

# The Yamhill County Reporter.

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NO. 32.

## Congo Oil Cures Bruises.

**EIGHT YEARS.**  
FRESH, OREGON, December 4, '93.  
O. W. R. Mrs. Co., Portland, Oregon.  
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.



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Gentlemen: Have been afflicted with severe rheumatic attacks for the past six or seven years. I took one bottle of Dr. Grant's Sarsaparilla and Grape Root and applied Hattess'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.

## Congo Oil Cures Lameness.

**Revolving Bank Robbery.—Evidence From the District Where They Were Captured.**  
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Dear Sirs: Your Congo Oil is the best medicine I have used. I was recently kicked by a horse on the leg, and was hobbling around on crutches. I was induced to buy a bottle of Congo Oil, and after applying freely for one day I threw away my crutches. I works like lightning.  
Yours truly,  
J. A. HARRISON,  
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CHOICEST IN THE MARKET.  
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SADDLES, BRIDLES, SPURS. Brushes and sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else in the Willamette Valley. Our all home made sets of harness are pronounced unsurpassable by those who buy them.

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Snap-shot, Flash-light and time exposure pictures readily taken by any amateur with our A and B Ordinary Kodaks. Twenty-four pictures without reloading—simple in construction, well made and handsomely finished.  
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## 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 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.

- NO. 1. 485 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.
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- NO. 4. 100 acres all in cultivation, adjoining the city limits of Sheridan, fine hop land; price \$85 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.

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Paid up Capital, \$50,000  
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\$4.50 FINE CALF SKIN.  
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\$2.50 LADIES' BEST GONGOLA.  
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You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Because we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profit. Our shoes are custom work in style, easy fitting and where at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by R. JACOBSON, McMinnville.

## OREGON NEWS AND NOTES.

District Attorney James McCain has appointed E. E. Selph of Tillamook, deputy for that county.

Hopgrowers generally are settling on 40 cents a box for hop-picking. The harvest will commence about September 5th.

Mrs. Elizabeth Denny died at Jefferson on the 3d, at the age of 87. She was the mother of Judge O. N. Denny of Lafayette.

A Southern Pacific employe says that Corvallis is the only point on the west side road to which a threshing machine has been shipped this season.

355 persons are now within the walls of Oregon's penitentiary. Only one third of these have any work to do, the stove foundry having closed for the summer.

At the bicycle races at Long Beach last week, Frazier of Portland rode the fastest mile ever ridden on a bicycle. He crossed the tape in 1:46 1-5, and rode a 24 1/2 pound Imperial wheel geared up to 76.

Prof. J. N. Powell, a veteran teacher of the State Normal school, seems to be much appreciated. He has been offered the principalship of the State Reform school and also of the Astoria Normal school.

The Prinville News challenges the state of Oregon in behalf of Crook county to produce a younger grandfather than the News candidate. Its champion is L. C. Cline, of Deschutes. He is 34 years of age and has one granddaughter.

The other day several ladies called on Bill Anderson, the saloon man, for a church subscription, when that genius stood them off by inviting his callers to take some beer. He was nonplussed to have them accept his invitation, and, after draining their beakers, again beset their victim for a contribution. This was too much for the good natured knight of the bar and his hand went down in his pocket and brought forth the required donation.—Salem Journal.

Oregon's decennial census will be taken next year. The duty devolves upon the county assessor to begin the work of enumeration on the 10th day of May. He returns his rolls to the county clerk who makes a copy of them to be filed in his office and another to be kept with the secretary of state. There are heavy penalties attached for a failure on the part of either of these officers to do his duty and for the assessor who falsifies the record.

The Salem Democrat edited by E. H. Flagg, has suspended. The editor says: "One reason of our taking this action is that we cannot afford to give any more of our time and money to the democratic party. The paper has lived over two years and a half and has diminished our means to that point that it becomes our duty to quit. We do not believe that at present anyone can make a democratic paper pay in Marion county and we intensely dislike to run a paper that is not up to the mark."

Robert Alpin of St. Paul went hunting grouse last week with his brother and a bird dog. Coming to a field in which there was supposed to be a lot of grouse, the dog was endeavoring to get through the fence and the young man wished to prevent this knowing he would scare the birds. In the effort to keep the dog back the young man gave him a punch with his gun and in doing so the hammer of the gun struck the fence, causing the gun to discharge and the load struck Mr. Alpin in the forehead, literally blowing the top of his head off.

## FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

Cartier, Hadaway & Co. start out with their threshing machine on Monday. As usual they expect to rattle out a large amount of grain this season. They always have a first-class crew with their machine.

About 4 o'clock last Saturday morning S. A. Roberts discovered that his mill, what is known as the Jacquet saw mill, was on fire. The fire had got such headway that it was impossible to extinguish it. The building was entirely consumed. About 5000 feet of rough lumber was burned. There was about 5000 feet more of lumber on the yard. It is not known how the fire started, unless it caught by sparks from the furnace. There was no insurance.

Newberg Graphic.  
The Newberg Packing company received an order a few days ago for five hundred cases of tomatoes and also asking for an option on five hundred cases more. Mr. Goetzman the manager of the packing company says he will go to The Dalles for tomatoes if he is unable to get enough here. The people in this community would no doubt have put out enough tomatoes to supply the cannery if they had known we would have a cannery in operation this season. Canned goods have been extremely low but an advance of ten

per cent has been made in the last few days.

Lafayette Ledger.  
Miss Althea Forrest will take charge of Miss Mabel Baker's class in the seminary next term.

Lafayette is now strictly a temperance town, the saloon having closed its doors and ceased to sell "chained lightning" in smaller quantities than one gallon.

Chehalis Valley Times.  
The steamer Anetia owned by Captain Cook of McMinnville, has been laying here this week. They have the contract of towing two million five hundred thousand feet of logs from here to Oregon City for C. G. Spaulding. This will keep them busy for about three weeks. They expect the logs will begin to arrive about the first of the week.

North Yamhill Record.  
C. Thompson living five miles west of town, has at present a monopoly on one industry at least, and that is the culture of peafowls. He has two old and two young birds. On Tuesday he brought a lot of feathers to town, plucked from one of the older ones, which will be shipped to market from Reinstein's store. We understand that one of the old fowls has a tail the length of an ordinary fence rail.

Louis Andrews, 19-year-old son of W. L. Andrews, living on the Stewart place near Carlton, was drowned in the river near Tualatin on Tuesday. He had been working in that neighborhood for some time and while on top of a steamboat which was towing logs, the line broke throwing him into the water, and was drowned before he could be reached. The remains were brought to this city last night, and were buried this morning at 9 o'clock. He leaves a father, one brother and one sister to mourn his loss, who have the sympathy of all.

Yamhill Independent.  
Solomon Haworth is the proud possessor of a bicycle, which he has learned to ride in the latest approved fashion. He will ride it in making his canvass of the county for the Standard dictionary which he is now selling.

Newt Maris is authority on poultry of all kinds and can come as near telling what ails a hen by looking at one of her feathers as anybody. But he was stuck one day last week when a chicken was found with a "craw" several sizes too large for a bird of his size. However in the interest of science and with the hope of one more broiler later on, Newt opened the chickens' craw and took therefrom besides a lot of other food and rubbish, two radishes which the bird had swallowed. One of the radishes was fully three-fourths of an inch in diameter and fully two inches long, while the other was about half that size. Talk about Geo. M. Pullman or a boa constrictor; a good healthy Plymouth Rock is a bigger hog than either of them.

## ON THE ORIGIN OF DEATH.

The most remarkable phenomenon of life is death. To the superficial observer it may appear a matter of course that every living thing, the smallest speck of protoplasm as well as the most complicated organism, should bear the germ of death within itself, but to the more penetrating vision death presents itself as an insoluble mystery. From time immemorial the subject has been made the battle ground of metaphysical discussion; but the question of its origin, of its biological significance, of its physiological explanation, has only in quite recent years become the subject of rigorous scientific discussion.

Investigation into the duration of life constitutes the first link in the chain of Weismann's achievements in this direction of research. "Organic bodies are perishable; while life, with a show of immortality, passes from one individual to another, the individual himself dies." So said Johannes Muller, and Weismann characterized the expression as significant and exhaustive of all that can be said on the subject. Be that as it may, so much at least is beyond doubt, that the life of the individual, in so far as concerns the experience of non-scientific observers, has its natural limitations. It is equally beyond question that these limitations vary with different species of plants and animals. The physiological constitution of the plant or animal has been supposed to determine the duration of life, but however much it may condition that duration, it is certainly not the only factor. In the last analysis the determining cause must be sought in the organism itself. The moment we endeavor to base the duration of life upon size or complexity or physiological constitution we realize that the theory is irreconcilable with the very divergent facts. The elephant lives to 200 years, but so also do the carp and the pike; the horse may live to 40 years, but so also do the

toad, the cat and the sea anemone. How indeed could we reconcile with this theory the fact that working ants live for years, while the males live only a few weeks? The physiological conditions are most assuredly not the sole factors.

This brings us to the fundamental idea of Weismann's theory. According to him, external conditions operating by natural selection are the prime factors in determining the duration of life. It will be evident to everyone familiar with the operation of natural selection that the aim to be achieved is the perpetuation of the species and not of the individual. The individual needs no greater capacity of persistence than is necessary to the propagation of the species, and this being provided for, we might reasonably assume that the individual, having performed its chief life labor, would immediately die, unless the care of the young is necessary to the maintenance of the species. And this indeed is the fact. All mammals and birds survive the completion of their reproductive functions, while insects, with the exception of those which care for their young, die on completion of their task.

It is not our intention here to follow Weismann into all the details of his argument; but his line of thought takes us directly to one of the most difficult problems of physiology—the cause of death. Death in the last analysis, is an adaptation. "I do not believe," says Weismann, "that the duration of life is prescribed because its nature is inconsistent with unlimited duration, but because an unlimited duration of the (no longer procreative) individual would be a purposeless luxury for the species." Death, that is the limitation of the continuance of life, is not really an attribute of all organisms. There are numerous lower life types, amoebae, unicellular algae, infusoria, etc., which are not necessarily subject to it. They are not, of course, indestructible; heat or corrosive agencies will decompose their tissues, but as long as the necessary conditions of life persist they do not die; they have within themselves the capacity of indefinite life. They multiply by fission, and if the amoebae were endowed with self-consciousness, that after the fission each new cell would regard itself as the parent of the other. But since, according to the Darwinian theory, multicellular organisms spring from unicellular, the question arises, how has this capacity for eternal life been lost?

This is probably the result of the specialization of function of the several cells in a multicellular organism. We may divide the cells in such an organism into two opposing groups, the somatic and the propagating—the individual and the reproductive cells. The latter could not lose their capacity for unlimited multiplication without danger to the species; but that the somatic cells should gradually lose their power of unlimited multiplication, that they should be limited to a prescribed life even to a great number of cell generations, is explained by the impossibility of the individual cell guarding itself absolutely against accidents, and by its consequent perishability. Unicellular organisms were exempted from death by the fact that the individual and the reproductive cells were one and the same; in higher organisms the individual and reproductive cells were differentiated, death became possible, and the unlimited duration of the life of the individual superfluous; and the inexorable laws of natural selection left it, like every other superfluous, to disappear.—Die Nation (Berlin); Public Opinion.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

California will have a big hop crop. Ex-Governor Blair of Michigan died at Jackson on the 6th. Idaho populists declared for woman suffrage in convention on the 2d. The Pullman works were started on the 2d, with 250 men, although the company expected 800. Wyoming republicans held their state convention on the 2d and declared for free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Patti Rosa the well known sourette, died at Boston on the 5th from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. She appeared in Portland last March.

The steamer Gaelic sailed from San Francisco on the 7th for China and Japan with a large freight list that comprises 15,000 barrels of flour, nearly 3000 cases of assorted meats and about 1000 barrels of beef and pork. A Shanghai correspondent to the London Times says that England will claim compensation for the relatives of the Kow Shung victims and the owners of vessel and cargo. He estimates the indemnity due China for the sinking of the Kow Shung at \$3,500,000. The Armour Packing Company may prove an important factor in

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

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

the war between China and Japan if pending negotiations are carried to a successful end. Recently it received a cablegram from Yokohama, Japan, from the Mikado's government, asking for its price on 500,000 pounds of canned corn beef for the Japan army. The company cabled its answer, and pending a reply, which is expected soon, has prepared to go into the business of supplying meat to the battling Asiatics on a big scale. The company has opened negotiations with the Chinese legation at Washington.

A member of the Wellman expedition telegraphs from Tromsøe that the Ragnvald-Jari, the steamship which conveyed the explorers to the edge of the ice pack, was crushed in the ice on May 24, in latitude 80 deg., longitude 87 deg. Captain Bottolofson, Winslip, Heyesdam, Wasderfeldt and Havde undertook to journey over the ice, taking with them the aluminum boats, in the hope of finding a sailing ship to convey them to Norway. They met the sealer Malgyn, Captain Pederson, July 24, at Rodeborg, after traveling 230 miles over ice and incurring risks and endless suffering. Captain Bottolofson is now looking for a ship to go to the assistance of the Wellman party, who, on June 16, were six miles off Cape Platen.

An appeal for the drought-stricken portion of Nebraska, signed by a committee claiming to represent large interests has been sent to the governor. The committee explains that it has reason to believe, from what it has been told, that thousands of families will either starve, emigrate or be fed by charity unless the people as a whole provide for them. The committee suggests that as a solution to the problem that a special session of the legislature be called immediately to devise a state system of irrigation, and that those in the drought districts be given employment in the ditches. Governor Crouse is at present out of the state. The impression is that the crop failures are not complete, and with economy little actual suffering will result without state aid.

## WHEN TO MARRY.

No man has any business to marry any woman unless he is able to support her. No woman is able to marry a man unless she is fitted to become a wife in the fullest sense of the term. The necessities of the modern world impose more upon marriage than they did in the olden times. There was a time when the mass of people expected to be poor all their lives. No mortal can avoid accidents. No mortal is proof against disease, but when a young man and a young woman get married with the perfect understanding in advance that if they are spared accidents and disease, that still the very best they can do is to make a poor living, their getting married is wrong and ought to be stopped by the state. We are aware that this is not in accord with the teachings of modern society, but it will be when modern society gets a little more enlightened. Poverty is the mother of more crimes and of more heartaches than any other one thing in all this world, and no young couple ought ever to be married when they know in advance that poverty will come to be their guest in the very honeymoon and that once domiciled in their home, they can never remove it. Of course the state can remedy this by seeing to it that every child is taught some useful employment; taught to do some useful thing so well that the world will want the work. As it is, with boys growing up as hoodlums and girls without an aim in life except while in their teens to get married if possible, so long as society permits that to go on men can continue to build jails, prisons, orphan asylums, lunatic asylums, and they can look out for tramps at their back doors every morning.—Salt Lake Tribune.

## TAXATION OF CHURCHES.

This subject is again attracting considerable attention, partly because of organized hostility, with renewed activity against Roman Catholicism in this country. That there are two sides to this question all will admit. Both sides must be clearly understood in order to any fair discussion. The amount of property in the United States in church buildings and equipments is very large, being in 1890 according to the census report, \$679,694,439. But of this Roman Catholics control only \$118,069,746. If an attempt by Protest-

ants to weaken the power of the Catholics were wise under any circumstances, it evidently would not be wise for Protestants to advocate, for that purpose mainly, the taxation of church property. This question must be discussed on broader ground than this, or it will bring those who discuss it into dishonorable strife. It has always been the prevailing policy in this country to exempt from taxes those institutions which exist not for private gain but to promote the general public welfare.

In recent years an increasing tendency has developed so to extend the responsibilities of the state for care of the poor as to relieve individuals from the burdens of charity. The governments, state and national, are loudly called on to provide work for the unemployed and institutions to shelter and feed them. It is to be expected that this tendency would extend in the direction of making the state the almoner of all benefits bestowed on its citizens. In some states bequests for charitable purposes are already heavily taxed before they can be paid. It will not be a long step beyond that to tax annually the property accumulated from private benevolence and used for these purposes. This step would still further discourage individual charity and further tend to substitute for voluntary gifts for benevolence an equally distributed tax upon all the people. We do not believe this policy to be wise. We do not believe that the state can by law establish or maintain equally among citizens the disposition to do kind to their neighbors, or can thus promote the general prosperity. While we believe that the state should relieve want and suffering, promote education, culture and religion, we believe it should also encourage its citizens to do the same in ways and to an extent which the state cannot wisely undertake. The safety, prosperity and honor of a city, for example, are indicated in no small degree by the church buildings, institutions of learning, hospitals, libraries and museums of art and science it contains, maintained both by public and private benevolence.

We admit that the question whether or not these institutions should be taxed is not settled. Some hold that a more even distribution of public burdens would follow if taxes were laid without exception or favor, upon all property. They would tax the property of churches, museums of art, free libraries, hospitals and colleges on the same principles that all forms of private property and business are taxed. The consequences of such a change in the methods of raising money to carry on government we do not now propose to discuss. We wish only to call attention to the unfairness of singling out church property for taxation among the various kinds devoted to public welfare and now exempt. It does not seem to us that efforts to deepen the sense of responsibility to God and to quicken the consciences of citizens need to be checked by making those who strive to do this work pay for the privilege. But if all institutions intended not for private gain but for the public good are made taxable, churches will not ask for exemption.—Boston Congregationalist.

The Williamsport (Pa.) iron and nail works has begun the system of sharing profits with its employees. It will continue to pay the same wages as heretofore and in addition will take 10 per cent of the net earnings and distribute the same among its workmen. This step was determined upon by Mr. John M. Young, superintendent of the nail works, and is a practical attempt to carry out the ideas advanced in his recent address to the board of trade, of which he is president.

The difference between nations possessing schools, colleges and scientists and those that do not is strikingly shown by the condition of China and the European nations. China is overwhelmed and appalled by the plague, and is helpless except in so far as the beheading of a few puppets can appease the anger of their gods. When the cholera struck Germany its surgeons knew what to do and the epidemic was stamped out in a few weeks. Nor did it cross the channel to England, or the broader water to America. Immunity from these deadly perils is worth all we pay for schools, for hospitals or for experimental stations.—Hillsboro Independent.