

ADVERTISING RATES.
Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line for first week and 5 cents per line thereafter. Display advertisements, against rates, one inch per month \$1; each additional inch 50 cents per month.
Obituary and marriage notices not exceeding 10 lines published free, if furnished in time to be circulated. Additional matter 10 cents per line.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1893.

The Pacific coast steamship company is carrying first-class passengers from Portland to Alaska points for \$26.50. This includes railroad fare from Portland to Tacoma. The steamer passage from Tacoma is \$10.

If our state institutions of learning are not what they ought to be, make them such. If anything is lacking, let it be supplied. If there are superfluities and abuses, lop them off. Excellence is the right motto in this matter, of all things. Local selfishness, which is the quintessence of mossbackism, must not be permitted to dominate our educational policy. Not if we would establish an intelligent and progressive people within the borders of our state for future generations, and not if we would invite the best blood and brains from other states and countries at the present time.

There are 40,000 New York school boys now members of the Boys' Anti-Cigarette league. Branches have been established in ninety-five grammar schools in the city and in many of the primaries. The boys are organized in each school, have their own officers and wear their buttons as a badge, and are pledged not to smoke until they are one-and-twenty. For the organization of this admirable league, parents are indebted to School Commissioner Charles B. Hubbard. He says that the boys take up the subject with earnestness and enthusiasm. In one week he presented the subject to five thousand school boys, of whom less than two hundred failed to enroll themselves.

GOVERNOR LORD is right in regard to the railroad commissioners. Their selection should either be made by the people or left to the executive. There is no merit to Senator Denny's bill, which provides that the board shall consist of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, to serve without compensation. The duties of a rightly constituted railroad commission are arduous and should be paid for. As well abolish it as to demand service without compensation. Better abolish it than to continue the present system of election by the legislature, which is equivalent in effect to leaving the selection to the railroads. Besides resulting in no benefit to the people of the state, the scramble for these positions naturally leads to bickering legislation and jobbery affecting measures of every class.

The Oregonian endorses Penoyer's idea that there "should be no appropriations for schools other than public schools," and says that only within these limits and on this basis is public education equal. This all sounds like an echo from the good old time when the three R's were by many thought to be good enough for them that wasn't too much stuck up. Education cannot be equalized, nor is it necessary that it should be, but the opportunities for a first-class education, as well as a very common one, should be within the equal reach of every young man and woman of the state, high or low, rich or poor. It is a peculiar phase of state pride that does not aspire to possess educational institutions of the higher order, and it is a peculiar view of education that does not recognize the equal benefit to society of higher as well as common school education. We believe there is moss on that kind of thinking.

The troublesome problem before the legislature is the employment of convicts in the penitentiary. Other legislatures have failed to solve it, and the new governor admits that he has no solution to offer. A great deal of the embarrassment arises, we think, from paying too much heed to senseless cavil about convict labor competing with free labor. There are well grounded objections to the custom practiced in some states of letting convict labor by contract. The chief objection is that it is usually "farmed" out at very low rates and is brought into unfair competition with other labor. But the objection that goes so far as to say that the state has no right to employ its convicts in any productive industry that will prove the most economical or profitable for the commonwealth, is arrogance pure and simple. The commonwealth is the people. Convicts should be made to work and as far as possible reimburse the state for its disbursements in their behalf. Beyond this, convicts should receive the fruit of their earnings, or it should be turned over for the benefit of those dependent upon them for support. With this illegitimate objection out of the way, there ought to be no difficulty in establishing industries at the penitentiary. Boots and shoes, clothing, leather, wagons, agricultural implements, cooperage, carpets, etc., are a few items that could be suggested. There could not be much objection to any kind of manufacturing, anyhow, for there is very little done outside in the state. The objection would have to come from the eastern nabobs.

Gov. Lord's Inaugural.

Continued from First Page.

been devised with varying degrees of merit, but they all include a measure of expense that makes it difficult for the younger states, like our own, to construct them in a satisfactory manner without entailing too heavy taxation upon property holders. This consideration, though, ought not to discourage us from ascertaining the condition of our roads and the best methods of constructing and improving them. Our state is in great need of good roads. Where the cost of them is reasonable there can be no better investment. Good roads facilitate intercourse and develop trade, promote health, and add greatly to the enjoyment of life, enhance the value of farms, and make markets accessible for the sale of their products, spare beasts of burden and save the wear and tear of wagon and harness. It is greatly to be desired that some economical plan may be devised to secure good roads, so that our communities may be enabled to enjoy their advantages. There is no doubt that our road laws have failed to accomplish, in a satisfactory way, the object of their enactment. The system created by them is defective and needs thorough revision. I own I have no plan for correcting their defects, but I suggest to you, who are intelligent men of experience in practical affairs, to take the matter into consideration and endeavor to evolve some system which shall remedy their defects and secure better roads for the traveling public. As the question of good roads is a matter now much discussed, you can acquire much useful information in regard to them through pamphlets which have been published and circulated with the view of suggesting the best method of improving and building good roads.

IRRIGATION.

There will probably be submitted for your consideration a bill, designed to enable our state to take advantage of a law known as the Carey law, which gives to those states having large tracts of arid lands, a million of such acres on the condition of reclaiming them by irrigation. Our state is included among those entitled to avail themselves of its provisions. This is a highly important subject to Eastern Oregon, where there are large quantities of arid lands and where there are mountain ravines in which water may be stored by dams for irrigating and making them productive and valuable. In this way, large tracts of arid lands may be reclaimed for the uses of civilization and become the happy abodes of industry and contentment. I commend the subject to your careful and intelligent consideration.

SALMON FISHERIES.

Our salmon fisheries, being one of our leading industries, are the source of great revenue and give employment to many men. Salmon fish, when prepared for market, constitute one of the principal exports of the state, and are an important part of its commerce. The necessity of proper regulations for salmon fishing, to preserve them from destruction, and to protect our future supply, is too manifest to require discussion. Whatever further regulations in this behalf are necessary ought to be established by the legislature and enforced by the courts. We cannot too vigilantly guard our salmon interests from destruction. The lesson taught by the history of other states, where they once abounded but have now disappeared, emphasizes the necessity of such regulations for their preservation and propagation. One of the means to preserve salmon and obviate their decrease on account of the catch, is their artificial propagation, but I understand that some legislation is required on the part of the state to enable it to avail itself of the benefits to be derived under the regulations prescribed by the United States statutes for fish culture. Whatever legislation in this regard may be needed for the propagation and preservation of salmon should be enacted.

LABOR.

It is indispensable to the peace of society and the welfare of the people that the relation between those who perform manual labor and those who employ it shall be harmonious and satisfactory. But to secure this condition of feeling between them, the relations must be founded on recognized principles of justice, mutually contributing to the advantage and protection of each other. Both employer and employe have rights that must be respected and defended from the unjust demands and encroachments of the other. Neither can disregard the conditions essential to preserve harmony and good will between them without exposing society to disturbances and disastrous conflicts, endangering life and property. It is gratifying to know that our state has been free from the turbulence and disorder which has been so common in some of the other states, and that our exemption is due to the intelligence and orderly character of our industrial classes. It is a duty we owe them to look steadily after the conditions which injuriously affect their employment and welfare. In my judgment, one of the greatest dangers that menaces honest labor is the indiscriminate immigration now inundating our country. To the poor and oppressed of other lands this country offers an asylum, but this invitation does not include

the corrupt and vicious, the paupers and the criminal classes, nor those—worse still—who use its freedom to work its destruction. We cannot afford that our country shall be the dumping ground for the degraded and socialistic classes of other nations. This evil is upon us, and unless remedied sooner or later, we shall feel its contaminating influence upon our national life in disturbing the conditions that surround labor and that are essential to its independence and prosperity, and in endangering the health and safety of the people and the welfare of the republic. The people ought to make themselves heard upon this subject in tones so distinct as to cause their representatives to heed their demand for legislation which shall exclude from our shores this vicious and dangerous class of immigration.

SUPREME COURT.

A delay of justice often operates as a denial of justice. The bill of rights in our constitution declares that "justice shall be administered openly and without purchase, completely and without delay." The business of the supreme court is increasing so rapidly that it will soon become impossible for the judges to keep pace with it, and properly perform their duties. With the aid of their efficient stenographer, they have kept the work from accumulating as rapidly as it otherwise would, and are now only behind in the hearing of cases some two or three months. But in the nature of things, it cannot be long before their docket will be crowded with cases, causing much delay, vexation, and expense, before their final adjudication. In anticipation of this condition of things, an amendment was past by the last legislature which will be submitted to you, proposing an increase of two in the number of supreme judges. Upon this proposed amendment I shall leave you to act as your best judgment dictates. What I wish to suggest is that in my opinion appeals in civil cases might be considerably limited, and the business of the court largely decreased, by granting them only where the judgment rendered exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars, unless such judgment involves matters affecting lands, public revenue, or the construction of the constitution of the state and the United States. Upon examination, I think it will be found that a large number of cases involve sums of less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and in many instances, the object in appealing these cases is to obtain delay, or to gratify a bad feeling between the parties litigant. I am aware of the objection usually urged against such a law, namely, that every citizen should have the right of appeal, no matter how small the sum, otherwise its effect would be to discriminate against citizens of small means. On the other hand, many good citizens suffer injustice and wrong rather than submit to the long, expensive and vexatious delays which usually attend a resort to the appellate court for redress.

Possibly some other remedy may be devised to correct this evil, but the necessity that relief should be afforded the court, and a prompt hearing and adjudication of cases be obtained, is imperative. The judges now are the hardest working officials in any department of the state. Their duties comprise grave responsibilities and interests of the highest conceivable character. Life, liberty, reputation, and property are intrusted to their judgment, and rest upon their decision. They are, as your judges should be, men of ability and learning, wise in judgment, upright in character, firm and courageous in spirit, who will render their judgments uninfluenced by the voice of popular clamor and unimpaired by threats of political vengeance. Having such judges, it is your duty to afford them relief, and make sure reasonable compensation for their services. Their salary ought not to be reduced. Salaries should be commensurate with the duties, dignities, and responsibilities of the office to which they are attached. None should be so high that fortunes can be made from them, or so low that, with frugality, they are without pecuniary benefit. There are some officials, such as those composing the railroad commission, whose salaries could be reduced one-third, and still be reasonable compensation for efficient services. The railroad commission, where it fulfills the purpose of its creation, is a useful body, and a benefit to the people, though I think one commissioner and his clerk are all that is needed.

OFFICES SHOULD BE FILLED BY THE PEOPLE OR THEIR EXECUTIVE.

The mode of selecting railway commissioners, as some other officers, by the legislature, is wrong and of doubtful validity, although sanctioned by custom and sustained by some judicial precedents. The power to appoint to an office ought to be lodged in the people or their executive. Such a power is not legislative, nor should it be exercised by the legislature except in the appointment of officers for its own body. Every statute which vests such power in the legislature ought to be amended in this regard, and lodged in the people or their executive. Such a change is needed in our statutes to save your valuable time for legislative service, to do away with trades and combinations to advance political fortunes, and to put an end to the disgraceful scenes that sometimes characterize the scramble for legislative appointments to office.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The public printing is swelled much beyond the needs of the public service, and ought to be largely diminished. Some of it is in form of tables more open than similar printing for private citizens, and part of it is not only of no public interest, but is of no public concern, consisting in some instances of mere printed blank forms that are of no more use than so many blank pages, except to count as an extravagant public expenditure. This is a serious injustice to those who foot the bills. The law authorizing public printing is too lax. You ought to investigate it thoroughly, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and extent of its defects with a view of remedying it.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The national reform league is engaged in a movement to secure uniformity in the law governing marriage and divorce. This is an important subject, vitally affecting the interests of domestic life, and the welfare of the people, and is worthy of your attentive consideration. I would suggest that you appoint a committee without pay to examine the merits of the subject and report the result of its deliberations to the next legislature.

REDEMPTION FROM FORCED SALES.

Your attention is also directed to the necessity of extending the time for the redemption of realty sold at judicial sales. Owing to the financial depression and the depreciation in value of land and its products, forced sales at this time are relatively confiscatory.

BANK INSPECTION.

There is also some demand for legislation in respect to the inspection of banks, with a view of guarding the interests of those depositing money and doing business with them. It is claimed that some of the heavy losses, public and private, which occurred lately, owing to the suspension or failure of some of our banks, would have been averted if such a law had been in force and operation. As practical business men, acquainted with the wants of the communities which you represent, I submit the desirability of this demand to your intelligent consideration.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Bills for the appropriation of the public moneys ought to be submitted to you early in the session so as to afford opportunity for the members to carefully examine and pass upon them, and not be left to the hurried consideration that marks the closing scenes. The custom of including in one bill appropriations of the public moneys for every conceivable purpose, general and special, is thoroughly vicious, and ought not to be continued. There are certain fixed charges and liabilities for the support of the state government for which specific appropriations might be embodied in one bill, but in all other cases the bill ought not to include appropriations for more than one object. In other words, no bill appropriating public revenue, except as stated, should contain an appropriation for more than one object. By adopting this method, every appropriation must stand or fall upon its own merits; there will be afforded the executive an opportunity to interpose any objection that he may have to the appropriation without delaying the passage of appropriations that are unobjectionable or meritorious, and thus put in practice that wise principle incorporated in the constitution of some states, which allows the executive to veto single items or appropriations in a general appropriation bill.

The rule that every measure should stand on its own merits is too apparent for discussion, but in no case is the reason for its application more manifest than in the consideration of bills appropriating the public revenue to be raised by taxation. Under the practice which has prevailed in this state of including in one bill appropriations for every conceivable public purpose and delaying its introduction until the end of the session, when there is no time for the members to examine it carefully, or the executive to exercise his power of veto without defeating appropriations contained therein needed for the public service, lavish and unnecessary appropriations have been secured, and the interests of the people disregarded. Experience has demonstrated in this state the embarrassment that is occasioned by the adjournment of the legislature without making needed appropriations for the support of the state, but these are ills which we had better bear, or the expense of reconvening the legislature, than that the executive should feel compelled to approve a general appropriation bill that bears the mark of having been railroaded through the legislature during its expiring hours to avoid examination and discussion so as to secure some needless, extravagant and objectionable appropriation of the public moneys.

CONCLUSION.

In entering upon the performance of the duties to which we have been called, we must not be unmindful of their wants and wishes. We owe them a conscientious performance of duty and we must fulfill our obligation. That obligation requires us to lighten the burden of taxation wherever it can be effected without detriment to the public service. As a means to this end, the people demand that we exercise the same care and economy to avoid extravagance and needless public expenditures in

Well and Happy

Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla—Dull Headaches—That Tired Feeling.

Mr. W. H. Toles
San Francisco, Cal.

"One of the greatest mistakes people make is to look the door after the horse is stolen, or in other words, to wait until they are sick in bed before they do anything for the poor body. Neither my wife nor myself were real sick; I attended to my business, and my wife to her household duties daily. But we had dull, heavy headaches, and a little over-exertion would tire us greatly, and my appetite was very poor. So we took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result was perfectly satisfactory. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla saved us a severe sickness."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Well it is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla according to directions, and you will be well and happy."
W. H. TOLES, 146 12th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

the conduct of the public business as govern prudent men in the management of their private affairs. The conditions that surround them emphasize the necessity for the practice of public and private economy, for the reform of any wasteful habits or practice, and for diminishing the public expenditures and reducing taxation. To effect these reforms, lavish and unnecessary appropriations of the public money must not be countenanced or tolerated; for these always put an unjust burden on the backs of the people, tend to check industrial activity and business enterprise, and serve to retard the general growth and development of the state.

Gentlemen, we cannot overestimate the responsibilities of our positions. Our oaths will not rest lightly on our consciences if we neglect our duty or abuse our trust. We are brought together by a majority larger than the people ever before accorded to their representatives. To that extent it emphasizes more strongly our duty to redeem our pledges for retrenchment and reform. Let us all, without distinction of party, join in a common purpose to faithfully serve the state and advance the interests of its people. Let us co-operate in showing to them our sense of obligation and appreciation of the generous confidence reposed in us by jealously guarding the public revenues and withholding our sanction from any appropriation of them except for the public good,—by reforming abuses which custom or bad laws have fastened on the body politic,—by practicing a rigorous economy in the management of public affairs,—by reducing state taxation to the lowest possible limit consistent with a wise and economical administration of the public business,—by abolishing useless offices and discontinuing the employment of supernumeraries in the public service,—by enacting laws to advance the public welfare and repealing those which conflict with the interests of the people,—and by devoting our best energies and abilities to the advancement and prosperity of the state.

WM. P. LORD, Governor.

WHENEVER congress or some state legislature succeeds in formulating a court of arbitration that will arbitrate, it will be found very much the same as other courts. Our courts are faulty in many respects, but they are the best that human experience and ingenuity have been able to devise for the purpose of settling disputes and disagreements between individuals. Any court, by whatever name, must have power to enforce its processes and findings.

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Of every weary, thin, thin blooded person does its work with constant difficulty and fatigue. They feel "worn," "run-down," or "nervous." Feeble people who are dyspeptic, find that exercise after a meal is sure to cause lessened power to digest food—because there is so little blood, and what there is, is carried off from the gastric organs to the muscles.

What is needed is plenty of blood, and that of the right kind. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood, and to gain in blood is nearly always to gain in *wholesome flesh* up to the healthy standard.

Every one should have a certain surplus of flesh to meet the emergencies of sickness; to resist the attack of consumption, grip, malaria and fevers. Thin blooded people are always getting sick, and none of the organs of the body can get along without the food they require for work, which is, *pure blood*. To gain and to keep strength and flesh is the secret of health, usefulness and happiness. With new blood and re-freshed nerves a confident feeling of returning health comes also.

Nervous manifestations, such as sleeplessness, nervous debility and nervous prostration are in nine cases out of ten "the cry of the starved nerves for food." If you feed the nerves on pure rich blood the nervous symptoms will cease. It is bad practice to put the nerves to sleep with so-called sedative mixtures, coca compounds or malt extracts; what is needed is a blood maker. The "Discovery" is composed of vegetable ingredients which have an especial effect upon the stomach, liver, and blood making glands. For the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, liver complaint, weakened vitality, and for puny, pale people, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be equalled. Thousands have testified to its merits.

.GREATEST. CLEARANCE ... SALE ...

Ever Offered in Yamhill Co.

We have the
LARGEST AND BEST
Stock to select from in Yamhill county.

Everything in the house
REDUCED IN PRICE
EXCEPT

Butterick patterns, spool cotton, silk and twist.

These being contract goods, the manufacturer controlling price.

Produce will be taken in exchange for
goods as heretofore.

A. J. APPERSON.

McMINNVILLE

Truck and Dray Co.

B. E. COULTER, Prop.

Goods of all descriptions moved and careful handling guaranteed. Collections will be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds done cheap.

W. J. CLARK, D.D.S.

Graduate University of Mich.

Has opened an office in Union Block, Room 6, and is prepared to do all work in the dental line.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY.

LATEST METHOD OF PAINLESS EXTRACTION.

ARTHUR J. VIAL, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

ROOMS IN UNION BLOCK

McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

SUMMONS.

In the county court of the State of Oregon, for Yamhill county.

vs.
M. C. Hewitt, Defendant, }
R. Jacobson, Plaintiff, } Summons.

To M. C. Hewitt, the above-named defendant: You are hereby notified and required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled action in the above-named court by the first day of the term following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, to-wit: Monday, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1893, and if you fail to so appear or answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit: a judgment for the sum of \$75.00, together with interest thereon from December 8th, 1890, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, all in U. S. gold coin, and \$15.00 special attorney fee, and the further sum of \$27.75, and the costs and disbursements of action.

This summons is published by order of Hon. J. E. Maers, judge of said court, made at chambers the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893.

JNO. J. SPENCER, Atty for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

In the circuit court of the State of Oregon, for Yamhill county.

vs.
Geo. W. Snyder, Defendant, }
Julia L. Snyder, Plaintiff, } Summons.

To Geo. W. Snyder, the above-named defendant: You are hereby notified and required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled suit on or before the first day of the next regular term of the above-named court, to-wit: the 25th day of March, 1893, and if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to said court for an order and decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant. This summons is served by publication in the Yamhill County Reporter by order of the Hon. H. H. Hewitt, judge of the above-named court, which said order was duly made and dated the 17th day of January, 1893.

IRVINE & CUSHOW, Atty's for Plaintiff.

A NORTH WIND

In this country brings cold weather. Cold weather means much fuel. A first-class stove is the most economical luxury on earth. In fact it will put dollars in the owner's pocket by saving fuel.

HODSON'S STOVES

Are handsome in design and finish. Are splendid heaters. Are great savers of fuel. Are what you want.

HODSON sells Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

He also sells Paints and Builders' Supplies.

He carries a Large Line of the Best Tinware.

He runs a Tin Shop in Connection with Store.

Call in and see

O. O. HODSON.