

# Yamhill County Reporter

VOL. XXVIII.

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

McMINNVILLE, ORE., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2.00 PER YEAR. One Dollar if paid in advance. Single numbers five cents.

NO. 31.

## NEW WAREHOUSEMEN

—IN—  
McMINNVILLE.

We have purchased the Grange Warehouse in this city, and will open the same for business with the coming Harvest.

### 25,000 New Standard Calcutta Grain Bags

are on hand, and will be loaned out in the usual way. We have had eight years' experience in this line in Yamhill County. We would be pleased to enter business relations with the grain raisers of this vicinity, and believe our facilities for handling grain are equal to the best.

**CHRISTENSON & SAWYER.**

### The Big Stock is Going and Must Go!

We realize that an immense wheat crop and a good crop of all kinds is to be harvested, and we believe good prices will prevail. The people will have money and will buy.

#### The Goods they Want at Prices they are Willing to Pay.

Hence we are looking to the future.

#### REDUCTION CLEARANCE SALE NOW; A GREAT BIG STOCK COMING FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

We have the room, facilities and judgment to supply your wants to your entire satisfaction. Watch our store for bargains.

Respectfully Yours,

**R. Jacobson & Co.**

Dry Goods and Clothing.

The Leading Store.

"Men may come, and men may go,  
But I go on forever,"—said Tennyson concerning the river.

## To Alaska

Or

## War with Spain

Yamhillers may go, but we remain to supply your wants in the Grocery line. Among these wants will be

**Vegetables,**

**Fruits,**

**Staple Groceries,**

**Crockery,**

**Queensware,**

**Glassware**

The country will not be depopulated, and those remaining must live.

Necessaries of life cheapest at our Grocery.

**Wallace & Walker.**

### OREGON ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF M. E. CHURCH.

Will Meet in McMinnville Sept. 13.

As the Oregon annual conference is to hold its session this year in McMinnville, a few lines of information regarding its territorial extent, composition, duties and presidency may be of some interest to the general public. The area embraced in the conference includes all of the state of Oregon except Wasco, Umatilla, Crook, Morrow, Gilliam, Grant, Union and Wallowa counties, which belong to the Columbia river conference.

There are about 130 annual conferences, besides fifteen or twenty missions and mission conferences in the M. E. church. The exact number cannot be definitely stated because new ones are formed every year. But when the general conference convenes all the annual conferences and missions pass under review by that body, which also fixes the boundaries of the respective annual conferences and missions in the church, at the suggestion or in harmony with the wishes of the delegates from the locality to be affected. The general conference is a delegated body composed of ministers and laymen, and is the law making department of the denomination and meets but once in four years. In addition to making laws it elects the bishops, book concern agents and secretaries of the various benevolent organizations created by it. The bishops are elected for life, but the other officers named are for four years and may be elected indefinitely. Immediately after adjournment of the general conference, the committee appointed by it for such work revises the discipline in harmony with the latest legislation. Then when the revised edition is published any person may inform himself as to the laws, publishing interests, addresses of general conference officers, the boundaries of all the annual conferences and the general work of the church.

All annual conferences which hold their sessions any time during the first six months of the calendar year are called "spring conferences" and all holding their sessions during the last six months are called "fall conferences." As to whether a conference will belong to the spring or fall group depends largely upon the wish of its members, but the exact date of the session is fixed by the bishop to preside.

In the Methodist Episcopal church there are no dioceses. Any bishop is liable to preside in any annual conference in the church regardless of where he lives. Just before the general conference adjourns it designates certain cities, in number equal to the effective bishops, in each of which a bishop shall reside, and the choice to be made by themselves according to priority of election. About the first of May the bishops have a meeting of their own in which they arrange for the presidency of all the fall conferences, and in November they have a similar meeting to arrange for the presidency of all the spring conferences. A group of three to seven is assigned to each bishop according to his strength, that of the conferences and the travel between. The custom is that a different bishop will be sent to a conference each year until all or nearly all of them have presided. This serves to keep the work connective. At the bishops' meeting last May six contiguous conferences in the northwest were assigned to Bishop McCabe, whose residence is in Fort Worth, Texas. He begins with the Idaho, August 25th, and holds one each week until through, and then pushes on to South Dakota conference, which he holds October 18th.

The annual conference is composed of ministers only and those on trial. Its duties are to hear and discuss reports of all phases of the work, conduct anniversaries to represent the connective interests of the church and plan for its enlargement. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 13, the Oregon conference will begin its session in the M. E. church in this city. There will be about one hundred and seventy-five delegates, including representatives from New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The program and particulars will be furnished later.

D. T. SUMMERSVILLE.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by S. Howorth & Co.

### CROPS AND WEATHER.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 18, 1898.

WESTERN OREGON.

The mean temperature for the week averaged 64 degrees, which is one degree lower than for the preceding week and also for the corresponding week of last year. The highest temperature was 86 degrees, on Friday; and the lowest 44 degrees on Thursday morning. Thursday and Friday were the warm days of the week while Friday and Saturday were the cool days. General rain fell Friday night and Saturday morning, being heaviest in the northern portion, where about one-half inch fell, decreasing southward to the California line; in the southern counties not enough rain fell to lay the dust.

In a few of the northern counties, the rainfall was slightly injurious to hay that was down; the actual injury was practically nothing, while the benefits were very large, especially along the coast and in the Willamette valley. It caused wheat to fill better, benefitted late grain, gardens and orchards, so that the benefit largely offset the possible slight injury. Except for the few hours of rain, the weather has been ideal for haying. There is not a single unfavorable report this week from the correspondents, all agreeing that the grain, grass, fruit and vegetable crops were excellent.

EASTERN OREGON.

The mean temperature for the week averaged 71 degrees, the same as for the preceding week, and four degrees higher than for the corresponding week of last year. The day temperatures averaged lower and the night temperatures higher than for the preceding week; then, too, the fore part of the week was much warmer than the latter part. On Tuesday and Friday, the maximum temperatures were above 90 degrees; while on Saturday, Sunday and today, they were from 66 degrees to 76 degrees. Thunderstorms occurred on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, the rainfall amounting to from 0.06 to 0.17 of an inch, the larger amount falling in the northeastern portion of Umatilla county.

The rains were of no injury to the hay crop, but were of great benefit to the spring grain and to the vegetable crop. The rain, in connection with the fall in the temperature, materially assisted uncut grain to fill. There are some intimations that the hot weather was injurious to the grain crop; if such is the case, the benefits accruing from the cooler, weather will fully offset the injury. The hay crop is large; the grain crop was never better, while fruit and stock are in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

Under the summer conditions now prevailing, fair weather with a rising temperature should prevail for the next four days, the maximum heat of the week occurring on Thursday, then cooler weather with clouds.

B. S. PAGE.

To say that the war was practically settled when the Spanish fleet was crushed may be assuming too much, but the present outlook warrants the opinion. Spain's navy is virtually gone. Two Spanish armored ships remain which are at sea, but are understood not to be in the best condition. The torpedo boats distributed among Spanish ports are not worth much for resistance to a strong fleet. They are too frail to go into a general engagement except by a quick dash, and all attempts of the kind in the present war have met with disaster. A phase of the conflict is reached in which we can send a strong squadron to the coast of Spain. Its business there will be to fight the best fleet the enemy can organize; to seize a Spanish harbor for further operations; to capture ships, compel commercial lines to suspend and to strike all exposed points on the sea board. Unless Spain can defeat or drive off our squadron, the kingdom will be in a state of semi-blockade. Nearly all the foreign trade of Spain is conducted on the sea. The presence of a hostile fleet along its long ocean boundaries will cause heavy loss, to say nothing of the general feeling of impotence and humiliation.

### IRRESISTIBLY ONWARD.

The New Tidal Movement in Our National History.

The Spanish war was not expected, or desired. But impelled by hands invisible, it was upon us before we knew it; and it will leave us a pretty bag to hold. Shall we rip this bag open and empty its contents, or shall we adjust ourselves to them, and, so adjusting ourselves, administer the obligations they will impose the best we know how?

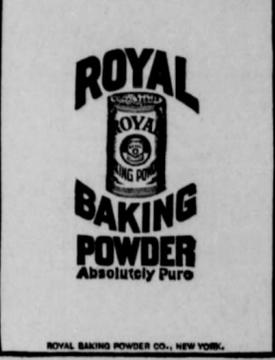
Shall we meet the changed order and deal with it, or shall we waste our energies upon self-immolating obstructions? Obstinate men talk about conviction and consistency as vain men talk about valor and honor. They intrench themselves in an illusion; for that ceases to be useful which is no longer efficacious, or even expedient, while sensible people leave needless, fruitless negation to fools. The affectation of principle is often merely a mask assumed by dishonest persons to conceal their selfishness or corruption.

The bucolic dreamer, whose migrations are bounded by the apple orchard on one side and the willow brook on the other, and whose life is a never-changing pastoral of happy fancies, would preserve forever the republic conceived and established by Washington and Franklin. To him it was and is and will continue to be a poem in blue-and-buff. Yet if he be of a reflecting turn, even his simple mind must have conceived the truth that there is a difference between 1800 and 1900. For all his scientific explorations and discoveries Franklin had no glimpse of steam, even as it was known to Fulton and Stephenson, or of electricity, as it is known to Edison, and Washington, devising ways and means for a struggling people fringing the Atlantic seaboard, could not possibly foresee the contractions which electricity and steam would bring into geography. It is easier to govern 500,000,000 today than it was to govern 5,000,000 100 years ago. Miles can send troops in 10 days where Frederick and Napoleon could not have sent them in 10 weeks. With the power of the patronage and the veto, the command of the army and navy, and a bell or button to respond to his pressure and carry his commands to the remotest parts of the union, what is the president of the United States during his incumbency except an elective, constitutional sovereign? If Louisiana, why not Texas? If Texas, why not California? And, with Texas, California and Hawaii, why not Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines? We are 80,000,000 of energetic, aspiring, ambitious Americans. Presently we shall be 150,000,000. Can any thoughtful man believe that this tremendous force may be isolated from the movements of mankind and fed on sowens like their great-grandfathers of the revolution? As well might one look to see them return to knee breeches and ruffled shirts, and in place of the battleships, to send the stars and stripes to sea upon a minnmast a little elevated above a birch canoe.

There are some things in life which we cannot escape. Often nations, no less than the atoms that compose them, must do disagreeable, even objectionable, things; must sacrifice present comfort for future safety; and men cannot always sift the good from the bad, the false from the true, so as to know in advance just what is going to happen and to make an easy and open highway for themselves and their children and their children's children. They can only do the best that seems to be in sight, remembering that but a part of the way ahead is visible at one time, and adapting themselves to each exigency as it arises in what is an ever-tortuous line of travel.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE two Spanish fleets sunk at Manila and Santiago numbered in all eighteen ships. They lost over 2800 killed, wounded and prisoners. The American loss was one killed, eight wounded, and not a ship was damaged. This is one of the most surprising facts in all history.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



LAFAYETTE.

Quite a number of our people have bought county rights for the sale of portable pantries, and will launch into the new enterprise soon.

Miss Flora Blough and Miss Emma Olds are in Portland attending school. Miss Blough will teach in the Carse district, and Miss Olds in the Lafayette schools the coming term.

The town authorities have ordered seventy-five yards of gravel for street purposes. Teams began hauling Tuesday.

Mrs. Lillian Bowersox of Salem visited with Miss Frankie Dupuy of this place last week. She returned home last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw of Mills city visited with relatives here over Sunday.

The smiling phiz of A. B. Westerfield is seen behind the counter of Bird & Sons' store these days.

Al Fletcher and Van Parker will begin harvesting this season with new machinery throughout.

Miss Jessie Blough has returned to her old home in Iowa, where she has accepted a position teaching school.

C. W. Powell, our efficient butcher, has branched out since prosperity began reigning. He now has a meat shop in Carlton under the efficient management of Mr. Wm. Juker.

Mrs. J. M. Dixon and children have gone to spend the summer with J. M. in Portland.

Miss Edna Belcher of Portland is visiting friends and relatives here this week.

WHITESON.

Ray Harpole returned to Pendleton on Tuesday.

J. M. Garrison of Forest Grove was a pleasant visitor in Whiteson last Wednesday.

Mrs. R. W. Phillips attended the A. O. U. W. grand lodge this week.

Dewey Mitchell, a young man two weeks old, is stopping with his parents near this place.

Mr. Theo Herrin and family of Wheatland, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. John Herrin of Salem, were welcome visitors in Whiteson and vicinity last Sunday.

Christenson & Sawyer, a McMinnville firm, have rented the warehouse at this place and are preparing to store grain at reasonable rates.

Miss Jean Waddell, who has been in delicate health for some time, is now trying the effect of ocean breezes at Newport.

Mrs. Elizabeth Percival of Monmouth was the guest of Mrs. T. E. Conner a few days last week.

The M. E. church, south, will hold their regular quarterly meeting at this place next Saturday and Sunday. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all.

The thirty-acre field of onions on H. Holmes' farm is a sight well worth seeing. They have a complete system of water works and are pumping a sixty-inch stream of water from the river for the purpose of irrigation.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the McMinnville postoffice July 20th, 1898.

Baer, Jas.  
Barzee, Prof. Louis (2)  
Benhaden, William  
Binham, Miss Jennie  
Cook, Mrs. Ellen  
Glandon, Mrs.  
Morris, Mrs. Sarah  
Sabin, J. M.  
A. Shirek & Co.  
Smith, Lizzie J. (2)  
Smith, J. H.  
16185.

JAS. McCAIN, P. M.

Take The Reporter and Get the News