

Yamhill County Reporter.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line for first week and 5 cents per line thereafter. Display advertisements, annual rate, one inch per month \$1; each additional inch 50 cents per month.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1894.

Our export trade with Cuba doubled in four years under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, and the new tariff law will practically destroy it. This is the way in which the democrats enlarge the foreign market for American products.

The state board of horticulture has received a shipment of lady birds from California, to eat the woolly aphids that infest the apple trees. The lady bird may be a good feeder, but it will have to get up early in the morning to beat several of the native species in getting away with the delicious aphids.

A St. Paul dispatch of the 16th inst. says: "The railway companies of Minnesota were given a disagreeable shock this afternoon by the state railway and warehouse commission, which issued a general order lowering rates on all grain 15 per cent. The decision was in the case of Elias Steenerson, who asked that the Great Northern railway company be compelled to lower rates from Polk county to Duluth and Minneapolis 33 per cent. The commission took into consideration the fact that wheat had fallen largely in price, and on the other hand that railway earnings had largely diminished and split the difference, giving the farmer and the railway company each half the benefit." Representatives of the railways say the cut will bankrupt three of the largest grain carrying roads of the state. The farmers of Minnesota have probably come to the conclusion that as long as it is their choice which shall go bankrupt, the railroads or themselves, it is more in keeping with the spirit of eternal justice that the railroads try it on a while.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The democratic claim of economical administration was briefly alluded to by Gov. McKinley in his recent speech at Bangor, Me. He said: "The financial condition of the country is anything but hopeful and encouraging. With falling revenues, but no material diminution in expenditures, we are rapidly running into debt. The receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1894 were nearly \$80,000,000 less than the receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1893. The expenditures of the government for the year 1894 were nearly \$17,000,000 less than in 1893, while the payments for pensions for 1894 were \$18,180,000 less than for the fiscal year 1893. In the campaign of 1892 a subject much talked about was the extravagance of the republican fifty-first congress. The fact is, that the appropriations for the first session of the present congress, democratic in all its branches, are \$27,209,838.72 greater than at the first session of the fifty-second congress, which was so ably presided over by that illustrious statesman, Thomas B. Reed.

It is true that the appropriations at the regular sessions of the present congress, just closed, are \$28,000,000 less than at the last session of the fifty-second congress, but it must be remembered that the democratic party had control of the longer term as it controls both branches of congress now. It is worthy of note, too, that this reduction is found in one item alone. There was appropriated at the first session of the congress \$9,999,941.15 less for pensions than was appropriated at the last session of the fifty-second congress. Exclusion of pensions, President Cleveland expended from June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1894, \$1,205,977.50 more money to carry on the government than was expended in the last fiscal year under President Harrison's administration.

WHAT WE HAVE LOST.

Under the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley law, Spain felt constrained to reduce her high duties on American imports into Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the reciprocity agreement entered into, our trade with these two islands rapidly increased. Our millers gained complete control of their flour trade. American pork, beef, lard, fish and vegetables found a vastly increased market. Machinery, hardware, cotton goods, and manufactured goods of all kinds went from this country into the islands on a largely increased scale. The British consul general at Havana reported to his government that under the reciprocity agreement the United States had secured the market of the Spanish West Indies, and that it was hopeless for British merchants to try to compete.

But the Gorman tariff bill repealed the McKinley law, including the reciprocity clauses, and thus took from the president the power of imposing duties on West Indian sugar and other products—whose power was the lever which moved Spain to agree to reciprocity trade regulations. The Gorman law also imposed a 40 per cent duty on all imported raw sugars. Hence Spain has cancelled the reciprocity agreement, and once more American flour and grain, meats and meat products, vegetables, machinery and manufactured goods must pay a high duty. English merchants can now successfully compete with us. Our export trade with Cuba and Porto Rico will be cut down fully one-half. This is an example of the manner in which we are going to conquer the markets of the world according to Professor Wilson.—*Toledo Blade.*

China and Japan.

The troubles between China and Japan bring to mind what Napoleon the First said when urged by some of his generals to conquer China and make it a French province as the British had India. "Better let China alone. The Chinese do no harm at present. If we conquer them we shall teach them the art of war. They may raise up and equip armies, buy or build navies, endanger France and perhaps all Europe."

Both the Chinese and Japanese are making rapid progress toward becoming important factors in the world's politics. It seems to be rather a pity that the planters who raised sugar, and the multitude of poor who used sugar, both alike failed to know and appreciate what the republican party had done for them, until too late. It will take both time and labor to correct the blunder.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

S. F. Bulletin: In business anything is better than uncertainty. When the merchant or manufacturer cannot predict to his own satisfaction the course of the market, he wisely takes the fewest possible risks while awaiting developments. For nearly two years the business men of the United States have been contracting their operations in apprehension of the course of tariff legislation. The manufacturer would not make goods with the prospect of a reduction in duties which would make them unsalable in competition with cheap foreign commodities. Merchants would not import goods and pay the then current duties lest within a few days or weeks new shipments might come under lower duties and underbid their stocks. The consequence has been that goods of all kinds have run down. Consumers have also held off on account of hard times and the uncertainty regarding the future. Goods have been imported and piled up in bonded warehouses awaiting the turn of tariff legislation.

Now that the tariff bill has been passed, uncertainty has been changed for certainty. Whether the situation be good or bad, it is at least temporarily definite. The consumers who have been doing without things that they needed will make purchases. Those manufacturers that can see their way to compete with the products of foreign factories will resume operations to some extent to meet the demand for commodities. Goods are being released from bonded warehouses for the same purpose.

Democratic speakers and newspapers are now congratulating the party and the people on this, which they term "a revival of business under the influence of tariff reform." Such a claim makes sensible people smile audibly. To talk about a democratic revival of business it would be necessary to compare the situation now with that under the McKinley law before the election of 1892 threw the shadow of democratic supremacy over the country. Then business was booming, wages good, work plenty, and new enterprises branching out in every direction. The present so-called revival is merely the necessary reaction from the panic and depression of the last two years. Every thinking person of whatever political opinion, expected it. Compared with the situation before November, 1892, it is still a period of hard times, cheap prices, low wages and scant demand for labor. Of course there is nothing to do but to make the best of the situation and guard against future follies.

THE NATION'S DRINK BILL.

It is comparatively easy to obtain the figures as to the number of gallons of intoxicating liquors of all kinds manufactured within and imported into the United States, through the medium of the official records of the treasury department; but it is very difficult to ascertain what the people who consume these liquors pay for them. We can estimate the number of single drinks, of average size, contained in a gallon, and figure on the basis of the retail price paid over the bar per drink. This gives us at best only an estimate, but this is the nearest it is possible to come to an ascertainment of the nation's drink bill.

Let us take the official figures, and make such an estimate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893. Within that twelvemonth there were consumed in the United States, as a beverage and in the arts, 99,890,331 gallons of distilled liquors. We will deduct 12 per cent of this sea of liquor for the quantity used in the arts, and add 15 per cent for the water used to dilute it down to the average retail strength. This gives 101,089,015 gallons consumed as a beverage. The average price of a gallon of whisky, when sold at retail over the counter, is \$4.50. Hence as people paid \$454,900,957 for it. Besides this there were consumed 3,307,422 gallons of imported spirits, which, at \$8 per gallon, cost \$10,493,776; of domestic wines, 26,301,235 gallons, at \$2 per gallon, \$52,782,470; of foreign wines, 5,596,584 gallons, at \$4 per gallon, \$22,386,336; of domestic beer, 1,071,183,827 gallons, at 20 cents a gallon, \$214,236,655; of imported beer, 3,362,569 gallons, at \$1 per gallon, \$3,362,569. Adding these items, we obtain a grand total of \$1,079,483,172 as the nation's drink bill for that year.

This is simply astounding—that the people of the United States will thus tax themselves for something which is in no wise of the slightest benefit to anyone, but rather an injury. Dr. Franklin, in his "Poor Richard" sayings, told a homely truth when he declared that "what maintains a vice will bring up two children;" and it is certain that what the vice of intemperance costs many a man in this country would carry out the truth of the saying. But this is not the worst of the matter. The total volume of alcoholic intoxicants consumed yearly is increasing steadily—and increasing at a much greater ratio than is the population. The following figures show the increase in the cost of the liquors consumed for the past ten years. The same method of computing the amount paid was used as in the computation for 1893, given above:

Year	Cost of liquors
1883	708,680,363
1884	717,818,945
1885	678,374,931
1886	717,069,816
1887	762,549,015
1888	818,087,725

1889..... 840,883,819
1890..... 902,643,867
1891..... 979,382,893
1892..... 1,014,894,364
1893..... 1,079,483,172

These figures carry their own argument with them. They show an increasing tendency toward the use of liquors. How far this is to be accounted for by the heavy foreign immigration during that decade, it is impossible to say; probably that is a factor of considerable importance in the result. But how are we to check this? What are the remedial measures to be employed? To us, the state of the case shows the crying need of a moral uplifting, of a crusade of education in the evils, individual and social, inherent in the drink habit, among the masses of our heterogeneous population. You cannot reform people until they desire to be reformed. You cannot reform them by passing a law. We must educate them up to a point where they will see the need of reform; and when a majority of them have reached this point, they will be willing to join in the effort to pulverize the rum power.—*Toledo Blade.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Enoch Davis, who murdered his wife at Provo, Utah, in 1892, was executed by being shot on the 14th. Chauncey M. Depew returned from Europe on Friday and at once declined to run for governor of New York. Senator John H. Mitchell arrived in Portland Saturday night from Washington and will remain about two months. Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton was nominated for governor on the first ballot by the New York convention Tuesday.

Robert J., the pacer, accomplished the fastest mile ever run by a horse in harness, at Terra Haute on Friday. His time was 2:01.

The latest news from the war is that in a naval engagement the Chinese lost two vessels and the Japanese three. No estimates of the losses.

Mrs. Hartley who shot Senator Foley of Nevada, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree. She will be sentenced December 1st.

Colonel Thomas G. Lawler of Rockford, Ill., was chosen commander-in-chief of the Grand Army last week. He won by eleven votes over L. N. Walker, of Indianapolis.

The claims which have been pending before Secretary Carlisle for bounty on the production of sugar have been declined payment on the ground that the sugar was produced before the Wilson bill took effect.

The actors of New York City have formed a protective association. The object is to elevate the profession and stop accessions to the class of prize-fighters, freaks and monstrosities generally, such as Corbett, Sullivan and Madeline Pollard.

The Peary north pole exploring party has returned from Greenland after a year's absence. The principal incident of note was the birth of Mrs. Peary's baby during the expedition and the freezing of several dogs. The north pole is as much a mystery as ever.

The sugar planters of Louisiana held an enthusiastic convention in New Orleans on the 17th. The convention went over to the national republican party in a body. There was considerable speechmaking, in which the prominent figures on the floor took part, and the walls of the hall were freely decorated with placards bearing mottoes of republican doctrine. A representative body was entrusted with the resolutions, which were adopted by an overwhelming vote of the convention. The resolutions indorse the platform of the recent meeting in this city; express belief in the doctrine of protection to all American industries; declare that the people never asked



B. F. O. Roke and Daughter

He Can't Live
Said my friends and neighbors, I had DYSPEPSIA 15 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 injure; pain or grip. Sold by all druggists.

congress for a bounty, but that when the bounty law was passed it was regarded as a pledge for 15 years, and caused the mortgaging of plantations and the expenditure of immense sums of money, purchasing modern machinery and making improvements for the manufacture of sugar; urge the organization of clubs, committees and conventions throughout the state with a view of electing members of congress who will stand by the national republican party in the organization of the house, and finally declaring that the causes which have led to the inauguration of this movement are of a financial and industrial nature, and that the character and standing of its leaders is a sufficient guarantee that that party will advocate good government for the whole people of this state. A resolution also demands fair elections and honest count at the hands of Governor Foster, a fair representation for planters on all boards of registration and election.

The nomination of Levi P. Morton for governor by the New York republicans practically insures a November victory of the old-fashioned kind. In an interview recently in this city, Mr. Richard Gird, owner of the great Chico ranch, is reported to have stated that the best harvest on the Chico ranch will comprise about 4,000 acres this season, and there are about 2,000 acres more in the vicinity. He expects the crop to reach about 60,000 tons, and it would probably have been 100,000 tons except for very dry weather. He alleges a gross profit from beets on his ranch of \$80 to \$90 per acre, and a net profit of \$30 to \$40 per acre annually. Mr. Gird believes California could supply the world with sugar if all her available beet land were utilized, and states that the consumption on the Pacific coast is 70 pounds per capita.—*California Fruit Grower.*

What It Costs the Beet Farmers.
It will be good news to those beet farmers of Pajaro and Salinas valleys in this state who voted in the fall of 1892 to "down the robber barons of protection" to learn that the thing that they voted for has actually happened, (to them.) The beet barons who made contracts to receive \$5 per ton for their beets in case the bounty law should stand, and \$4.50 if it did not, will be overjoyed to know that they will receive only the \$4.50 rate instead of the \$5 as paid them under the McKinley law. Thus we live and learn—some of us. The Pajaro valley estimates the loss to the beet farmers, who supply stock to the Watsonville factory, at \$50,000 this year by reason of the recent changes in the tariff. If these be the first fruits of the first democratic victory, may the good Lord protect us from another! —*California Fruit Grower.*

In Portland Sunday afternoon John W. Stengele, a well-known young

GRAND OPENING OF NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER OF 1894.

While Times are Hard Buyers want and are entitled to the Newest and Best the Market affords.

and

It's our pleasure and aim to supply all Customers with what they want.

COMMENCING
Saturday Sept. 15
CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

We will display the largest and best Selected Stock of Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes ever displayed in Yamhill County, and At the Lowest Prices.

A. J. APPERSON.

civil engineer, shot and killed Mrs. Mabel Colvin, of Worcester, Mass., who had been visiting with relatives, and then placing the deadly revolver to his own head, blew out his brains. The tragedy occurred on the sidewalk on the south side of Yamhill street about 100 feet west of Thirtieth street. Three shots were fired in quick succession, and the man and woman fell side by side on the pavement. Stengele died instantly, and his victim gave only one or two gasps after the arrival of several bystanders who witnessed the shooting. Unrequited love prompted the double crime.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years the doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Real Estate Transfers.
Week ending September 19th:
O P and Isabella McLaughlin to Mary E Heider lots 1 and 2 blk 4 Bibe's add to Sheridan..... 225
John and Lucy M Glen and W T and Jane H Pillman to Elizabeth Bradley part lot 218 in Dayton..... 200
S E and J F Smith and L C and W L Robertson to S H and J G Dorrance blk 8 Deskins' 2d add to Newberg..... 1200
A P Oliver to Alfred Wheeler lot 1 "Little Homes" subdivision t3r3
H C Burns adms estate H G Burns to Mary L Burns lots 5 and 6 blk 9 and lot 5 and part lot 6 blk 4 McM and lots 7 and 8 blk 9 Rowland's add to McM..... 2750
Jno W and A E Hanville to Mary L Burns 178 st pt Jno Monroe, G W Phillips and J L Gunn die's t5 r4 and 5..... 3800
Mary L and H C Burns to Fermania A McClain lots 5 and 6 blk 9 McM..... 2500
Sam'l and Mahala Cosine to Ada C Hopkins lot 4 blk N lots 3 and 4 blk M Cosine's add to McM..... 225
W and Ellen Simmons to Ada C Hopkins lot 4 blk N Cosine's 3d add to McM..... 650
Geo and Sarah Hartly to Ladd & Reed Farm Co 1.18 a pt Dennis Hartly die t5 r4..... 20
J T and N A Isham to L C Forrest lots 2 and 3 blk 2 Wheatland..... 438
J S and Maria Martin to H M Daniel 1/2 int in 7.19 a pt Solomon Beary die t4 r4 and ml race and riparian rights..... 1000

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WALLACE & WALKER'S GROCERY.
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FARM FOR SALE!

320 ACRES AT \$20 PER ACRE.
100 acres in cultivation; good pasture for cattle, two houses, two barns and two orchards. Will sell all or a part on easy terms, or will rent on condition that renter buys team and farming implements. The above is a fine farm situated four miles southeast of Dayton. Boat landing and warehouse with choppers less than one mile distant.
L. H. BAKER,
Box 198, McMinnville, Or.

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Defines 75,000 more words and phrases than any other dictionary in the English Language.
The best and most complete ever issued to the English-speaking race. The most learned men of this country and England have endorsed it, and to their verdict is added that of leading American colleges.
It is just the thing for everyone in want of a good comprehensive and reliable dictionary for reference and study. It is the best that is at present obtainable. It is destined to hold prominence for many years to come. Hurd's word and phrase dictionary Webster and Worcester must take a back seat. Sold only by subscription at a price most satisfactory.
S. MAWORTH
Publishers' Agent
Newberg, Oregon

SUBMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Yamhill County.
W. F. FRASER, Plaintiff
vs.
MAGGIE FRASER, Defendant.
To Maggie Fraser, the above named defendant: In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby notified and required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above named court, by the first day of the term following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, to-wit: Monday, September 25th, A. D. 1894; and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint herein, to-wit: A decree dissolving the marriage contract now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and for such other and further relief as may be just in the premises.
This summons is served by publication thereof for six weeks, by order of Hon. T. A. Stephens, Judge of the circuit court for the 4th judicial district, made August 25th, A. D. 1894.
J. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUBMONS.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Yamhill.
Houriata Mabel Bush, Plaintiff
vs.
Marion Bush, Defendant.
To Marion Bush, the above named defendant: In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby notified and required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above named court, by the first day of the next regular term of said court following the expiration of the time herein set out, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:
For a decree dissolving the marriage contract now existing between plaintiff and defendant and for care and custody of Edmond Bush, Lulu Bush and Frederick Bush, minor children of plaintiff and defendant, and for such other relief as the plaintiff may be entitled to in equity and good conscience, and for costs.
This summons is served by publication in said Yamhill Reporter, a newspaper published in said county and state by six weeks, publication thereof by order of Hon. E. H. Hewitt, Judge of the circuit court, made in the city of Albany, county of Linn, state of Oregon, the 9th day of August 1894.
E. E. SELPH, Atty for PTF.



Golden Honors
from the
Golden Coast
...for...
Dr. Price's Baking Powder
California, empire of the Pacific, salutes the world. Her Midwinter Fair closed in a midsummer blaze of glory. Second only to the Columbian Exposition in extent, variety and splendor, the coast display was a veritable triumph. Out of her abundance the state poured her treasures—and the nations of the earth came to aid her in her noble exhibition. Memorabilia were the exhibits—of gold and silver, of wheat and oil, of fruit and wine, of silk and wool—of all that man and nature could combine to produce. And no exhibit attracted more attention or excited warmer approval than that of

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Official tests showed it to be highest in leavening power, purest in quality, and most efficient in results of all baking powders made. Accordingly, the Highest Award and Gold Medal were conferred on Dr. Price's at the Midwinter Fair. The triumph at San Francisco confirms the victory at Chicago. The Midwinter Fair verdict sustains and vindicates the bestowal of highest honors on Dr. Price's by the jury of awards at the World's Columbian Exposition.