

The Daily Reporter.

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McMinnville, Or. - Dec. 7, 1886

INDIAN EXPENSES CUT OFF.

The annual report of the quartermaster general shows that \$3,080,579 16 was expended for the transportation service of the army during the year. If the government would place the wild and semi-civilized Indians on proper reservations and keep them there it could save a large amount annually. If all the southwestern tribes were settled on the Uintah reservation in Utah, the northwestern gathered to the Yakima reservation, the northern central tribes put into the White reserve, and the fierce Dakotas and relatives brought down and placed on the broad plains in the Indian territory, east of Cash creek, and kept there, the National Republican suggests that a large chunk of the Lo question would be settled. The government would then have the bad Indians bunched within the limits of easy transportation; and as transportation is the large general item of army expenses, the proposition is worthy of consideration. A treaty or so would have to be broken, but the poor Indian is so used to that kind of treatment that he would feel lonesome without it, besides it would be for his own good.

The birth of a son to Princess Beatrice increases the number of her majesty's grand-children to twenty-four. Princess Victoria, who married the crown prince of Germany, has six children; Albert Edward Prince of Wales, who married Princess Alexander of Denmark, five; Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh; who married the grand Dutches Marie of Russia, four; Princess Helena, who married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, four; Prince Arthur, who married Princess Louise of Prussia two, and Princess Helena of Waldeck, widow of Prince Leopold, two.

The Jury System.

A few days since one of those disagreeable circumstances came up in aggravating form to disgust the court, after a clear case had been submitted to the jury, in San Francisco, and in dis-

charging them, the Judge said: "You twelve gentleman have been entrusted with the facts of this case, that have been presented to you by careful and skillful counsel, both for defendant and the people. I have nothing to say as to what has been proved and what has not. It is your province to determine that; but I will call your attention to a few facts before I let you go. You know there is a great deal of condemnation of the courts of justice of this city and country on the part of the public, expressed through their great vehicle, the press. The prosecuting officers are blamed for failures in the administration of justice. The Judges, so far as I know have endeavored to do their duty; so have the prosecuting officers; and whatever wrong there has been in delay or hindrance in the administration of justice, it cannot be traced to the courts. It is the fault of jurors who are vested with the power of saying this or that thing has been proved. When jurors refuse or decline, or fail to exercise their judicial functions, as they swear they will do when they go in the jury box to properly administer justice as it is defined by law, the public ought to hold jurors responsible. You have been eighteen hours deliberating over this case. I have not the least doubt in my mind, and I know that the counsel have not, that something has been proved. There never was a case so clearly proved as the case that you have just tried, and if you, gentlemen, are unwilling to determine what has been proved, the responsibility must rest upon your shoulders alone. And under the circumstances I will have to excuse you from further deliberation upon this case.

would stop the mouths of objectors like Henry George, who point it as an instance as a tariff duty collected from all the people for the benefit of a few. 5. That the repeal of the duty on sugar can be so managed as to secure to this country the commerce of the countries south of us. The Philadelphia Record, which is the ablest of all the free trade in discussing questions relating to the revenues, states the American's position and says: "There is no doubt that when the protectionist shall be confronted with the task of dealing with the unwieldy treasury surplus the first Jonah they will throw overboard will be the sugar planter. The sugar tax yields a greater revenue than any other single tax, and there is but a small percentage of plunder in it for monopolies, and none at all for northern monopolies." The Reporter for good reasons heretofore stated, is not opposed to continuing of the tobacco exise, but would cheerfully consent to the placing of sugar on the free list. The present duty is an enormous general tax for the benefit of a small section and comparatively few people. Of course a strictly revenue tariff would impose a heavy additional duty on sugar and would provoke to raise a good many millions from tea and coffee, but we have no use for it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lafayette.

Mrs. W. P. Olds, of Portland, is visiting her mother Mrs. M. F. Cooke.

It has been decided that we have a Christmas tree. We did not get the names of committees appointed to take charge of the matter, but it is sure to be a success, as our town doesn't do things by halves.

Preparations for the school entertainment Friday evening, are progressing. Prof. Young is sparing no pains to make it a success. It should be liberally patronized, as the proceeds are to be used to buy new singing books for the school. It is hoped that enough may be realized to apply toward necessary apparatus for the use of the school. We have an excellent school here this winter, and our people are justly proud of it. SELINA.

Way back in those good old times in the forties, when taxes were cheap and people few in this valley, the assessors spelled it Wallamet.

GIVE US FREE SUGAR.

The Philadelphia North American advocates the repeal of the sugar duties instead of the tobacco and whisky tax. The reasons advanced are. 1. That the tobacco tax, like that on intoxicating liquors, tends to discourage the use of a pernicious article. 2. That the repeal of the sugar duty would benefit the whole people, while only a part would be benefited by removing the tobacco tax. 3. That the income from the tobacco tax is not sufficient to effect the needed reduction in surplus revenues. 4. That the repeal of the sugar duties

MISCELLANEOUS.

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