

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

Here is one good sign: People are becoming more disgusted with jays every day.

Census returns indicate that the population of Canada in 1901 was 5,369,966, a gain of 536,426 in ten years.

Chinese exclusion is neither a political issue nor a moral issue. It is simply, like protection to home industries, a matter of self-preservation.

There is talk now of the "Darién route" across the isthmus, which contemplates a tunnel four miles long. Think of a tunnel big enough to permit two big steamships to pass!

It was always thus. An eastern paper has in its question column this: Which are the more valuable salmon fisheries, those of the Columbia river in Washington, or those of the northeastern coast of America? It doesn't occur to eastern people that Oregon could have any relation to the Columbia river. Washington benefits herself by advertising.

The Reporter gives in another column a digest of the new law relative to the collection of county and state taxes. Tax paying time, never very welcome, comes at an inopportune time for the farmer, but three per cent rebate on taxes paid before March 15th, will persuade many to negotiate a loan in order to escape the penalty of ten per cent April 1st.

A drunkard got into the Woman's Temple in Chicago recently, and throwing a bottle of whisky at the bust of Frances Willard, spattered it with the demon rum. The man, seeing he was in for it, said that was his way of making a pledge to drink no more, and the women present said it was "sweet" of him, and took up a collection.

General Fred Funston had better tie up the stitches in the previous operation on him, make a knot in the thread to keep it from coming undone, and get back to the Philippines as soon as possible. If he stays in this country, he will be investigated. Some one will charge that he stuck a pin in Aguinaldo, or that the capture was not "regular," and congress will take it up.

A lazy man's invention is that of the Benton county farmer who will compel his goats to shear themselves this coming spring. The goats are to furnish the motive power for a treadmill, to which will be attached a shearing machine. The goats will be worked in relays of two at a time on a three-hour shift, thus each will be relieved by another when called to the shearing table.

It was announced shortly after President Roosevelt was sworn in that his wife made it a rule to never spend more than \$300 a year on her dresses. Still, according to the descriptions, the one she wore at the recent White House reception, cost \$300 alone, and it is said she has a dozen more like it. The president finds meeting dry goods bills just as strenuous as anybody.

We are always hearing that officials are poorly paid, and Attorney General Knox in his annual report recommends an increase in the salaries of federal judges. A judge who receives \$15,000 a year, is barely able to go along on his salary, so the complaining ones say. But when we remember that their tenure of office is for life, and that they may retire on full pay at 70, it would seem that their condition is much better than the people whose income is three or four hundred dollars a year. These stories of underpaid officials are invented by people who hope for favors from the officials.

According to Miss Susan B. Anthony, women will quit marrying as

they become more intelligent. Why does Miss Anthony want to discourage the education of women?

A Mississippi man entered a protest against being hanged on the same gallows with a negro. He says he was born and bred a gentleman, and intimates that rather than suffer this humiliation he would prefer not to be hanged at all. This protest will strike all southerners as entirely reasonable.

The Panama canal is on the bargain counter—marked down to \$40,000,000—cheap for cash. Our commission seems to be possessed with the views of lady shoppers—we don't really need it but it is a shame not to buy it, it's so cheap. This old, abandoned French ditch has, however some merits about it, and in spite of all that has been said and written against it, there seems to be a strong impression abroad in congress that we are going to buy it after all. So it behooves the committee to make note of all the good points that are alleged in its favor and see if we are really going to get our money's worth in buying this shop-worn piece of goods.

The bill creating a national department of commerce, the head of which shall be a member of the cabinet, was found to be objectional on the ground that it made the new official too great a functionary as compared with other cabinet officers. The mistake was a very easy one to make. The commerce of this country has grown to such dimensions and has expanded so much geographically that the scope of such a department will be something tremendous. Unless the measure providing for its creation were very carefully framed the secretary of commerce would naturally be vested with powers that might rank him relatively too high. This objection can be obviated by a little judicious pruning and revising of the bill, which is sure of enactment when satisfactorily drawn.

The census bureau has adopted a phrase in referring to the United States that will, no doubt, greatly worry the so-called anti-imperialists. In order to distinguish the mainland from our recently acquired insular possessions of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, the bureau has seen fit to call the former the "Continental United States or the United States proper." These words sound strange to the anti but they may in time grow accustomed to them. Anyway it is only in a measure returning to something like first principles, for during the Revolutionary period the thirteen colonies were always known as the "Continent." We had a "Continental congress" and a "Continental army," and why not now a "Continental United States?"

Government ownership of telegraphs is a possibility of the near future. The senate committee on postoffices and postroads is preparing a measure for the purchase of existing lines and it is declared that President Roosevelt and his closest political and personal friends in congress favor it, and that Henry C. Payne, an expert organizer, was made postmaster general in order to assist in carrying out this plan. The measure, it is believed, will be popular with the people because it will promise an immediate reduction in telegraph tolls. The capital stock of the two great companies, the Western Union and Postal, aggregates \$171,000,000, which they are prepared to pay for by the issue of thirty year 2 per cent bonds, and these will probably be offered to the public as an investment, so that it will really be benefited by the purchase. These bonds will be accepted as security for national banks and will be eagerly sought after.

Congressman Tongue is right in opposing the general irrigation bill, which has been presented by western members. Representative Tongue, who is chairman of the irrigation committee, according to a Washington dispatch says that this will not benefit his state for many years to come. He thinks that the funds arising from the sale of public lands in the several states should not all be converted into a general fund to be used indiscriminately at the direction of the secretary of the interior, but that 75 per cent of such funds should be expended in the state in which they arise, the balance being turned into a general fund. Furthermore, Mr. Tongue insists

that it is bad policy to allow the secretary of the interior full opportunity to say where this general fund shall be expended, that it would naturally be expended in the states of the middle west before getting out to Oregon and that neighborhood, and even then would be likely to follow the lines of the trans-continental railroads. He intends to urge his views upon the committee, and will not support the bill until some radical changes along this line are made.

Should that now threatened revolution in Spain come to pass, perhaps one side or the other will try to negotiate with Uncle Sam for the loan of Funston and Dewey.

The recent order that Indians on the reservations must cut their hair is meeting with many protests. In the bright lexicon of the civilized Indians there is no such expression as "barber us."

Admiral Schley appeals to the president as the chief executive and commander-in-chief of the army and navy, "vested with power to regulate and direct the acts of the several executive officers thereof," and asks that the president review the findings of the court of inquiry, basing his appeal on the findings of Admiral Dewey, as opposed to the majority report. Our advice to Schley is, to let the matter rest, as it is at present, with the people. The more he talks the more the hero of Santiago will be discounted, and as soon as he reaches a certain talking stage it will be time for his manager to cancel the rest of his dates.

**A Good Recommendation.**  
"I have noticed that the sale on Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. J. H. Weber, a prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such a remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite or when troubled with constipation, and you are sure to be delighted with the prompt relief which they afford. For sale by Howorth & Co.

**Uniform Rate Needed.**  
The Reporter commented last week upon the wide diversity in valuation of telegraph and telephone lines by the various county assessors, wherein it was shown that they were rated at \$260 per mile in Multnomah county, \$120 in Clackamas, \$118 in Columbia, \$103 in Douglas, \$63 in Marion, \$62 in Polk, \$53 in Washington, and on down to \$25 per mile in Yamhill. Concerning this, County Assessor Yocom says that it was his intention to assess the property at the same rate last year as it was the year before—that is, at \$42 per mile. He says he does not understand how the valuation was reduced, but he finds upon investigation that such was the case. His explanation of the higher rate in Multnomah county, is, theoretically, that in the city of Portland, where a large number of wires constitute a line, the valuation must be proportionately greater than where there is only a single line, or even only a few wires.

Miss Ola Grant of Dallas is the proud possessor of a card bearing the autograph of President Roosevelt, which was sent at her request.



When a woman is nervous her imagination gives fantastic and threatening shapes to the most familiar objects. By day she starts in fear at every sudden or unfamiliar sound. By night the furniture of her room takes on affrighting forms of ghost or goblin. Would take nervous spells and almost die at times. I had several different doctors attend me, but they could not do me any good. The last one I had said I would never get up again. I was told that I was taking your Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, and water each day. But I thought I would give the medicine a fair trial. Before I had finished the first two bottles I was able to get outside the house and walk around the yard. I kept on taking the medicines and they cured me. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness, nourished and then the outcry of the nerves will cease as naturally as a hungry child ceases to cry when fed. For nervous women there is no better tonic and nerve than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures the diseases which produce nervousness in women, irregularity, debilitating drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite, and induces refreshing sleep. When I began taking your medicine I was not able to stand on my feet ten minutes at a time," writes Mrs. Mattie Borradaile, of 113 Spring Street, Nashville, Tenn. "I had falling of uterus, and kidney and liver disease, and was so weak and nervous I could not keep still. I had several different doctors attend me, but they could not do me any good. The last one I had said I would never get up again. I was told that I was taking your Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, and water each day. But I thought I would give the medicine a fair trial. Before I had finished the first two bottles I was able to get outside the house and walk around the yard. I kept on taking the medicines and they cured me. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness,

# The Stockholders Meeting

decided to continue the business of the

## Grange & Farmers Company

And unanimously voted to change the business to a strictly cash basis. All goods must be sold hereafter for Cash. No book accounts to be kept. We will sell for cash and pay cash for all produce.

McMinnville Grange & Farmers Co.

CHAS. P. NELSON, Manager.

## Full Line of Carpets

NOW IN

Consisting of

Tapestry Brussels, Imperial Body Brussels, Royal Wilton Velvets and Ingrain Carpets. New Fine Line of Mattings and Linoleums.

**Window Shades and Lace Curtains** A Fine Line. A Larger and More Superior Stock of Furniture than ever. On WALL PAPER, old stock will be put down to bedrock, to make room for new. I do not give commissions to paper hangers, preferring to give it to my customers.

**Complete Line of Undertaking Goods.**

New Funeral Car may be found at Henry & Newell's.

H. C. BURNS.

## A CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

We desire to give McMinnville and vicinity a better service in the line of building materials. What we need is a mill nearer our city, and, better yet, a mill situated in our fair, growing city, where Lumber, etc., can be made the year round, giving employment to a larger number of men, supplying material during winter months, and above all keeping our money at home and distributing it among our business men and employes, instead of sending it away to build up other communities to our loss.

By careful investigation we have been able to locate

## A Large Body of Excellent Timber

consisting of White and Yellow Fir, Cedar and Hardwood. This body of Timber is available to our city, but will require a large amount of capital to handle the enterprise, and if we can reduce our stock sufficiently to get the required capital, we will be able to give our patrons the benefit of the saving in the long haul from our present mill, which means a saving of at least \$2 a thousand on Lumber. To secure this capital, and to secure it quickly, we will commence

On January 10, 1902, A Sale Strictly For Cash

of our Entire Stock of Goods, consisting of Lumber, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., etc. We have a large stock of strictly first-class Finishing Lumber under our sheds, and it will pay those contemplating building during the coming season to take advantage of this sale, and secure strictly first-class Dry Lumber at a price that will never be equaled again.

TO DEALERS who handle small stocks of Mouldings and Shop Work etc., here is a chance to secure your Spring Stock at a money-making price. Send in your list of goods wanted in this line, and let us quote you prices.

We have one of the largest stocks of Paint Brushes in the valley, and to Painters or Dealers this will afford an opportunity to lay in your season's stock of high-grade brushes at little money. In fact, everything that we carry in stock will go at some figure. In addition to our stock of goods we will offer our

## SASH AND DOOR FACTORY FOR SALE

Located in McMinnville. Also Four Head of Work Horses, Five Work Cattle, several Wagons, Harness, etc., etc. Come and make us an offer on same. No discount on any line of goods except for Spot Cash. All goods sold and entered on book, even for one day, will be entered at regular prices.

We have just added a Shingle Mill to our sawmill in the mountains, and Shingles will not be sold at a discount.

All amounts due must be settled at once. If not paid by February 1st, will be handed to an attorney for collection. If you desire to help us in this enterprise, come in and pay up and buy something for your Spring repairs.

## JONES & ADAMS.

### Thompson the Winner.

The interest on the irreducible fund set apart for the conservation of oratory in McMinnville College, by the class of '94 met with no claimants last year, consequently there was a double sum awaiting those willing to take up the work this year. W. L. Thompson and R. A. Smith agreed to run the gauntlet Wednesday evening, and a fair audience assembled to witness the performance. Mr. Smith led on the subject "The National Tendency." This he thought was toward commercial aristocracy, which would eventually undermine the national structure. Mark Hanna received a good-sized slap and the U. S. senate was characterized as the mecca of the American nobleman. The dismissal of prominent educators because of their political belief was used as an argument to support his theory. The

oration was pessimistic, as college orations usually are. Smith's was rather more so.

Mr. Thompson spoke on "What Shall be Our National Policy toward Chinese Immigration?" He said the United States was at peace after a successful war with Spain. Slavery in its early period was tolerated as an act of expediency, and this was the object of the Geary act of 1882. The question was whether it should be abolished, or should the great principle of equal rights to all men as set forth in the constitution be subverted. Chinamen were recently lacking in the canneries on the Columbia, and they had to close for that reason. The south is also demanding them for development of their rice fields. John was compared to European emigrants—a motly crowd who beg and shoot presidents. The Chinaman does

neither, but is frugal, industrious and law-abiding. Our industrial interests demand his admittance. Likewise international reasons. We must have a foothold in the orient. Proper religious motives and the evangelization of the world call for it. The speaker presented all these in John's favor, and in so doing justified one evil with another. Both speakers probably took views contrary to their real sentiments in order to make a more emphatic oration. This is often done. The judges were Prof. Alderman, C. R. Hamblin and C. V. Galloway. They found that Thompson scored a little above his opponent. The sum of \$18 was awarded in two prizes by Prof. Storey.

An eight-hand piano piece was given by Miss Campbell, Estes, Pennington and Penton. Miss Fraker sang a solo, and Miss Thomas gave a nice selection on the piano, all of which filled out an excellent program of sufficient length.