

Yamhill County Reporter

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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. Ordinary and marriage notices not exceeding 10 lines published free, if furnished in time to be current news. Additional matter 10 cents per line.

FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1900.

The south is in favor of expansion just as strongly as the east and west, but for fear of being called republican it will not vote its real sentiments.

While the democrats and populists were fusing with each other in Nebraska they were shooting each other in North Carolina. Mr. Bryan has not yet attempted an explanation of the "paramount ratio" of the two extremes of passion among the faithful.

Everywhere the farmers are becoming interested in creamery propositions. They are also resolving to raise more hogs, more sheep and more stock in general. This is a good sign, for when farmers succeed in establishing a certain monthly income from a diversity of resources they will be independent of adverse conditions affecting any one line of industry. Diversified farming was never so promising as now.

Consistency among Bryanites is only proverbial, for with them circumstances alter cases quite materially. The Bryan people, by an overwhelming majority, have disfranchised the negro population in North Carolina and now propose to rule the darkies whether they consent or not. The Alabama democrats are now preparing to disfranchise their negroes in the same way. Now, St. Bryan declares that we may not govern in the absence of the consent of the governed, and this Philippic is made the text for the plank in the democratic platform, which its supporters with vanity call the "Anti-imperial plank."

The anti-laud Aguinaldo and his followers and proclaim that the Tagals are capable of self-government and want the American flag pulled down in the Philippines and the islands turned over to the lawless, semi-civilized hordes. But at home where the negro has been in touch for a century with the highest class of civilization, taught the arts and sciences and enjoyed the rights of citizenship, the anti-laud are ready to say they shall be disfranchised, governed without their consent and made to respect the American flag which means freedom to the anti-laud and slavery to the negroes. What a farce this anti-imperialistic cry is, anyway.

The wisdom of the United States course in the whole Chinese trouble is becoming more and more apparent as the days pass. A strong opposition is springing up against England among the other powers represented in China because of a suspicion that she is seeking new territory in that country. If she had taken the same stand as the United States and come out in a declaration that she was not seeking any territory and would not accept any, her motives in the present exigency would not be questioned, and there would be a greater semblance of harmony among the nations than prevails at the present time. Harmony among the nations going to the rescue of their ministers would simplify the work in hand. But England, unfortunately, is an object of distrust among the other European powers, and presumably, of course, with China.

A prospective immigrant writes from Minnesota to inquire, among other matters, if "farmers have to work very hard in the Willamette valley." If this man is seeking a land where the farmer can follow his vocation without hard work and plenty of it, he should look beyond this vale of tears. It is true, the farmer in the Willamette valley, as a rule, does not work as hard as the poorly-paid tiller of the unyielding soil in the eastern states. But even in this favored land men do not gather figs from the thistles, nor grapes from oak grubs. By a moderate degree of work, with modern machinery, the farmers here raise good crops, and barring the infrequent

possibility of a visitation of the Hessian fly, the grain aphid or the rust, the Willamette valley farmer can equal the most successful Minnesotan in the production of a superior quality of wheat. Therefore if in search of a country where moderate exertion and careful management will be rewarded, come to Oregon. But if you are looking for a place that offers a competency without exertion, better try Paradise.

The patriotism that finds expression in stoning an inoffensive old Chinaman's house is of an effervescent quality that can be depended upon to furnish nothing more stable than froth or smoke. Hence, the hoodlums who engaged in this sort of warfare down in Clackamas county a few nights ago, could not be depended upon in stress of actual war. They have expended their patriotic energies in lighter and less dangerous lines.

Prohibition papers and speakers assail the republican party in general, and President McKinley in particular, on account of the "army canteen." They blindly persist in holding the president responsible for the establishing and continuance of the sale of liquor in the army. The army canteen law was enacted about twenty years ago on the recommendation of army officers who were familiar with the operation of the canteen system in European armies. The object of the law was to keep control of the sale of liquors in the hands of army officers, and to prevent or discourage the location of saloons near army posts. The law was, in fact, one to regulate the sale of liquors in camp. Under the law no "treating" was allowed, and nothing but beer was sold. There was absolutely no profit derived from the sale by the seller, and there was no inducement to sell any soldier more than he ought to have. The reports for 1890, 1891, and 1892 showed that the canteen system was to the advantage of the service and conducive to temperance. It was found that at posts where there were no canteens saloons of the lowest kind were established as near the military reservation as possible. The soldiers, as soon as they could get leave, started for the resorts. Realizing that they could not get drinks for some time after their leave had expired they drank too much, and returned drunk to duty or deserted. It was contended that three-fourths of the desertions in the army were due to the conditions in the vicinity of camps where there was no canteen. Under the army law the canteen was practically a clubroom where beer was sold under military regulation to the soldiers. In the war excitement of 1898 the temperance societies organized a campaign against the canteen system, and caused to be inserted in the army reorganization bill, passed in the last days of the fifty-fifth congress, a paragraph which reads as follows: "That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks as a bartender or otherwise in any post, exchange, or canteen, nor shall any person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States." It was and is contended by total abstainers that this paragraph abolished the army canteen. Army officers took the position that, as the paragraph did not repeal the army canteen law, it did not abolish the system. The secretary of war referred the matter to Attorney General Griggs. The attorney held that, the first clause of the new law "having forbidden the employment of soldiers as bartenders or salesmen of intoxicating drinks, it would be lawful and appropriate for the management of post exchanges to employ civilians for that purpose." As to the second clause, the attorney general held that, as employment is a matter of contract and not of requirement or permission, "this section does not prohibit the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks through the canteen sections of the post exchanges as heretofore organized and carried on, except that of course no officer or soldier could be on duty in a canteen section to do the selling, either directly or indirectly." In consequence of this opinion the war department abstained from closing army canteens, and the question is still open for the action of congress or the courts. President McKinley had nothing whatever to do with the matter. It is not his prerogative to interpret law. Those persons who are so much opposed to the army canteen system should seek satisfaction from

congress, which alone has the power to give it.

Be Sure Your Sins Will Find You Out.

J. M. Hodson of Portland last week purchased a lot in Portland, paying therefor \$2,125, after the title and deed had been approved by an abstractor. It was soon after discovered to be a clever forgery, and Geo. Dixon and Mrs. Frost, the man and woman making it, were arrested. The man had \$1200 of the money sewed in the lining of his vest. The act was as bold as it was clever, and the fraud was only discovered by a single loophole—the fact that the man whose name was forged could not write, but made his mark. It was done in this way: Henry Wilson, whose property was transferred, was a St. Louis bachelor who had died intestate in May, 1899. He left an estate worth \$15,000. Included in the estate were the two lots sold to Mr. Hodson, worth about \$3000. Eminent proceedings had already been begun at the order of Governor Geer by Attorneys Chester V. Dolph and U. S. Grant Marquam, who were directly instrumental in discovering the fraudulent transfer by calling attention to the defective signature, Henry Ackerman, who died in June, 1899, was the notary public before whom the transferring deed was supposed to have been attested. Mark Cameron, who with Henry Ackerman, seemingly witnessed the deed, is supposed to be a purely fictitious personage. Neither Dixon nor Mrs. Frost were known in Portland until several months ago. Dixon's true name is supposed to be B. W. Dana, as his linen has that marking. Mrs. Frost is the wife of Aaron Frost, editor and proprietor of the *Wardner News*, and was in Portland engaged in negotiating for the purchase of a lodging-house, offering to pledge for the payment a piece of property, or to borrow money on the property and pay cash. Dixon also tried to borrow \$2000 on a piece of land which he said was his, but failed. On July 31, 1900, Dixon took to the county recorder's office to be recorded a deed, dated January 11, 1899, transferring from Henry Wilson to Emma Gillette, for the consideration of \$1, lots 7 and 8 in block 116, of East Portland. The deed purported to have been signed by Henry Wilson in the presence of Mark Cameron and Henry Ackerman, and is acknowledged by Henry Ackerman as notary public. This deed was recorded July 31, 1900, by special order, as Dixon urged that he was in a hurry, and it was returned the same day to him by Paul Hutter, a messenger boy. On August 1, the day after the deed was recorded, a veiled woman, afterwards identified as Mrs. Frost, went to the office of W. C. Puffer, notary public, with a deed to the property, properly signed and stamped, conveying the lots from Emma Gillette to George Dixon for the consideration of \$3000. The woman bringing the deed signed "Emma Gillette" presented to Puffer one of her cards, stating she had been recommended to do so by a friend to make the acknowledgment of the deed. He saw that it was already sealed and signed in the proper manner, and gave little attention to it, and his stenographer witnessing the deed. Also on August 1, this deed was recorded at the county recorder's office by a special order, and the deed returned to Dixon by a messenger boy, J. J. Curtis. Then began the active negotiations for the sale. Last week Dixon went to Mark Schlassel, the real estate agent, and offered to sell the property for \$2200, representing that he was involved in an oil speculation and needed to sell the property at once in order to get ready cash. Dixon made the sale to J. M. Hodson for \$2125, after the abstract of the property had been carefully examined by Hodson's attorney, and no flaws detected in the title, which was seemingly clear. The work had been cleverly done, and the discovery of the fraud was almost accidental, hingeing on a very small point. The forgers have been placed under bonds to appear before the grand jury.

Successful Teachers.

First grade—Pauline Sears, Jessie Martin, Emma Gordon, H. L. McCann, Ethel Dorris, Sara Bates.
Primary—Anna E. Sims.
Second grade—Blanche Derr, Bessie Houck, Daisy Warner, Zaidce Linden, F. M. Nagle.
Third grade—Kallona Scott, Mamie Hadaway, J. J. Elyson, Iona Hutchins, Anna Carter.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed for in the McMinnville postoffice August 14, 1900:
M. Chitwood, John Carney, A. R. Crompton, Mrs. Sarah Mostert, Mrs. McEttee, Joe McLeod.

JAMES McCAN, P. M.

The Reporter and Weekly Oregonian one year for \$2, strictly in advance

JACOB WORTMAN, Pres. ED HENDRICKS, Vice Pres.
JOHN WORTMAN, Cashier. ARTHUR McPHILLIPS, Asst. Cashier

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Of McMinnville, Oregon.

The Oldest Bank in Yamhill County. Established in 1885.
Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.

Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States, and draws direct on all the principal points in Europe. The accounts of Firms and Individuals solicited.



His Wife Insisted

And he thought he'd humor her, no doubt. The result shows that a man rarely loses by following his wife's advice. Those who suffer from obstinate cough, bronchitis, weak lungs and ailments in general which tend to consumption, will find speedy relief and perfect cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures ninety-eight per cent. of those who give it a fair and faithful trial. It purifies the blood, heals the lungs and builds up the body with firm flesh instead of flabby fat. The "Discovery" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotics.

"Only for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I would be in my grave to-day," writes Mr. Moses Miles, of Hilliard, Uinta Co., Wyoming. "I had asthma so bad I could not sleep at night and was compelled to give up work. It affected my lungs so that I coughed all the time, both day and night. My friends all thought I had consumption. My wife had taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it had helped her so much she insisted on my trying his Golden Medical Discovery—which I did. I have taken four bottles and am now a well man, weighing 175 pounds, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I would like you to print this testimony as it may help some other poor sufferer."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper binding, free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES... Acme Turn Shoes



are becoming more and more popular each season, from the fact that their value is becoming better known. They are more comfortable than a Welsted sole shoe, being lighter and more pliable. The all-wool felt sole lining forms a flexible and elastic pad for the sensitive part of the foot to rest upon, and also protects the foot from cold and dampness. Any lady troubled with cold feet in the fall and winter should try a pair of Acme Turn Shoes. You will surely be pleased with them and advise others to use them. These shoes are sold by only one first-class dealer in each town. Try a pair and we know you will be convinced of their merits.

Sold by **F. Dielschneider**, Agent for Utz & Dunn, makers of Ladies' Fine Shoes, Rochester, N. Y.

There are theories and theories concerning the cause of the short wheat crop. A correspondent of the Oregonian from this place makes out a case of Hessian fly and red worm working in conjunction. Others say rust. Some declare it is aphid. Another man attributes it to a cutworm found at the roots. Those who delve in science say it is due to the exhaustion of humus in the soil from too much wheat cropping and summer fallowing. The Reporter has found two men with new theories. One says it is the mice infesting the soil and working on the roots. When he plows his stubble they run from the furrow as thick as flies, and he can knock them down with a stick in any direction. The other man lays it to peculiar climatic condition, and has not lost faith in Oregon's wheat producing qualities under favorable climate. He proves his theory by comparison of fields, some of which had the very best preparation, and every condition was favorable except the season. The reader may take his choice. We incline to the theory of the scientific man.

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Saturday, Aug. 18
WITH A NEW STOCK OF
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See our window on that day.

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Union Block, McMinnville.

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The Event of the Times.

Great Street Fair and Carnival!
Occupying many solid blocks, taking in an entire street from curb to curb.
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Under the auspices of the Portland Elks. Surpassing in magnitude and grandeur anything of the kind ever attempted on the Pacific coast. Something to remember up to the date of your heart failure.

The Streets of Cairo, The Oriental Theater, The German Village, The Dancing Girls, An Arabian Pageant, Crowning the Queen Rex, King of the Carnival, Attended by his Magnificent Court, The Great Parade of the Elks and other Orders, The Italian Park and Fountain, The magnificent Triumphant Arch and Grand Midway filled with wonderful attractions, Mining, Mercantile, Agriculture, Horticulture and other industrial exhibits, The Women's Pavilion, designed by women, built by women and decorated by women for the exhibit of women's industrial work, The Grain Palace, built of Oregon and Washington grains and grasses. Music, amuse and fun. Night turned into day. Lowest rail and water rates ever given to Portland from all parts of the Pacific Northwest.

Oregon State Fair
Salem, Oregon, September 17 to 22, 1900.

Bigger and better than ever before. Grounds greatly improved, buildings repaired and renovated, all stock buildings thoroughly disinfected, everything in first-class condition for the largest and best Live Stock Show and Agricultural Exposition ever held on the coast.

\$20,000 in Premiums and Purses!

Good racing every afternoon—music and fun at night. Auction sale of live stock will be made a leading feature. All live stock and other exhibits hauled FREE over the Southern Pacific Railroad. Reduced passenger rates on all railroads. For premium list and other information, address

W. H. WEHRUNG, Pres., M. D. WISDOM,
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McMinnville's Reliable Jewelers.

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The students of the Normal School are prepared to take the State Certificate immediately on graduation. Graduates readily secure good positions. Expense of year from \$120 to \$150. Strong academic and professional courses. New special department in Manual Training.

Well equipped Training Department. For catalogue containing full announcements, address
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Traction or Portable, Simple or Compound, Wood or Straw Burners.

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Automatic Stackers, Wind Stackers, Horse Powers, Threshermen's Supplies of All Kinds.

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