

# The Damhill County Reporter.

VOL. XXV.

Entered at the Postoffice in McMinnville, Oregon, as second-class matter.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1895.

Subscription Price \$2.50 PER YEAR. One Dollar if paid in advance. Single numbers five cents.

NO. 23.

### National Bank

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

President, J. W. COWLES  
Vice President, L. E. LAUGHLIN  
Cashier, E. C. APPERSON  
Asst. Cashier, W. S. LINK

### E. J. Qualey & Co.,

QUINCY, MASS.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

### GRANITE MONUMENTS

AND ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY FURNISHINGS

### ELSA WRIGHT,

Manufactures and Deals in  
**HARNESS!**  
SADDLES, BRIDLES, SPURS,  
Brushes and sells 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

### CITY BATHS

—AND—  
TONSORIAL PARLORS,  
Logan & Kutch, Prop's.

### THE COMMERCIAL

LIVERY STABLE.  
GATES & HENRY, Props.

### PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

### FERRY'S SEEDS

You Can Get  
Ferry's Seeds at your dealers on fresh and fertile ground.

### Calbreath & Goucher,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.  
McMinnville, Oregon.  
(Offices over Italy's bank.)

### Arthur J. Vial, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,  
McMinnville, Oregon.

### McMinnville Truck and Dray Co.

B. E. COULTER, Prop.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

**THIRTY** years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without hesitating. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.  
Castoria allays Feverishness.  
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.  
Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.  
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.  
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The facsimile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

### THE INTER OCEAN

Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West  
And Has the Largest Circulation.

### THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

AS A FAMILY PAPER IS NOT EXCELLED BY ANY.

IT IS A TWELVE-PAGE PAPER. THE INTER OCEAN IS PUBLISHED IN CHICAGO, THE NEWS AND COMMERCIAL CENTER OF ALL WEST OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, AND IS BETTER ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THAT SECTION THAN ANY PAPER FARTHER EAST.

IT IS IN ACCORD WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE WEST BOTH IN POLITICS AND LITERATURE. Please remember that the price of The Weekly Inter Ocean is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

### THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

A SPECIAL CONTRACT enables us to offer this splendid journal and the REPORTER for

### ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.25

CASH IN ADVANCE.

(The regular subscription for the two papers is \$2.00.)

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

Address all orders to  
**THE REPORTER.**

### THE NEW WAY EAST

NORTHERN RAILWAY THE SHORT ROUTE

And O. R. & N. Co.'s Leased Lines. TO ALL POINTS IN

Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Minnesota and the East.

Through Tickets On Sale (CHICAGO ST. LOUIS NEW YORK  
To and From WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA BOSTON)

And All Points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

### THE GREAT NORTHERN RY.

Runs Buffet-Library-Observation cars, palace sleeping and dining cars, family tourist sleepers and first and second-class coaches. Having a rock ballast track, the GREAT NORTHERN RY. is free from dust, one of the chief annoyances of transcontinental travel. Round trip tickets with stop-over privileges and choice of return routes. For further information call upon or write  
A. H. PAPE, Agent, McMinnville, Oregon.  
Or C. C. DONAVAN, General Agent, 122 Third St., Portland, Ore.

## JOHN BROWN.

The death of the younger John Brown, as he was familiarly called, will tend to revive public interest in the stirring and tragic story of his father, the grim old abolition crusader. This eldest son of the man who played such an important part in the anti-slavery movement was himself an active participant in the Kansas struggles, and was arrested on the charge of treason and subjected to such severe treatment as a prisoner that he became temporarily insane. He would have been with his father at Harper's Ferry if the attack on that place had not been precipitated before the appointed time by unexpected circumstances. Three of his brothers were there, it will be remembered, and two of them were killed. The little band led by old Osawatimie on that occasion added a very interesting and significant chapter to American history. Their undertaking was rash and unjustified from any reasonable point of view, and they paid the utmost penalty for their scorn of the ordinary rules of prudence and expedience; but it is by no means certain that they failed so far as the ultimate consequences were concerned. It is easy to say that they were fanatics, but, looking back at the matter now, there seems to have been some method in their madness after all. Possibly they did not realize this at the time, but the fact remains that the blow they struck had an effective bearing upon the solution of one of the greatest of modern problems.

It is not definitely known what John Brown's purposes and expectations were when he invaded Virginia, beyond the general intention of promoting the emancipation of the slaves. We can not be sure that his whole plan was disclosed, or that his original design was adhered to in the course of his proceedings. On the contrary, his own testimony goes to show that he changed his scheme in some respects, either from choice or from necessity. There is no reason to believe that he deliberately placed himself and his men in a trap where they were certain to be killed or captured, or that his theory involved the idea of heroic self-sacrifice for the benefit of the negroes. He was equal to any test of courage, but he was not a man to invite death for the mere sake of dying. His previous record had been that of a cautious and cunning leader, who never took any useless chances. He was always ready to fight when there was anything to be gained by it, but he was not the kind of a fighter who disregarded the question of success. In all of his operations up to that time he had displayed a fair measure of military skill and foresight, and more than once had saved his life by avoiding contests in which it would probably have been taken. This makes it difficult to think that he acted at Harper's Ferry in pursuance of the plan which took him there.

His force consisted of eighteen men besides himself. They entered the town under cover of darkness, seized the armory and the arsenal without firing a gun, and before morning captured Col. Washington and other leading citizens to be held as hostages. For twelve hours the place was at their mercy, and they could have destroyed it and made their escape, but instead of thus improving their opportunity, they waited until their retreat was cut off, and then, soon after noon, retired into the engine house near the armory gate, where resistance, however brave and determined, meant only inevitable failure. They defended themselves as best they could, but the result was foregone. When Col. Lee arrived from Washington in the evening with a company of United States marines there was nothing left of the little band but Brown himself and six men, two of them wounded. A surrender was demanded and refused. Then the soldiers seized a long ladder for a battering ram and broke in the doors. Lieutenant Green first entered and struck Brown several times with his sword. The old man was supposed to be dying, but he rallied in a few minutes, when he and his companions were removed from the engine house amid the hooting of the crowd, and subsequently placed in prison to await trial for treason, murder and conspiracy to produce insurrection.

The Col. Lee who figured in this affair, was the same officer who afterwards distinguished himself as the foremost military leader of the southern confederacy. He treated Brown kindly, and spoke respectfully of his courage and fortitude. "I came here to liberate slaves," Brown said, "and was to receive no reward. I have acted from a sense of duty, and an content to await my fate." In answer to inquiries from officers and citizens he intimated that his original plan had been to push on into the mountains of Virginia, freeing slaves as he went. Why, then, did he tarry at Harper's Ferry until this plan was spoiled? His explanation was to the effect that it was foredoomed to be so. "All our actions,"

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

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

be said, "even all the follies that led to this disaster, were decreed to happen before the world was made." He had weakly listened to the entreaties of his prisoners and parleyed with the citizens as to a compromise. He went on to state, and so had lost his chance. "I had no desire to kill any person," he said, "and would not have killed a man had they not tried to kill me and my men. I could have sacked and burned the town, but did not; I treated the persons whom I held as hostages kindly, and I appeal to them for the truth of what I say." Col. Lee offered to exclude all visitors if their presence and their questions were annoying, but Brown replied that, on the contrary, he was glad to talk to them, and to make himself and his motives clearly understood.

There was intense excitement in Virginia and throughout the south. Wild stories of a general conspiracy for the overthrow of slavery were circulated. The matter was solemnly considered by the president and his cabinet, and steps were taken for the defense of Washington against apprehended attack. There was much mustering and drilling of militia for expected service. The politicians filled the air with fire-eating speeches, and public meetings passed indignant and bloodthirsty resolutions. Martial law was declared in the district around Charlestown, where the captured raiders were confined, and a small army was collected there to guard them and to resist any effort that might be made to rescue them. Gen. Taliaferro, a large-pomped old fellow, with a staff as large as Napoleon's at Waterloo, was in command. One regiment, it is told, was composed of men who had never seen a railroad, and when they were brought up to the train, and the engine whistled, they all broke and ran for the hills, and finally had to be backed in like mules. The old barouche in which Brown's wife came to visit him was surrounded by a company of cavalry, and she was received with ridiculous military ceremony. Every burning haystack caused the long roll to be sounded, and the troops would seize their arms in anticipation of a battle. Business was suspended, scouting parties were daily sent abroad in all directions, and the people lived in constant fear of some terrible occurrence.

Brown was captured on the 18th of October, and hurried to trial just a week later. He entered the court room wearing the soiled and blood-stained garments in which he had fallen, and leaning on two men because of weakness from five severe wounds. "Virginia could not wait till he could stand," an eminent foreign writer has said. He begged for a short postponement, until he should be in a little better state of health, and until he could make reasonable preparations for his defense. "When I was taken prisoner," he said, "I did not ask for quarter; I did not ask that my life be spared." But the governor of Virginia had promised him a fair trial, and he implored the judges, for their own sake, rather than for his, not to make a sham of it. "If you want my blood," he said, "you can have it at any moment without going through with a mockery of a trial. I have no lawyer; I have been unable to take advice of any one. There are extenuating circumstances which I would adduce in my favor if I could be granted a fair hearing; but if you wish to force an empty form upon us—a trial for the purpose of hanging us—you had better spare your pains. I am ready to meet my fate." The court's answer to this appeal, which the prosecuting attorney called "trifling," was that the trial must proceed at once.

Two lawyers were assigned to Brown, and they entered a plea of insanity in his favor without consulting him. He promptly expressed his disapproval of such a defense. "I look upon it," he said to the court, "as a miserable artifice and pretext of those who ought to take a different course with regard to me, if they took any at all, and I view it with contempt more than otherwise. I am perfectly unconscious of insanity, and I reject, so far as I am capable, any attempt to interfere in my behalf on that score." There was no dispute about the facts, and only a few witnesses were introduced. During most of the arguments Brown lay on a pallet, with his eyes closed; and when the verdict of guilty was read he said not a word, but merely turned to adjust his rube bed, and then composedly stretched himself upon it. Then he was removed to prison until the next day, when he was again brought into court and called upon to say why sentence of

and justice, and did not stop the agitation of a matter upon which the policy of a compromise had been exhausted. The conditions included the idea of a lighted fuse, and the explosion was inevitable.

We can afford, now that we have the whole truth before us, and everybody is glad that slavery no longer exists, to speak justly and fairly of John Brown. It is not necessary to say of him as was said by some of his eulogists at the time of his death that he was "the impersonation of Providence," that he was sent to be "the redeemer of a race," that he "made the gallows glorious like a cross;" but it is reasonable to say that he performed in good faith and from honest motives a service of signal importance, and made it forever impossible to write American history and leave him out. He was not a perfect man, but he was an earnest man, and, in the final analysis, he must also be considered a practical man. "I do not believe in moral suasion," he said; "I believe in putting the thing through." That was what it came to at last for the nation, as he had predicted. "I, John Brown," he declared in the last paper he wrote, which he handed to one of his guards in the jail on the morning of his execution, "am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood." He foresaw the result that was foreordained. The inexorable logic of the situation was the basis of his prophecy. He regarded himself as a link in the chain of destiny which had emancipated at the end of it, and we know now that he was not mistaken on that point, whatever may have been his errors in other respects.—Henry King in Globe-Democrat.

Persons who are subject to diarrhoea will find a speedy cure in DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. Use no other. It is the best that can be made or that money can procure. It leaves the system in natural condition after its use. We sell it. Rogers Bros.

### Tips From a Tramp.

In these hard times which the country has passed through I got out of work, out of money and home, and not willing to be a burden to any one and as I could not get any work, I had to take to the road and tramp it for three months. I have been in Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Canada. I have read the report of the commissioners for the unemployed and also your opinion neither of you has found the weak spot of the professional tramp—that is, his stomach. The average tramp would rather be in jail in winter than out on the road, because he is well fed, out of the cold, and has little work to do, that is, in some states. In Philadelphia when a tramp is arrested he gets three months, is well fed, is let out in about twenty days, and gets a new pair of boots if the ones he has got on are old, and I have seen scores give themselves up because they know of the above facts. All through the country the same tricks are more or less practiced. What the matter is, is that your jails are too good.

If every tramp were arrested that came along into Massachusetts, given from ten to thirty days in jail, no longer—a short sentence will serve the purpose, probably sixty days for a second offense—made to work for ten hours per day, and the diet that is given in the Canadian jails served to them—so much bread and mush for breakfast, the same for supper, and so much meat, potatoes and mush for dinner, just enough to keep a man in good health for a short sentence—the tramps would be reduced 70 per cent inside of three months.

A mission house creates bums, because in there they deceive the public by stating they have turned a new leaf, a mission-house bum what is able to talk religion but what it has done for him or her won't be long there. A wood yard they will avoid, but any man that is newly on the road will go into either for hunger drives him to it, and by and by he gets broke in and can get a living easy, and won't work. If the tramp was punished the same as criminals in Canadian jails for a short sentence, when he came out he would be hustling to get work.—Springfield Republican.

We recommend DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure because we believe it safe and reliable remedy. Its good effects are shown at once in cases of cholera morbus and similar complaints. Rogers Bros.

### Transplanting Teeth.

The last and most ingenious resort of the dental surgeon is "implantation," i. e., the setting of new teeth into the jaw. For this purpose real teeth are employed, and not artificial ones. Cocaine having been first applied for producing local anaesthesia, a hole is drilled in the jawbone, and into this socket a good tooth newly drawn from somebody's jaw is set. If the patient is young

### SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

"As old as the hills" and never excelled. "Tried and proven" is the verdict of millions. Simmons' Liver Regulator is the only Liver and Kidney medicine to which you can pin your faith for a cure. A mild laxative, and purely vegetable, acting directly on the Liver and Kidneys. Try it. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

### Better Than Pills

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

and vigorous the osseous structure soon closes around it, and by the time the gum is healed, the tooth is ready for use. It should last from three to ten years. In the case of an elderly or feeble person, it may be fastened in place by silver wires passing around the jawbone. The root of a freshly extracted tooth is covered with a delicate membrane called the "pericementum," the vitality of which materially assists the wisdom for combining of the tissues. Unless the grinder is directly transferred, the vitality of this membrane must be artificially preserved. One way of doing it is to graft the tooth temporarily into the comb of a cock, that part of the fowl being well fed with blood, as may be seen from its redness. When wanted for use, it is cut out. Ordinarily the patient is obliged to wait for awhile until the dentist has a suitable tooth freshly extracted, unless he chooses to hire somebody to sacrifice one.—Cincinnati Tribune.

### Eighty-Seven Miles an Hour.

A new record in fast railroading has recently been made on the Camden and Atlantic road in New Jersey. Here 58.3 miles were covered in forty-five minutes and forty-five seconds, averaging 76 1/2 miles an hour. On one stretch of forty-nine miles the rate of 79.7 miles an hour was made, and other shorter stretches were covered at a rate of 82, 83 and even 87.8 miles an hour. The nearest approach to this record was the New York Central's run of eighty miles between Rochester and Syracuse in 1893 at the rate of 68.5 miles an hour.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Week ending May 23:

T F Booth and wife to road district No 6 strip of land 20 feet wide \$ 27  
Samuel L and Dillie Parrett to Henry Parrett, lots 5 and 6 blk 5 Dundas, and one and seven-tenths acres adjoining 200  
E H Conner et al to estate of Isaac Ball deceased, 19.39 acres part Peter Smith d l c 3 4 and lots 1 to 6 inclusive of Carlton Improvement Co's add to Carlton 609  
Maud and Colin Allison to Peter Mortiz 175.67 acres part of Peter Carlyle d l c 5 6 and 62 acres of J W Pierson d l c 1 5 6 1500  
V and Sarah L Kratz to C C Kohlmeier 1/2 interest in 81x100 ft in McMinnville and mill property 9000  
V and Sarah L Kratz to John Suby 1/2 interest in same property 9000  
J Myer and Thos H Smith to Raleigh and Sam R. Stott about 13 acres 2 3 3 187  
Anna M Miles to W T Miracle lots 1 to 6, 16, 17 and 18 blk 39 Edwards add to Newberg 200  
Mary and Frank Gildner to C B Carey 1/2 interest in lots 1 and 2 blk 15 Lafayette 1700  
D Marx and wife and E C Jorgensen and wife to Vera C Grosser lot 6 blk 1 Sheridan 1  
J E Todd et al to S A Deskins bks 2 and 9 Deskins' 2d add to Newberg 1  
Sarah A Deskins to A T Hill lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 blk 9 Deskins' 2d add to Newberg 1  
A Gwin and wife to Mrs Emaline Shortridge part lot 4 River blk 11 Sheridan 1  
Chas H Cook to Lydia J Cook lots 7 and 8 blk 10 Rowland's add to McMinnville 100  
John A Hudson to Annie V Hudson 40 acres part sec 4 4 4 5 5  
O & C R R Co to Dennis Gallagher 92 acres part sec 23 5 7 7 322  
W G Henderson sheriff to J T Watson lots 175 and 179 Zora C E Belding and wife to Zora C Townsend lots 6 and 7 blk 4 Posters add to Sheridan 100  
Emaline Shortridge to Mrs. C A Leighton lot 3 blk 11 Sheridan 1