund of general knowledge. He was a personal friend of Profs. Dana, Henry and others, who were experimenting with electricity. His inventive talent had previously manifested itself in many ways. Morse dates the invention of the telegraph from his voyage on the ship Sully, from Havre to New York, on his return in 1832 from Europe, where he had spent three years in executing numerous commissions and in study. It was suggested by conversation on the ship on the discoveries recently made in electricity. He spent almost the entire time during the voyage with his pencil, developing by means of drawings his system of telegraphy. The systems of telegraphy previously devised were limited to the distances the sight or hearing could cover, but his system was not limited by distances. Immediately upon his landing in New York he commenced the work of constructing his instruments. The history of the next ten years is similar to that of other inventors. Without the means to perfect and to place before the public in a desirable way his apparatus, he was obliged to make his own instruments and at the same time earn his expenses until he secured, in 1837, the aid of Mr. Alfred Vail, who became his partner and valuable assistant.

After having exhibited his instrument before various scientific societies and prominent citizens, he determined to place it before congress. He set up his instruments in a room of the capitol and exhibited them to the president and members of congress, but it was not until February, 1843, that he succeeded in securing an appropriation of \$30,000 to test the capacity and usefulness of the system. The line from Washington to Baltimore was determined upon as likely to prove the most beneficial. The wires were to be placed underground, incased in lead tube, but after seven miles had been laid it was found that in the process of manufacture the insulation of the wire had in many places been destroyed. This plan was then abandoned, and the wires were placed on poles. The work was prosecuted from both ends, and in May, 1844, the two parts were joined and the line completed. On the 24th the public trial took place. Two days

later the national democratic convention assembled in Baltimore, and the dispatches transmitted during the convention greatly increased the interest in the telegraph. All these dispatches were recorded on strips of paper, which was then considered an important part of the system. For the operation of this line congress appropriated \$8,000 and placed it in charge of the postmaster-general. Commencing April 1, 1845, a tariff of one cent for four characters was laid. For the first four days the revenue amounted to one cent; on the eighth day the revenue increased to \$1.30. It was the intention of Morse and his associates to sell the patents to the government, and that the government would establish lines in connection with its postal system. In this he was not successful. In May, 1845, the Magnetic Telegraph Company was organized to build a line from New York to Washington, which was the first step in the establishment of the vast system that covers the civilized world. Prof. Morse received greater honors from the different nations than were paid to any American citizen. His life, which covered over four score years, closing in 1872, was full of activity.

Many interesting souvenirs of the telegraph and its inventor are preserved by his grandson and namesake, Mr. S. F. B. Morse, of Chicago, who is identified with the electrical industry. For a number of years he was connected with the telegraph, and at present is a member of a well known firm handling, in the west, insulated wires. Mr. Morse was a favorite of his grandfather, and retains a vivid recollection of many incidents and interviews with him.

OREGON NEWS AND NOTES.

Independence has a gravel bar in front of her wharf since the going down of the waters of the Willamette.

Chester Murphy won his second ten-mile bicycle race at Salem Friday. Time of the race 31:14, best mile 2:54. Card, who won the first race, broke his wheel, made two changes, and then came in second.

The oldest prune orchard in Oregon and the first prune orchard on the Pacific coast, which was large enough to be worth mentioning, was planted by Seth Lewelling at Milwaukee in 1865. It contained about five acres and the trees were mostly if not all Italians.

Judge Cornelius of Washington county is adopting some practice rules for the government of himself in the transaction of county business. One is that he will not consider county business or make orders out of the term time. He wants a full board present when business is done.

Some puzzling questions are on for solution in connection with the new salary law fixing the compensation of county officials. The last question is the furnishing of the sheriff with transportation required by him to serve papers. A few nights ago an arrest was to be made. The sheriff didn't feel justified in throwing a saddle on a broncho, because he expected to have to bring the prisoner back with him. The salary law may work, but it is likely to be expensive. The receipts of fees since the law went into force have not been sufficient to pay salaries.—Hillsboro Independent.

Of the 250 persons who started Thursday of last week to climb Mount Hood to make Mazamas of themselves, 160 reached the summit. Rev. Grant of the First Baptist church of Portland was the first of the party to return to Portland. His report is to the effect that the midnight camp made a magnificent scene. There were fully 50 bright camp fires burning. The Mul-torquet quartette sang many of their finest selections, and then, after a moment of silence, the sweet notes of "America," from a cornet, floated on the still night air. The refrain was taken up by all the campers, who with patriotic vigor joined their voices in singing the national hymn. "Nearer My God to Thee" followed, and was just as rapturously received, old and young joining in singing the beautiful hymn. At two o'clock Thursday morning the bugle sounded for the start, but many were already on the way. An electric storm was in progress, and great flakes of snow were falling thick and fast on the steep inclines. The storm had the effect of driving many back. Only a few of those who reached the summit remained any length of time. They were cold, wet and shivering, and right before them was a tier of clouds which, it was supposed hid the mountain from a Portland view. While on the mountain the party sang "America," Rev. Grant made a short address, and all placed some memento of their visit in the box kept on the summit for such purpose. The descent was easy enough, almost too rapid for some. One lady badly frightened the crowd when she made a misstep

Better Than Pills

Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into tea.

THE KING OF LIVER MEDICINES.
I have used your Simmons Liver Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the King of all Liver Medicines. I consider it a medicine class in itself.—Geo. W. JACKSON, Tacoma, Washington.

GET EVERY PACKAGE.
See the 2 Stamp in red on wrapper.

"No good digestion wait on appetite."
"And health on both."
To assure both the above ends, good, wholesome, palatable food is demanded. It is next to impossible to present a sufficient variety of appetizing bills of fare for our meals without a liberal allowance of patty and other food in which shortening is required. How to make crisp, healthy, digestible pastry has puzzled the cook. A difficulty in all good cooking in the past has been, "lard, Always lard, never uniform, most unwholesome—lard has always been the bane of the cook and the obstacle to "good digestion."

COTTOLENE

comes now into popular favor as the new shortening—better than even the best of lard with none of lard's objectionable qualities. And

COTTOLENE

comes attended by both "APPETITE AND HEALTH."
Grocers sell it all about. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

WHITE'S Restaurant

MEALS AT ALL HOURS
Best of the Best in the City.
Choice Fruits, Confections, Nuts and Creams.
ICE CREAM!
Lemonade, Soda Pop, Etc.
Board by the Day or Week.

and started down the mountain side at a lively gait. There was a momentary shriek of horror, but when the woman struck her heels firmly in the snow and so checked her wild career, everyone felt better. Just then Dr. Grant suggested he could do the same himself, and he, his daughter and Mrs. W. Gray were a moment after floundering in the snow. They slid down 1000 feet, landing in safety below, to the great merriment of those who watched the frolic.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Powderly, late grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, is opposed to ordering a strike of his order, and thinks that the cause for strikes would be removed if the government owned the roads, because by government ownership every citizen would become a part owner and have a direct personal interest in the property.

But in view of what has happened within the last few days there is not much to encourage the belief that the average railroad striker has any more respect for the roads which are already in the hands of the government, and in which he has an equity right, than he has for the roads that have been able to steer clear of a receivership. Even in the case of the United States mail service, in which every citizen is supposed to have a certain sort of managerial or proprietary interest, the strikers have exhibited quite as little respect for it in some instances as though it were run by a private corporation.

The cost to the United States in putting down the strike in the west is estimated at over one million dollars.
It would require 12,000 cholera microbes to form a procession an inch long.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY STABLE.

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Fashionable Tailor.

Matthies Brothers,
CITY MARKET.

CITY BATHS
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WILL LOGAN, Prop.

ELSA WRIGHT,
Manufactures and Deals in
HARNESSES!

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Can I obtain a Patent? For a patent, trade mark, copyright, etc., apply to me. I have had twenty years' experience in the patent business. Communication strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a circular of merchandise and medicinal goods sent free. A. C. APPERSON, 315 Broadway, New York.

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PHAETONS, BUGGIES and BAROUCHES

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Call and See Us Before Buying a Vehicle.

JOHNSON & NELSON.

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.

Below we give a few farms we are offering for sale:

NO. 1. 488 acres, 400 in cultivation, large two-story house, large barn, two large bearing orchards, nice stream of water running through the pasture, furnishing abundance of water at all times of year, situated on county road and railroad, 2 1/2 miles from Amity. This will be sold at a great sacrifice and divided to suit purchaser.

NO. 2. 180 acres, 80 acres in crop, balance easy cleared, situated on county road 3 miles from Sheridan, 1/2 mile from school, splendid top, grain or fruit land, price \$15 per acre.

NO. 3. 200 acres, 50 in cultivation, balance young oak and fir land, nice stream water, a splendid stock ranch, situated 3 miles from Sheridan; price \$7 per acre.

NO. 4. 100 acres all in cultivation, adjoining the city limits of Sheridan, one hop land, price \$35 per acre.

NO. 5. 30 acres, 15 acres clear, all lays fine to cultivate when clear, 1 1/2 miles from Sheridan; price \$12.50 per acre.

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

National Bank

McMinnville, Oregon.
Paid up Capital, \$50,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.

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All work fully guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Orders by permission to Wm. McCristian, Mrs. L. E. Berley, Mrs. E. D. Fellows.
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TILE FACTORY,

Situated at the Southwest corner of the Fair Grounds.
All sizes of first-class Drain Tile kept constantly on hand at lowest living prices.
McMinnville, Oregon.

WANTED—Packing Cartwheels of good size. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly. Permanent position. **BROWN'S BROS. CO.,** Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. 1293