

Yamhill County Reporter

D. I. ASBURY, Editor & Prop.
J. G. ECKMAN, Associate Editor.

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FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1900.

On Saturday last Chinook salmon sold to the canneries on the Columbia at 8c per pound, which Fish Commissioner Reed says is the highest ever paid in Oregon.

Governor Roosevelt's tour to the west lay through Kansas this week, and in many places a speech was demanded. At Emporia, when he spoke of 16 to 1, a woman in the crowd became excited, threw her arms wildly in the air and shouted: "Thank God, we don't want 16 to 1, and we won't have it."

Democratic newspapers are even criticizing the rhetoric of the republican platform. They say "there is no continuity of style about it; it does not bear about it the impress of the rhetorician, nor ring with the fervor of the early framers of republican platforms." Oh, well, its plain enough to be understood, and the republicans will try to get along with it. The common people will also understand it.

The Pendleton East Oregonian is sending out marked copies urging the candidacy of Robert D. Inman for Portland for governor on the democratic ticket. There is a question for the people here, as well as for Mr. Inman. Does that gentleman desire to be immolated on an altar of fusion; and conceding a very remote possibility of electing a democratic governor, do the people want another sawmill man for the place, in view of past experience?

The local newspaper reflects the business interests of the town in its advertising columns. A business man looking for a location always examines the newspapers to see how his particular line is represented. If he is a druggist and finds no drug ads in the paper, he concludes there are no druggists, or if there are, they are dead. If he is a doctor or lawyer he looks over the professional cards to see if his profession is represented. Among the farmers the home paper has a similar mission. The prospective buyer likes an invitation to come and trade with the merchants. Advertising is not a luxury, but an economic proposition, recognized by all the best and most successful business men the world over.

Nothing so enrages our democratic brethren as the suggestion that prosperity and republican administrations go hand in hand. It makes them as mad as the sting of a hornet. They are now kept busy criticizing the republican national platform along this line. One organ of the party says: "The beneficence of the rains which have come to the just and the unjust, the employment and demand created by the war with Spain, to which Mr. McKinley was opposed, and the impulse given in many directions by the south African war, are all benevolently assimilated as results of republican wisdom and statesmanship." It is a queer fact, and one which must be very aggravating to the opposition, that so many good things seem to happen during the republican rule and a like preponderance of evil things during the reign of the democrats. They seem to recognize the reality of this condition in one of their late pleas, when they say: "Let us in this time, the country is on a gold basis now, and we can't do you any harm in the next four years, anyway."

A union Sunday school picnic will be held next Tuesday at the place known as Jim Owen's hill, near McCabe chapel. It will be participated in by the McMinnville M. E. Sunday school and also the McCabe school. Arrangements are now being made to secure enough teams to take the McMinnville school to the grounds, and through the kindness of some of the church members this will be done. Announcement will be made next Sunday. The start will be made from the church at 8 o'clock, and all are requested not to forget to bring their dinners along.

The ball game on Saturday between the Chemawas and the home team was won by the former 13 to 6. On Sunday the St. Pauls beat our boys 9 to 4. On Tuesday the home team played Corvallis and the score went against them 12 to 7.

WHY CHINESE HATE CHRISTIANS.

It is not to christianity as a religion, but to christians as suspected political agents of foreign powers, that the Chinese object. That is Lord Salisbury's explanation of the case, and it is exactly confirmed by other authoritative testimony. To say that is not to cast any reflection upon missionaries as a whole or upon missionary work as such. It is simply to set forth what is in the Chinese mind and to emphasize the need of tact as well as of piety and fervor—the need that missionaries should be as wise as serpents as well as harmless as doves. It is also to admit the regrettable fact that guile and hypocrisy, to some degree, are no more unknown to the Chinese than to other races, even to the extent of professing piety for the sake of profit. There is a treaty stipulation with China to the effect not only that missionaries shall be protected, but also that native converts to christianity shall not be persecuted on account of their faith. There is only too good reason to fear that some Chinese have taken advantage of this provision. They have professed to accept christianity, but have done so merely for the sake of what amounts to exemption from Chinese law. They have then gone on to deal unjustly with their neighbors, and when the latter have resented it and have visited righteous retribution upon them they have fled to the missionaries with the cry that they were being persecuted for their faith's sake; and the missionaries have in the best of faith made appeal to the consul or minister, and so the whole pressure of a foreign power has been brought to bear upon the Chinese government for the protection of some hypocritical rascal from the penalty of his misdeeds. There is no cause for wonder at Chinese resentment at such doings.

Nor is that all. In some places where converts are numerous the latter have grouped themselves together in a village or a part of a village of their own, so as to form a distinct community. They have there adopted their own manners and customs, their local regulations and ordinances and have made themselves largely independent of Chinese law. They are subject, of course, to imperial sovereignty, but in local affairs they have become almost autonomous, a sort of petty imperium in imperio. This may have been done without any intention of disloyalty to the Chinese government, or of antagonism toward the local and provincial authorities. Nevertheless it is always annoying to the Chinese—as it would be to us or to any other people—and it often becomes quite intolerable. Yet if the Chinese authorities interfere and attempt to enforce upon the christian community the reminder that it is just as much subject to the civil law of China as ever the cry of persecution for faith's sake is again raised. Add to this the fact that the christian powers behind the missionaries are constantly making aggressions upon China, forcing her to modify her laws and customs to suit their selfish purposes, and seizing bits of her territory, and it is little wonder that those Chinese who judge things by appearances come to the conclusion that christians are really political agents, intent upon undermining and overthrowing the Chinese government and partitioning the Chinese empire.

This is a statement of the case as some of the most competent observers, including missionaries, have seen it. We repeat that it is not a condemnation of missionaries or of missionary work. It is merely a recognition of evils that have crept into such work, chiefly through the guile of some of the Chinese themselves. It is no argument against missionary enterprise, but rather one in favor of prosecuting it with renewed zeal on the highest possible plane of disinterestedness and with the utmost possible tact. Neither is it an argument against prompt and rigorous suppression of the present revolt. For it is the duty of law and order to suppress a riot, no matter what may be its cause. Moreover, the old principle of power and responsibility holds good. The outside powers have for years been exercising their authority in China, practically coercing the Chinese government; and therefore they are under a moral responsibility for maintenance of order there. But it is desirable always to keep in mind that Chinese hatred is directed, not against christianity as a religion, but against christians personally, and that because of a notion that

they are political intriguers inimical to China. That notion is, of course, a monstrous error; but it may be a strange and paradoxical irony of fate that its falsity can be demonstrated only by making it largely true.—N. Y. Tribune.

PROSPERITY NOT A MYTH.

Bryan's panacea for our economic ills in 1896 was silver. Accept 16 to 1 and the United States will have all the money it needs. Accept the gold standard and there will be further commercial contraction, for there is not gold enough in the world to warrant making it the unit of value. The country went for gold, and let us see what has been the result in these Pacific states:

On December 17, 1896, six weeks after Bryan had been defeated, individual deposits in the national banks of Oregon, Washington and Idaho were \$17,294,269.60, a decrease of over \$8,000,000 since December, 1892. This was the period when money was still in hiding, having been driven to cover by the fear of Bryanite success. With the return of confidence, our deposits rapidly accumulated, and on April 26, 1900, the date of the last report to the comptroller of the currency, they amounted in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to \$34,897,104.56. This total has been exceeded but once since national banking was begun in the northwest—December 2, 1899—when the deposits were \$35,243,374.19. Six weeks after Bryan's defeat in 1896, our loans and discounts were \$14,410,762.51; April 26, 1900, they were \$20,438,943.84.

Since the overthrow of Bryanism nearly four years ago, the individual deposits of the national banks of Oregon, Washington and Idaho have increased over \$17,500,000, and the loans and discounts over \$6,000,000. Between December 17, 1896, and April 26, 1900, the individual deposits of the national banks of all the Pacific coast states and territories—Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Alaska—have increased from \$37,888,660.87 to \$75,269,683.76, and loans and discounts from \$34,958,479.11 to \$55,184,733.44. Here we have abundance of money and enlarged use of it in business. Is this prosperity or is it a myth? Are we dreaming when the money we require is passed to us by the banker instead of being told, as we were in 1896, that Bryanism had rendered the financial world panicky and made loans hazardous?

We of the Pacific states were the first to be affected by the financial crisis in the early '90s, and the last to feel the new prosperity. Between the "crime of 1873," the silver coinage clause of 1890 and the visitation of Bryanism, we have had enough disaster to last us until well into the twentieth century. The gold standard, promised in 1896, and enacted into law, has lifted us out of the depression into which the silver heresy had cast us, and established us upon a firm basis. Our financial position, so sensitive to flurries ten years ago, is now so strong that, though the Boer war caused stringency in England, Canada and parts of America, we were not affected one jot or tittle. Not a dollar was withdrawn from the banks nor a loan called in to meet demands from the east or from abroad. All over the Pacific coast the stock of money is large, and it is finding its way as rapidly as conditions permit into new enterprises, or is being used to enlarge old ones. In Oregon we see it going into mines, creameries, public and private improvements, manufactures and business. In eastern Oregon money will be available, if there is no disturbance of conditions, for railroad extension and irrigation works that will develop a semi-arid region capable of sustaining a population of 1,000,000 and make it tributary to Portland. Everywhere the people are prosperous and contented and enjoying the best times they have ever known. They don't want 16 to 1. They don't want Bryan, nor his crown of thorns, nor his cross of gold. They do not want the nation bound so that it cannot participate in the trade to be opened up in the orient. They don't want the Chicago platform or any edition of it. And they don't want the present democratic party.—Oregonian.

W. R. Brown, Amity, Oregon, has a new 3 1/2 steel skein wide tire Weber wagon for \$85 cash. Also a new reversible disc harrow for \$40. Also a fine driving mare, six years old, sired by Coeur d'Alene, dam Kishar, which he wishes to sell.



From many diseases. Children who are well nourished successfully resist disease to which an ill-nourished child succumbs. Your child has enough food. Does the food make flesh? If not there is something wrong with the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. That wrong can be quickly righted by the use of

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In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it completely cures indigestion and other diseases of the digestive and nutritive system in both young and old. You can consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



NEWBERG.

Everyone is happy. N. C. Christenson's have moved into Wm. Clemens house. Word from Dr. H. J. Littlefield is that he is improving in health. The ladies of the United Artisans served ice cream and coffee on Saturday to help the sugar beet enterprise. The Friends yearly meeting was largely attended. Business sessions occupied the day time, and church services in the evening. Saturday eve Mrs. Hobson of Illinois preached a powerful sermon, and Sunday Rev. David Hadley spoke to a crowded house. Well, the beet sugar plant is a sure thing for Newberg. Saturday was the wind up on the part of the citizens, and an immense throng of people was in town. While Gov. T. T. Geer was the drawing card, it remained for our townsmen, Rev. Carl and Hon. C. A. Butt to make the talk of the day. Rev. Carl is a forcible speaker, and gave some interesting personal observations, in regard to the industry. Hon. Butt made a neat talk and kept audience in good humor by his witty sayings. In the evening "the boys" made a noisy demonstration that was a foretaste of the 4th of July.

LAFAYETTE.

Mr. William Westerfield spent several days with us of late. He now lives in Grass Valley, eastern Oregon. Mr. Goheen arrived at home on the night of the 3d. Mrs. Watts spent the 4th in Portland. So did Mr. Vickrey and family. Messrs. Olds sold their hops at a little less than 5 cents per pound. Not much made at such prices. Rev. A. A. Winter returned from the Dallas campmeeting, reported a good meeting. Mr. C. A. Burt spent the 4th at home. Some people went to Salem. The Lafayette band made music for the 4th at the hub. All glad that the warship Oregon is afloat again. Died at Lafayette, Or., July 4th, at 10 a. m., Mrs. S. M. B. White of liver and lung trouble. She was confined to her bed but little. Will be buried in the Henry burying grounds at Lafayette.

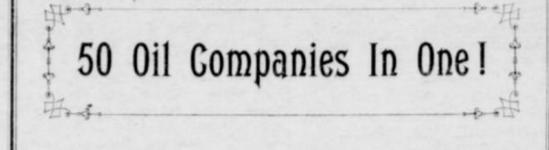
Licenses to Marry.

Estell Noll, 24, to Frank Weed, 26. Bessie Ronnds, 20, to B. W. Johnson, 28. D. C. Buffum, 24, and Mary A. Ranch, 18. I. N. Collard is home from Bonneville. Forest Narver and wife of Sprague, Wash., are visiting in this city. George Flesher came home from Olympia to spend the Fourth with his family. Mrs. J. W. Henry left on Thursday of last week, to spend the summer with relatives at Boise. S. A. Manning has been quite severely ill of pneumonia since Saturday, but is considerably better now. Mrs. Latourette and daughter Freda removed to Oregon City this week, and this city thereby loses some good people. Mrs. R. F. Clubine of Centralia, Wash., is here on a visit to her aged father, S. F. Harding, and will probably remain several weeks. Miss Estella Noll of this city and F. E. Weed of Oregon City, were married at the residence of J. E. Noll by E. North-up on Thursday, June 28. There were but few guests, but a good many nice presents were given the happy couple. The Reporter extends its hearty congratulations.

\$5,000,000 5,000,000

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The stock of this company can be bought for a short time at fifty cents per share, which is one-half of the par value. This offer will positively be withdrawn and stock advanced to \$1.00 per share as soon as the block of Treasury Stock offered for sale has been sold.

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1900

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Name _____
Address _____

Make all drafts, money orders, etc., payable to the California Consolidated Petroleum Co. Prospectus mailed on application.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

R. E. Blackburn, the President and General Manager of the California Consolidated Petroleum Company, has achieved success in the inauguration and management of large enterprises. He is known as California's "Orchard King." Hon. Will A. Harris, the Company's Vice-President and Attorney, is a lawyer and orator of national reputation, and is acknowledged authority on mining laws. Fred L. Johnson, secretary, who, though largely interested in gold mining properties, will devote his time and executive abilities solely to the Company's interests. Senator S. N. Anderson, Treasurer, is one of Southern California's solid citizens who, deservedly, holds the confidence of the public. His good impress has been left upon the laws of this commonwealth. G. W. Luce is the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which responsible position he has held for many years to the satisfaction of that corporation and the public. F. J. Beveridge, son of ex-Governor Beveridge of Illinois, is one of the most active of Los Angeles capitalists. The electric railway from this city, via Hollywood, to Santa Monica, is the latest monument to his enterprise. J. M. Hale, one of the leading dry goods merchants of Los Angeles, is one of the four Hale brothers who own dry goods establishments in San Francisco, Sacramento, San Jose, Salinas, Petaluma, Los Angeles and New York. The directorate's reference: Bradstreet's, or any bank in California.

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