# Yamhill County Reporter

D. I. ASBURY, Editor & Propr.

Subscription $1.00 Per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1899.


## DOWN AND OUT.

My connection with The Reporter as editor and proprietor ceased on the 1st instant, at which time the type, presses, subscription list and good will were sold to Mr. D. I. Asbury. By the terms of the sale Mr. Asbury will fill out all subscriptions for which advance payment has been made, and all amounts now due for subscriptien, as appears from the subscription and mailing list of the office, are payable to him. All accounts for advertising and job work are payable to the undersigned.

It is with many thoughts of regret that I sever my relations with this community as editor and publisher, after nine years of labor in its midst. I do so with a consciousness of having performed faithfully, according to the light that was in me, the responsible duties of the office, yet mindful of being constantly debtor for much kindness and forbearance on the part of friends and patrons. During these nine years there has been decided advancement in McMinnville and Yamhill county along all lines of progress, and while claiming only a small share of credit for its part in the work, The Reporter has always allied itself with the forces that make for higher civilization and the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Mr. Asbury, my successor, comes well recommended as a business man and an editor and publisher of experience. He will keep The Reporter to the front as the leading newspaper of Yamhill county. I bespeak for him the same liberal patronage on the part of the enterprising business men of McMinnville that has been accorded me.

F. H. BARNHART.

## SALUTATORY.

In the great commercial world there is not a great deal depending on promises, therefore, in assuming charge of the Yamhill County Reporter the new proprietor does not deem it necessary to the successful termination of intended accomplishments, to make any extravagant assertions. However, it will be the aim of the new management to so labor that The Reporter will retain the present high standard of excellence which our immediate predecessor, Mr. Barnhart, has enabled it to enjoy, and will continue to be recognized as the leading paper of Yamhill county. Politically, its past career coincides with the views of its new editor. During the past few days the question has been asked: "Will The Reporter continue republican as it is now?" It will, most assuredly, in the future as in past years, espouse the principles taught by the party of Lincoln and McKinley, which, from the time that the nation was drenched in blood of brave heroes of the north and no less daring men of the south—an indisputable proof of American valor,—up to the time that the deadly foes of the forgotten past marched shoulder to shoulder beneath the flag which a reunited nation loves and the whole world has learned to respect, has merited the confidence of its adherents. That the republican party is a progressive national party we firmly believe; therefore, The Reporter will not forsake its principles. As a local paper, The Reporter will continue to aid in the upbuilding and advancement of McMinnville and Yamhill county—these first and the world afterward. Mr. J. G. Eckman has kindly consented to remain with The Reporter, and will in a great measure, for a time at least, have charge of the local columns, and the patrons of the paper who have so liberally contributed to its success, will, we trust, suffer no inconvenience by reason of the change.

D. I. ASBURY.

FEBRUARY 15th will be the first anniversary of the Maine tragedy, and it will be observed in many parts of the country.

THE horses have the grip in certain sections of the east.

IT cost the United States government just $5,000 for the late Nelson A. Dingley's funeral expenses.

REPRESENTATIVE Flagg of Marion county had his senses with him when he recently introduced a bill whose purpose is to put a stop to public exhibitions of hypnotism, mesmerism and artificial somnambulism. The bill prohibits such exhibitions entirely, and a penalty ranging from $50 to $200 is provided for a violation of the act. Flagg says such exhibitions subserve no public good and should be stopped. It is all right, he says, to resort to these practices in the interest of science, but he does not believe in making a holy show of them.

ANY encouragement the state can give, compatible with a reasonable degree of economy, to the infant beet sugar and flax industries of the state, we believe would be fostering the future prosperity of the commonwealth. The natural endowments of the state for the development of these two industries are certainly unsurpassed, and a little encouragement from the public funds to set them on a footing will not be misplaced. The woman's flax fiber association have initiated the flax industry and demonstrated its possibilities, but they are unable to prosecute the work for want of means.

THE ladies of the W. C. T. U. of Portland will memoralize the governor as follows: "To His Excellency Hon. T. T. Geer, Governor of Oregon: Your memorialists, the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and citizens of the state of Oregon, respectfully present that there are now confined in the state penitentiary several women, and it is feared that wayward and unfortunate women will always be inmates of said institution in various numbers; that these unfortunate creatures are under the care and control of the same wardens and keepers who have charge of the male convicts; therefore, your memorialists would urge upon your excellency the fact that they cannot be treated with the same consideration and respect that humanity would suggest, and we would respectfully request that you appoint a worthy and competent woman to act in the capacity of matron for the penitentiary, whose principal duty shall be to take charge of and care for the women prisoners who are convicted and sent to said institution to expiate their crimes."

WE are not only furnishing the Cubans with water and soap, but will have to wash them, from all appearances. Our scheme to give Cuban soldiers preference in employment, and money to the amount of $100 per soldier, who would lay down his arms and go to work, is not satisfactory to Maximo Gomez, and he refuses to disband his army on these terms. He is endeavoring to dissuade Cubans from accepting office under the American occupation, and is urging all the natives of every grade to stay with him in the field until the United States is compelled to accede to his "terms of disbandment." Gomez alleges that his army consists of 40,000 men, and he insists that most of them shall be paid for three years' service at the rates that prevailed in the United States army. He fixes the date of the Cuban declaration of independence February 24th, 1895, as the beginning of the period for which himself and his forces are to be remunerated, and for himself, with the rank of lieutenant-general, he will be satisfied with $11,000 annually, the American rate for that grade. Gomez has also about 20 major-generals, for each of whom he wants $7500 annually and his "army" is equipped with nearly 200 brigadier-generals, each rated, according to the United States army pay table, at $5500 annually. This aggregates the nice little sum of $3,783,000 for generals alone; then there are colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors whose numbers run into the thousands. The privates do not amount to much, for they are comparatively few, but each of them will require $648, and the army paymasters who figured out the total have reported that over $57,000,000 will be required to gratify all the demands Gomez has made, which is an average of $1455 a man. Uncle Sam will have to subjugate this old fellow and his counterpart in the Philippines, Aguinaldo, before his humanitarian purposes find a lodgment in their obtuse conceptions.

Mexico has accepted the invitation to participate in the military congress at Tampa, Fla., Feb. 8th, and the republic's two delegates have left for the north.

About 4000 bushels of wheat have been sold at Amity at 52 to 55 cents a bushel. Six cars have been loaded this week for shipment.

THE grip has been traced to Turkey as its starting place. One of the results of the increased communication between all parts of the world is the transmission of disease, and the making general of the physical ills that used to be confined to one locality.

THE late Senator Brice is the only man of very large means who has died since the war revenue tax went into effect. The tax on legacies, under the law, will amount on the property left the Brice children to $11,220. The law exempts that portion of the estate left the widow.

THE biggest thing in Oregon, without a doubt, will be the flax and linen industry. Whether the legislature appropriates funds to "give it a start" or not, it will develop and eventually grow into large proportions. Oregon must and will have industries and manufactories, which, at the present time are only in the experimental stage.

St. Louis is booked for a world's fair in 1903, and the Oregonian remarks that the date is fixed upon as the centennial of one of our national expansions, effected in 1803, without the consent of the governed, by the Louisiana purchase. The case is one wherein the governed have got along so well that they are in a mood to invite the world to come and see how annexation has prospered them.

## KERNELS OF TRUTH.

In counting up laurels won in the war, Miss Helen Gould will come near ranking next to Dewey.

The soldiers and sailors who are guarding the flag at Manila say that a pass signed by Dewey admits them not only to the big tent, but to all the side shows.

Reformer Tolstoi told the Czar that he would believe in disarmament when Russia begins. The question of precedence in this matter is the ticklish point.

But for the war the Filippinos would have had no opportunity to secure the protection of this country. They ought to rejoice over their exceptional good luck.

Greater New York has an assessed real estate valuation of nearly three billions of dollars. This is one instance in which commercial and territorial expansion have been helpful to each other.

The treasury estimate of the population of the United states last month was 75,330,000, and the amount of money in circulation was $1,897,301,422. The figures speak well for the expansion of the past.

Croker is right in saying that the "16 to 1 question is a dead issue." He is right in saying that McKinley's election brought good times. But Croker is not running the democratic party. He condemns Bryan, Jones, Bailey and the other western and southern chieftains of that organization, but as these men are going to be permitted to lead the party to a defeat in 1900 more sweeping and ruinous than was that of 1896, his wise counsel is vain. Croker, of course, represents eastern democratic sentiment, but the western and southern wreckers are in control of the democracy's machinery, and will force it into one more disaster.—Globe-Democrat.

## Woman Suffrage in Oregon.

In the eyes of the women of Oregon, no doubt the most important piece or work done by the legislative assembly this session is the passage of the senate joint resolution providing for a woman suffrage plank in the state constitution. This resolution was passed by the legislative assembly in 1895, and having again passed both houses on Tuesday, is now on the high road to passing the supreme test at the polls.

This coveted plank, so dear to the heart of all women interested in the woman suffrage movement, reads as fellows:

"The elective franchise in this state shall not hereafter be prohibited to any citizen on account of sex."

Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway is given the greatest share of the credit of accomplishing the passage of the resolution.

In the senate but one man had the temerity to vote against the resolution, and that man was President Taylor. In the house six negative votes were cast, Beach leading the procession, and Butt, Marsh, Reeder, Thompson of Washington, and Whalley following suit. Curtis in explaining his vote also expressed doubt as to the wisdom of woman sufferage, but for the purpose of assisting the women to get their cause before the people he voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Whalley in support of his argument against the wisdom of extending the elective franchise to women made use of some interesting facts which have been gathered by the anti-suffrage women in Chicago. He said:

"They state that the number of women in that city who are entitled to vote on the school question is over 250,000. Of these, in 1894, less than 30,000 registered, and less than 80 per cent of the registered voted; in 1896 less than 6000 registered, and about 50 per cent of those voted; and in 1898 less than 1500 registered, and about 75 per cent of those voted. These figures go far to confirm the conclusion indicated by the Massachusetts election of 1895, when the women of the state were asked to vote on the question whether they wished the right of suffrage or not, and less than 4 per cent of the women of the state voted in the affirmative. It is further confirmed by the fact that in this state only 2 per cent of the women entitled to vote at school elections now avail themselves of the privilege—if it is a privilege. It has long appeared to us, and these facts seem to demonstrate the justice of the opinion, that women generally do not wish the suffrage, and that the real question is not whether the right of suffrage shall be conferred on a class in the community who do not wish it, but whether the duty of the suffrage shall be imposed on a class in the community who do not wish it. To lay the burden of suffrage on a class who do not desire to vote would be a new experiment in politics, and certainly a very doubtful one. If the question of woman suffrage is to come up in a practical form in any state of the United States in future, it would seem to be right to bring it up in the form in which it was brought up in Massachusetts. Order a special election, at which the women may vote on the question whether they wish to vote or not, and see how large a proportion desire the suffrage. If, as the elections both in Chicago and Massachusetts seem to indicate, not more than 4 or 5 per cent of the women in any American community desire the suffrage, it is difficult to see any reason why the duty of suffrage should be imposed upon the great reluctant majority. And it must be remembered that the liberty of voting cannot be given to the few without imposing, or seeming to impose, the duty of voting on the many."

Even the friends of woman suffrage express lack of confidence in the victory of the cause at the polls.

John Leonard Eoff, a pioneer of 1847, and grandfather of Governor Geer, died at his home in Macleay, on Wednesday, of paralysis, aged 86 years. He was first striken three years ago, since which time he had suffered several attacks, causing him to gradually grow weaker.









# Take The Reporter and Get the News One Dollar Per Year.

Jesse High is quite sick with pneumonia.

F. J. Martin of the O. F. R. A. is in Salem.

Seid Back, jr., will sing at the social to be given at the C. P. church Saturday evening.

Dr. James Minty, who seldom has a sick day, is kept at home with the prevailing sickness.

W. J. Strong, the harness man, has been sick for ten days, and is threatened with pneumonia.

There was a wide variance in the position of mercury yesterday morning, at sunrise, but no one doubted that it was the coldest snap of the winter. Mr. Grissen's thermometer registered 18 deg. above; one of Rogers Bros.' stood at 13 deg. and the other 24, and the large instrument at Bettman & Warren's stood 18. The assumption is that the latter registration was the most correct.

The city council met in special session last Friday evening. A levy for taxes for ensuing year was placed at 4½ mills, 3½ mills for general purposes and 1 mill for street fund. Recorder was authorized to advertise for bids for wood in all local papers. T. M. Neal was given a contract for laying tile. A letter from the secretary of the Oregon Press Association was read, which stated that the national editorial association would visit this city in June, and that the invitation from here was the first one received.





A report to Second Assistant Postmaster General Shellenberger, from the railway mail division headquarters at New York, announces the transmission of a mail package from Juneau, Alaska, to its destination in New Jersey in 11 days. This is the quickest transit on record. The package was mailed at Juneau, January 13th, reached Seattle the 19th, was recorded at Pittsburg the night of the 23d, and completed its quick journey the following day.