

The Yamhill County Reporter.

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NO. 38.

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On Outfits for New Housekeepers. . . .

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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 hop, grain or fruit land, price \$15 per acre.
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NO. 4. 100 acres all in cultivation, adjoining the city limits of Sheridan, fine 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.

The Reporter

—IS ONLY—
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

LOCAL NEWS.

Hon. A. R. Burbank of Lafayette has been severely ill for some time.

Rev. W. H. Jones and family of Woodburn visited in the city Tuesday.

M. U. Gortner is at Tillamook in the interest of the New York Life Insurance Co.

Farmers near Perrydale claim to make \$13.50 a day by hauling their wheat to Dayton.

Rev. Gay, Presbyterian pastor at Lafayette, and his wife were in the city Wednesday.

Thad Dupuy of the Lafayette Ledger was in the city on business Wednesday morning before breakfast.

S. C. Pearson kindly permitted us to sample some peaches of which he raised a small but luscious crop.

Some would-be hunters went out to the place of J. P. Brown last Sunday and succeeded in killing one of his sheep.

T. D. Henderson lost a valuable brood mare the other day. He has been out of luck with horses, having lost three this summer.

A rose, plump six inches in diameter, was exhibited on the counter of Wallace & Walker, Monday. Pretty good for a September rose.

Rev. Kantner, formerly principal of Lafayette seminary, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church in Salem.

Andrew Martin has been at Belknap Springs for some time in the hope of recuperating failing health. He will return home next week.

Rev. Meninger started Monday for the annual conference at Eugene. It is understood to be the wish of his church to have him return for another year.

Capt. H. S. Maloney of Willamina, when there is no politics in the air, they all say the Capt. is a bully nice fellow.

Mrs. Anna M. Laughlin has contracted with Wm. L. Qualey for a \$500 granite monument to be placed at the grave of her husband, R. R. Laughlin, in the Yamhill cemetery.

The Mark Sisters have removed their place of business to Bettman's old stand and wish to announce the opening of a full stock of fall millinery, Saturday, September 29th.

There are plenty of hog growers in town almost every day hunting more pickers. Unless the fair weather continues for some time, there is doubt if the crop will be all gathered.

The McMinnville National bank has placed an order for metallic netting for its counters, and after it arrives and is put in place the McMinnville will be in as good style as any of them.

Judge Magers said the words which declared Orville Parker of Lafayette and Miss Mabel McCain of this city husband and wife, Thursday evening of last week, at the home of the bride's parents.

Willie Scott of Carlton was in the county seat Wednesday. He reported the finishing of his hop field after fifteen days picking, and thought he would have about 1,500 pounds to the acre after drying.

The household goods of G. W. Franklin arrived from Rochester, Minn., last week, Mr. F. and family having preceded them a few days. He is a brother to H. M. Franklin and expects to become a permanent resident of the county.

Ex-County Commissioner Perry was in the city Monday. He reports the amount of wheat housed at North Yamhill rather slight this year. Farmers in that vicinity are gradually dropping out of wheat, hop growing coming to the front, but both industries are at the little end of the horn this time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rogers went over to the state fair Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hendricks has been there all the week, and have departmental positions, E. Wright and E. W. Wallace went over Wednesday on bicycles. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hobbs and Mrs. Harvey Neal went per Wilson & Henderson's hack on Wednesday.

Duncan Harris writes his father from San Francisco that he has received a discharge from the army, and will go to Fresno, where he has a job waiting him. Duncan has been doing better than many other persons these hard times. He was out of a job and took up with the offer of \$13 a month, board and clothes, as that much better than nothing.

A. A. Urn and Marion Rowland returned Monday from their hunt in the California. The eastern members of the party went on to California. They were gone less than three weeks and succeeded in killing nine deer and starting one bear. One of the hunters' wives says a party of old women could have gone and stayed longer and killed more game.

Lars A. Newgard died at the residence of his son A. L., on the night of the 14th. He was born in Norway in 1812, and came to Wisconsin in 1854. He had lived in Oregon since 1882. The funeral was from the residence Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Thompson.

The wife of the deceased survives her husband at the age of 89 years, and for two years has been a helpless invalid from paralysis. Mrs. A. L. Newgard is also sick, her ailment being pronounced typhoid fever.

Information of a sad case of drowning was brought to this office by Ira F. Moore of the Webfoot neighborhood. The eight-year-old son of John Eisle, with his younger sister, strayed about half a mile from their home Sunday afternoon to the old Gaines millpond. The boy playfully waded in, but got beyond his depth. His struggles were taken by the little girl to be a part of the sport, until the boy sank below the surface and it was too late for her to run for someone to rescue him. The funeral occurred at the Webfoot church on Tuesday.

ACROSS SIBERIA.

Progress of the Great Trans-Siberian Railroad.

San Francisco Examiner: One of the greatest of modern enterprises is the Trans-Siberian railroad, in course of construction by the Russian government. This road is to be 3,700 miles in length and will cost \$150,000,000. It will be completed in six years if no unexpected delay occurs.

B. Petropavloosky, one of the civil engineers engaged in the construction of this railroad, arrived in San Francisco a few days ago from Siberia by way of Yokohama en route to Europe. He says that all the material used in the construction of the road is of Russian manufacture. The first section of the line between Vladivostok, on the sea of Japan, to Graftka has been completed, a distance of about two hundred miles. Work on the second section, from Graftka inland is in progress. From Vladivostok to St. Petersburg the distance is about 6,000 miles.

It is learned from other sources that work on the opposite end of the line has also made good progress. It starts at Chelabinsk, on the western edge of Siberia. At that point it connects with the European system of railways and a direct line to St. Petersburg by way of Moscow. What may be termed the first section of the road, extending eastward from Chelabinsk to Omsk, a distance of 500 miles, is already practically finished and will be opened for traffic before the end of this year. From Omsk 800 miles eastward the road is built but the necessary bridges are wanting. This section will be in operation in 1896.

A government commission, of which the czarowitz, heir to the throne, is at the head, has charge of the construction, with unlimited powers. There is no lack of funds, and the work is pushed expeditiously.

According to a Russian bureau of immigration, which is actively endeavoring to settle the country traversed by the line as building progresses, Siberia has millions of acres of fertile land suited to the profitable productions of wheat and rye. There is abundance of rainfall in the summer season.

Siberia is twice as large as the United States, and the greater part of it has never been fully explored. It has a population of 5,000,000, most of whom are congregated in towns.

The Russian government has in mind several other schemes for the development of Siberia. It proposes to establish steam navigation on the river systems intersecting the great railway. Help will be given to the mining industries of the Ural region. Here are mined gold, platinum, and great quantities of iron as well as gems.

The extent to which the development of Siberia's agricultural resources may affect the world's market for wheat is a question of importance to the wheat-growers of California. Even now Russia is a large exporter of grain. Russia exported last year \$20,000,000 worth of oats, \$30,000,000 worth of barley, \$5,000,000 worth of corn, and \$70,000,000 worth of wheat. Ordinarily she sends out of the country for sale about \$70,000,000 worth of rye, but this quantity was reduced to \$11,000,000 worth last year by a tariff war with Germany.

If there are millions of acres of virgin soil in Siberia which this road will make available for wheat production the effect of its construction may be like that of the government railway in India, which at once brought that country into prominence as a producer and exporter of wheat.

But the road was primarily designed as a great military highway. If in operation at this time Russia would be vastly better prepared to take a hand in the settlement of the difficulty between China and Japan by approaching the territory in dispute. The road will also give Russia an immense advantage in any aggressive move upon India. By means of this line troops may be landed on the Pacific in ten days from St. Petersburg or Moscow.

By the use of manure and thorough cultivation corn can be raised with success in the Willamette valley. It will not reach complete maturity every year but will reach the proper stage for ensilage any season if early varieties are planted. It is not so certain that it will pay to raise corn here for ensilage, although a few dairymen have done so with results which have been very satisfactory. Through methods which are needed to make a success of corn growing here will ensure the production of enormous crops of vetches or clover. Every dairymen ought to raise a little corn feed for his cows from the middle of August until frost comes, which does not generally occur here until about the 1st of November.—Rural Northwest.

MARVELOUS FIND OF GOLD.

Nugget Worth \$30,000 Discovered in Australia.

Advices from Australia by the steamer Warrimoo say that another immense nugget of gold was found at Cool Gardie, eclipsing the famous Londonderry find. The nugget, which has been called the Dunn nugget, after its finder, weighs 1,800 ounces, and is worth over \$30,000. It was taken from a reef, the whole face of which glitters with gold.

A tremendous excitement prevails, and since the find property has increased at the diggings 500 per cent. The laboring miners have struck at Cool Gardie and demand £4 a week. They have armed themselves with rifles to prevent outsiders working in their places. Bloodshed is feared. Four thousand people are camped where Dunn found the nugget, and work is progressing with greatest danger and difficulty. Two hundred special policemen have been sworn in to protect property.

One of the chief factors in the discontent which gave an impetus to the populist movement in the west was the high rates of freight charged by the railroads. When grain brought a good price, the farmers could pay the rates and yet make a profit. But when the new grain producing countries came in to compete for the European market, and competition and superabundant production drove the price down there was nothing left for the farmer.

Every thinking man understands that a railroad is a business enterprise, and that the rates it charges should be such as will, with a normal volume of business, pay its expenses and a fair return on the money actually invested. It has been decided by an United States court that a receiver should so manage a road as to do this. But the error has been in attempting to make roads pay interest on an enormous sum of bonded indebtedness or over capitalization. As a contemporary truly says, "there have been too many roads built for, say \$10,000 a mile, and then bonded for \$50,000 a mile, the projectors pocketing the proceeds in the shape of \$100,000 salaries, and leaving the unhappy stockholders to carry forever afterward a burden of bonded indebtedness which demands the maintenance of the fictitious rates that were obtainable when the road first tapped a country that was accustomed to pay cartage 100 miles or more to the nearest market."

It is a tyrannical exaction to compel the people living along and dependent upon a railway to pay, in excessive freight rates, the interest on watered stock or excessive bonded debt. The populist remedy for it, however, is an empirical one—the acquisition of the railroads by the government, which shall run them as it does the postoffices. We shall not discuss at this time the objections to this plan, nor the difficulties which would environ any attempt to realize it, but point out a better plan—one which avoids all these difficulties and achieves the same results.

This remedy is to stop by congressional legislation, the capitalization of any railroad beyond its actual cost plus such increase in value as may accrue. With the roads thus relieved from the burden of an enormous debt or of over-capitalization, there will not be so many good lines in receivers' hands, and freight rates can be fixed at a figure which represents the real cost of hauling. Their basis should be what would earn a fair interest for bondholders and a reasonable dividend for stockholders, and not, as seems the case now, to take the traffic at all it will bear.—Toledo Blade.

Where the Day Begins.

The maritime powers of the world have agreed to make London the time center, and the 180th degree of longitude from London (or Greenwich) as the point where the day changes. This meridian, therefore, leads the day. Its passage under the 180th, or midnight, celestial meridian marks the beginning of a new day for the earth; hence, to-day becomes to-morrow. We have a new date for the month, and a new day for the week in transition.

It is here, then, that Sabbath was born, just to the west of Honolulu, but bear in mind that the day travels westward, therefore this new-born day does not visit Honolulu until it has made the circuit of the entire globe. Honolulu and New Zealand are only about thirty degrees apart in longitude, but they are a whole day apart as regards any particular day, because the point at which the day changes lies between them. Sabbath was born on the 180th meridian and is a long way off from Honolulu.

It is morning there, too, but it is Saturday morning, while in New Zealand it is not yet day, but the Sabbath dawn is breaking. It is clear, then, that if it is Friday (near midnight) at Honolulu to the east of

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



formation, which require a statement under oath of all the accounts of depositors against which no checks have been drawn for a period of seven years from the date of the last deposit or check. Judge Stearns made an order requiring answers to said information and interrogatories, under oath, to be made on or about September 28th.

THE VETO POWER.

The framers of the constitution borrowed the veto power from England, as they did a few other features of the government. Theoretically, the British crown possessed the veto power when our constitution was constructed, 107 years ago, and possesses it still. That veto, too, was absolute for it arrested legislation and could not be overcome by parliament, while the veto power of the president is qualified, for it can be set aside by a vote of a certain portion of congress. In reality, though, the English veto authority had lapsed by disuse long before the Philadelphia convention of 1787 met. It was employed by William III. in 1692 and only once in his reign. Once too it was invoked by his successor, Anne, which was in 1707, when she refused her assent to a bill for settling the militia in Scotland. No British sovereign has ever employed that power since, although several of them threatened to do it in certain contingencies. George III said he would resign the crown of England and go to his ancestral domain of Hanover rather than to sign the bill removing Catholic disabilities, which the progressive element of parliament desired to pass, and when it did pass, in the reign of George IV., this monarch held out against it for a while, but he was at length coerced by Premier Wellington into giving his assent to it. The veto power as a barrier against legislation originated long before the establishment of the English nation, however. It was employed by the tribunes in nullifying the decrees of the senate in the days of the Roman republic. The governors of all the states except Rhode Island, Delaware, North Carolina and Ohio have the qualified veto like the president's. It may be set aside in most of the states by two-thirds of the legislature, in others by three-fifths, while in a few a mere majority is sufficient.

In the early days of the government the "I forbid" was seldom employed. This is the number of vetoes by the presidents down to the end of Cleveland's first term: Washington, 2; Madison, 6; Monroe, 1; Jackson, 11; Tyler, 10; Pierce, 5; Buchanan, 7; Lincoln, 3; Johnson, 13; Grant, 6; Hayes, 9; Arthur, 4; Cleveland, 278. The veto was never invoked by either Adams, by Jefferson, Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, and a heavy charge of fine shot entered young Dewitt's side, killing him instantly. No one knew the gun was loaded.

The college well, dug fifty-five feet, has been bored thirty feet deeper and is now over eighty feet deep and has fifty feet of water in it. At the depth of eighty feet, in blue clay, a tree was struck and twigs, chips and pieces of bark brought to the surface. One piece was charred and the question how it became so arose, as the tree was supposed to have grown before the glacial period and the age of man. The only explanation of the existence of fire was that it was caused by the natural agency of lightning. The tree was a conifer and the twigs and barks looked like those of a hemlock.—Forest Grove Times.

District Attorney Hume, appearing for the state by order of the governor, has served information on twenty-seven banks in his district, alleging that the banks for the past seven years have received divers and sundry deposits, the depositors of which have died intestate, in this state, and that said deposits are in the custody of the banks; that said deposits have escheated to the state of Oregon; that the exact amount of these deposits is unknown; that in order to recover said escheated property, it is necessary to institute actions at law, and in order to enable the state of Oregon to commence and maintain such actions it is necessary to obtain from the banks the names of the depositors, the amount and nature of the deposit and the date of the deposit of such funds and other property as is now in the possession of said banks which have escheated to the state of Oregon. The banks are therefore required to answer the interrogatories attached to the in-

The result of the first investigation of farm and home proprietorship ever conducted in any country has just been made public by the census office at Washington. It covers all the states and territories, and shows that, of the 12,690,152 families in the whole country, almost 45 per cent own their farms and homes, and the rest hire. Of the families owning farms and homes, almost 28 per cent have no incumbrance, and over 72 per cent have no incumbrance.

The opinion gains ground in New York that the aggregate supply of wheat from all countries will prove to be the largest in the world's history. This is a bad outlook for any great advance in the price; but if the corn shortage leads to the extensive use of the poorer grades of wheat for fattening purposes, farmers may find this year's crop more profitable than now appears probable. If the experiments in the Dakotas, which showed that the equivalent of \$1.30 per bushel was obtained for wheat used in fattening hogs, should be verified in general practice, wheat may largely take the place of corn for this use.

Paris papers announce the engagement of Miss Anna Gould to Prince Francis of Battenburg.