

Yamhill County Reporter

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NO. 34.

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.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

Interesting Description by Lieut. J. A. Young, of McMinnville.

We give below some interesting reading from the pen of Lieut. J. A. Young, familiarly known in times of peace as "Al." After telling of the first day's experience at Honolulu, which has become familiar from previous letters written home, Lieut. Young describes what he saw as follows:

June 24, After guard mount.—There was an escort waiting for a crowd of us, consisting of Lieutenants Mead, Barber and myself with Professor Lightfoot for our guide. He is a professor in the high school here, and a fine man. He is an Englishman, a scholar and a good guide. The first thing we did, or Mr. Lightfoot did, was to rustle four wheels, so we could get along faster. After getting our bikes we went to the state house where we were introduced to all the state officials who happened to be present, and they were most all there. I met the American consul, Mr. Sewell. The speaker of the house is a native of the island. He was educated in the United States. He showed us all over the place and explained to us who all the pictures were. There would not be much interest in these pictures unless one knew who they were. There were pictures of all the kings and queens for the last 200 years I should think. After our curiosity was satisfied here, we went to the residence of Mr. Lightfoot, which is but a few steps from the school house. He showed us all through the school house, up stairs and down, (there is but one school on the island where they teach the native language,) after which we went to the professor's residence where Mrs. L. had prepared a nicely spread lunch. After this was devoured Prof. L. produced a box of fine cigars, which we all enjoyed very much, as they were just the thing after a good lunch. Once more we sought our rubber-tired steeds and went dashing away to the Waikiki bath house, which is about four miles away. The roads are as good as a floor but the weather was real warm, and by the time we got there we had somewhat of a sweat up, but a bottle of ginger ale and a good cool breeze soon cooled us off and we were ready for a plunge in the surf, which is protected from the sharks by a coral reef about half a mile out, which is so high they cannot get over it. The natives swim all the time here; there is some of them in bathing here all the time. They swim like ducks, but anyone could do that if it was all they had to do. Another of their chief pleasures is to get a crowd together and row out into the bay, where they will lash the boats together or hold them together and drift around and play and sing. Their favorite instrument is a thing that looks like a mandolin, but has less strings; it also sounds very much like a mandolin.

Well, I will let up on these islands as I cannot tell all there is to tell, and we are at least 1,500 miles from there now. We have crossed the 180th meridian and have dropped a day. We are now sailing in the southern seas, under the southern sun and stars. We have been looking at what is called the southern cross. It is four stars which form a cross. The stars are much brighter here than they are at home; they look larger, too. The sun is straight over us, and you bet she is hot; in fact, everything is hot in this climate. Just think, the thermometer is normal at 84; what could you expect? We are now reaching the isle of Guam, where we expect to open our campaign. They published orders the other day that there are two Spanish gunboats there and we are to go and capture them. Every one of us is anxious to see the scrap but do not know if we will get to or not. We have been 150 miles off of the regular course taken by steamers on this route.

June 20—Sighted land this morning at daylight. The Peking did not see it till about thirty minutes later. They almost had a fit over her. They fired bombs, and shot blue rockets into the air until the Charleston had to signal them to be still. We steamed on steadily until nine o'clock, when the Charleston signaled to stop. We all stopped, and the third officer went over to the Charleston to pilot them in, as none of their ship's crew had ever been in there, and he had. She then went ahead. We were all in good easy sight of her all the time from where she had left us. When the Charleston got within a mile or so of the fort she signaled them and received no answer, so after waiting for a short time they turned a three pound gun on the fort and let her go. (If they had waited for them to reply from the fort they would have been waiting yet, for there was no one there, nor has there been for years. The fort was built in 1801, I suppose to protect them against the natives and sea pirates.) We all watched with the greatest interest in the world to see what those on land would do. Of course we could not see what they were shooting

at. Some on the ship went so far as to say they saw shots fired from the shore, but there were none, as we learned afterwards. The Charleston let one of her boats down and sent her out to where we were drifting around on an unknown sea; she brought orders for us to come in, so the three ships steamed in, the Peking first, Australia next, then the Sidney. We dropped anchor at about 3 p. m. Captain Glass came over to our ship and after a council they sent an order for Co.s A and D to prepare to go ashore, but for some reason we did not get to go, but were ordered to be ready at 8:30 the next day.

22d.—The wind is blowing a hurricane and it is raining all the time, so they were afraid to start to land us in the small boats. The wind let up about 10 o'clock and five boats started to shore, being tugged by a steam launch from the Charleston. There were seven small boats left, so we had them all loaded by the time the launch got back as she had to go over a mile before she turned the row boats loose. Well, just about the time the launch got back, one of the worst storms we had had came up, with a blinding rain. As we were all in the small boats there was but one thing for us to do and that was to pull away from the ship, which we did at once and none too quick either, for it was all the launch could do to start us, and all the men had to take to the oars and pull for dear life, for they could not pull us against the storm, and if we did not get away the small boats would be mashed to pieces against the ship's side. There were seven boats lashed together. I was in the second one from the launch and I could not see to the further end of the boats for the rain. The waves were rolling at least six feet high and the white caps flying all over the bay. We were all soaked to the skin before the storm broke away. When it got so we could make any headway we headed for the shore but we never got there, for we had not gone far when they signaled us to go back, that they had surrendered, and they were bringing the old governor and his staff out to the Charleston. Well, now maybe you think there was not a lot of disappointed men in those boats, for we were all crazy to get on land even if we had to fight to stay there. I am sitting on the deck now drying my clothes, you know I have but one pair of trousers. They took 59 prisoners, soldiers and all, also 100 good rifles and I believe 2,000 rounds of ammunition. Part of the soldiers on the island were natives, so they did not take them prisoners. The stars and stripes float over one more island.

23d.—We are once more under headway and I suppose the next landing will be at Manila. I will be glad to get there for a fellow feels like they did at Guam, when he has been at sea for twenty days without any news. There they did not know there was war between the United States and Spain. Before we left Guam a crowd of officers got a boat and rowed over to the island. I was afraid I was not going to get a chance to go, but I did. We left the ship at 4:30 a. m. It is rather a difficult place to land as there is a coral reef all along the shore and but a few places where one can get through, but after rowing along the edge for a long way we found a place where we could get through to a little native village. I will try to write you a picture of the place. We went in from the east. The water in the bay was shallow and the bottom was coral. It looked as white as marble and the beach was white sand. The boat house was a small affair covered with a thatch roof of woven palm leaves. There were about thirty-five houses, one church and a school house. The streets have some regularity about them. The houses are all built from four to six feet above the ground; some of them have ladders the width of the door, while others have stone steps, or, rather, steps made of cement. The church is an exception, as there is no floor in it, and one goes in from the level. The houses are mostly box houses, but some of them are made of a kind of cement; all are covered with thatch roofs made from some of the palms. There are coconut trees all around the town but none in the main street. The yards are small and some of them have a few banana trees in them, but most of them are wild as they do not cultivate them here. An abundance of bread fruit grows here. There is but little vegetation on the streets, but as the stock runs at large on them they are not so clean as they might be. The house is their chicken coop, and they are not troubled with furniture.

Licenses to Marry.

Aug. 6—Randall Seifers, 24, and Julia Dawson, 22, of McMinnville.
Aug. 4—Wm. M. True, 23, of Washington county, and Cora M. Hubbard, 20, of Lafayette.

ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

Oregon's Resources Becoming Better Known in the East.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24, 1898.
YAMHILL COUNTY REPORTER,
McMinnville, Oregon.

GENTLEMEN:—Some days ago we received several bundles of your souvenir publications, which came in very good season, as our literature about Oregon had been about exhausted by the great demand made upon us for it. It was especially desirable to have it, as a great many intending immigrants inquire about Yamhill county and, of course, have wanted to know all about it, and the many questions asked were completely covered by your publication. We can not have too much of such publications for general distribution, even if they fall into the hands of those not interested or desiring to go, they are sure to talk it to friends and someone will no doubt be induced to come to our beautiful country.

Our exhibits here are attracting a great deal of attention, which of course we consider very natural, and if you were here to see the fruits displayed on the exhibits of Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and other neighboring states in comparison with what has been sent to us from Oregon, you would be surprised. Not alone is our fruit three or four times as large, but there is absolutely no comparison regarding the flavor, except, perhaps, Missouri. Our cherries have in many instances been taken for plums, our apricots for peaches, etc. The grains we have here in jars many think have been bleached on account of their whiteness, and others say we have had it steamed, on account of its being so large and plump, and all such foolish notions. These people here absolutely do not know anything about the resources and prolificness of Oregon, but they are making diligent inquiry and giving all our exhibits very close inspection, which would indicate that many of them contemplate going to the Pacific coast.

We should be pleased to have more fresh fruit donated by our fruit growers and if such fruits are sent to Messrs. Levy & Speigl in Portland, they will pack it and ship it to us by express and the fruits will be exhibited in the name of the donors, so any benefit or credit accruing may go direct to the grower.

Hoping some of my Yamhill county friends will remember us in this direction, I am, Yours very truly,

HENRY E. DOSCH,
Commissioner and Gen'l Supt.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

AUGUST TERM.

Chas. Lafolette was appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of justice of the peace in district No. 1.

A. H. Denny appointed a commissioner for term of one year to extirpate Canada thistle in road district No. 7.

On petition of E. J. Wood time for completion of assessment was extended to September 26th, 1898.

Articles of incorporation of the First Christian church of McMinnville ordered recorded by county clerk free of charge.

Application for reduction of taxes for 1898 of Alex Miller presented, and reduction granted.

BILLS ALLOWED.

W Kurth, taking out rock	\$ 22 75
Jno Tufford, bridge work	7 12
Wm Henderson, Glass & Prudhomme	1 00
A L Gant, cleaning carpet	1 10
Hannah Bond, care of poor	9 00
E J Wood, assessor's salary	168 75
Marion county, examining physician	5 00
J W Barnholtzer, bridgework	4 50
Sue Dudrow, care of poor	10 00
F H Coffeen, medical service	5 00
Portland hospital, medical service	66 25
F J Steward, lumber	1 75
C J Taff, insur'ce on court house	120 00
W J Langhary, " "	100 00
C W Talmage, " "	80 00
J E Hembree, drawing jury	7 00
J F New, care of poor	15 00
A Newman, " "	10 00
H J Littlefield, medical service	4 00
Calvin Welch, supplies for poor	4 00
Manning Bros, hdwr	7 25
F J Steward, bridgework	3 00
I N Collard, janitor	20 00
Daniels & Agee, lumber	90 07
D M Kirby, bridge work	31 75
J F Byers, lumber	70 81
E V Littlefield, supt salary	50 00
R A Stewart, lumber	110 80
Bettman & Warren, supplies for poor	3 00
G F Earhart, bridgework	152 40
A Baster, " "	1 75
J H Nelson salary clerk and exp	153 95
W T Macy, recorder's salary	116 66
F S Harding, advertising	2 75
City of McM, water and light	14 00
W A Branson, dep hire	9 00
J O Rogers, dep clerk	50 06
A V R Snyder, printing	16 25
J N Reed, care of poor	8 00
Lee Laughlin, house rent	3 00

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



C L Smith, bridge lumber	53 52
Newberg Milling Co, brdg Imbr	89 85
Orndoff Bros, " "	81 64
Albert Dunn, " work	3 00
Asa Kelsey, " "	11 01
M Underwood, house rent	2 50
Jno Bradley, bridge work	12 00
S F Harding, care of poor	12 42
J A Simmons, drugs for poor	11 90
C T Long, bridge work	13 00
Jas McCain, stamps and envips	2 20
O O Rhude, treasurer's salary	50 55
W G Henderson, sheriff's	168 66
J C Porter, supplies for poor	12 00
W G Henderson, brdg prisoners	24 95
John Nelson, lumber	162 11
Chas Saunders, bridge work	7 50
Chas Simler, " "	7 50
S Howarth, rent of telephone	3 00
Nichols & Gabriel, supplies for poor	10 00
E R Henderson, deputy sheriff	50 00
J D Hibbs, supplies for poor	5 00
— Maby, " "	3 00
Yamhill Reporter, printing	9 00
Mary E Hughes, care of poor	10 00
McM G & F Co, supplies for poor	24 00
G E Johnson, building bridge	244 88
W L Hembree, books for C H	2 95
— " " " "	72 50
Matthies & Booth, meat for poor	2 51
R P Bird, judge's salary	66 66
D I Pearce, com'r " "	21 40
I N Branson, " " "	13 80

THE PRICE OF PRAISE.

The English, German and French newspapers are complimenting Americans for generosity to Spain. They all profess to expect a nation that has won such great victories on sea and land to be magnanimous when it comes to fixing the conditions of peace. They intimate that it would be foreign to the character of a great and courageous people to be so exacting in the hour of victory as to make the surrender of Spain humiliating. Read between the lines this means that England, Germany and France hope that the United States will surrender such fruits of victory as endanger the European program to keep the present dynasty on the Spanish throne.

This suggests the attitude of many European journals during our civil war. They were wont then to remind the Washington government that the seceding states were peopled by men of the same blood, who were entitled to fair and generous treatment. As defined in England or France, generosity on the part of the defenders of the union then meant that the seceding states should be permitted to break up the union or to return to it on their own terms. Our government was not moved, however, to sacrifice its interests to win the hollow compliments of a janus-faced diplomacy, nor will it be so moved now.

In the war with Spain the generosity of Americans has been shown in the treatment of prisoners and in the attitude of our navy and army towards those captured in battle. It is likely also to be shown in our willingness to forego all money indemnity for the cost of the war. But Americans will not surrender what they fought for. The retention of the Spanish dynasty on the throne is not an issue with Americans; the retention of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is.—Inter Ocean.

The styles in collars change just as much as they do in furniture or clothes. Caskets are now being made in red, white and blue, with the cover painted like a flag. Shrouds also change with dresses; big sleeves, revers, and ruffles are made according to the reigning fashion.

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