

## The Daily Reporter.

D. C. IRELAND & CO. PUBLISHERS.

### Subscription Rates.

By Carrier per week ..... 10 cents  
(Payable on Saturday.) 2 "  
Single Copy ..... 2 "  
By Mail 40 cents per Month (In Advance.)

### Rates for Advertising

Will be made satisfactory to all applicants.

McMinnville, Or. Dec. 23, 1886

### New Year Edition.

The staff of the Reporter are now at work upon the great edition for New Years. Each town in the county will be visited and its past, present and future outlook given to our readers in readable form. This edition will surpass anything yet attempted by the publishers.

OUR MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, DOCTORS  
AND PATRONS.

Are informed that now is the opportunity to send in your orders for copies of our great edition for New Years, as this will be strictly a county paper for the benefit of the county, is expected that liberal patronage will be extended. The size of the weekly will be eight pages, eight columns to the page, just twice the present size. If you do not leave your orders now, you will not have a chance later on. The price will be single copy 10 cents, or three for 25 cents. Now is your chance to advertise old Yamhill to the world by sending to your friends in the east, an issue of this great edition.

### The Guilds and Trade Unions.

Families take pride in the antiquity of a pedigree. Princely houses love to trace a lineage back to the day of chivalry and of knighthood. The Church of Rome is proud because she carries the mind back to the time when the smoke of the sacrifice arose from the Pantheon, and the camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheater. But what is the antiquity of all these compared to the ancient history of the guilds or trade unions of the world? They are in truth, but yesterday when compared to the hoary record of these organizations, whose life extends back to the early days of Egyptian greatness and far beyond that olden time until it fades in the shadows of fable. Before the Christian era we hear, it is true, but meagre details concerning the various trades and peculiar features of the organizations which may have controlled them; still we know that in Egypt, at the time of the Ptolemies, the people were divided into priests, warriors, agriculturists, and workmen, and that in most of the employments the son was compelled by law to follow the

trade or business of his father. We learn also that Theseus, the Athenian, decided that skilled workmen should form a separate class of citizens, and upon those trades relating to war were conferred special rights and privileges. Merchants celebrated the festival of Hermes and the metal workers the Chalkeion, or copper festivals. Etmiologos pronounces the latter as the most esteemed and the oldest of all the trades. In Roman history we find much concerning this interesting subject; even her mythical history is marked by traces of the guilds. Numa Pompilius, who first secured real governmental organization, divided the labor element into collegia. The principal of these, collegium pontificum, received its name from the fact that all members of it were capable of constructing bridges, which was an important knowledge in those days, as bridges were very necessary in warfare. The members of the collegium pontificum were called pontifices, bridge builders; and owing to their importance they exercised vast influence, and many of them assumed the position of priests, hence the word pontiff. So all along the pathway of the past down to these days of industrial wonders we find the guilds and trade unions constantly developing until they have reached a position of power and influence of unquestioned significance. All such organizations have our sympathy, for they owe their origin to the efforts of the masses to protect their interests against certain dangers. They have always had a strong democratic character, and their aim has ever been to secure to themselves and to their posterity the privileges of citizenship, equality before the law, and certain special rights which to their respective trades are inalienable. From time immemorial gold, property, and rank; as they have been possessed by the aristocratic minority; have had far more power and influence than the work of the great majority, who held the secrets of the workshops, brought to light the treasures of the mines, and sped the mighty wheel of industry, but there is no doubt that this condition of things is rapidly passing away. In the days of so-called Athenian and Roman liberty there was but very little freedom; in fact, except among the privileged few,

which the accident of birth had placed in a happier position than that enjoyed by their fellow-men, all the freedom that existed and all the power there was were lodged with the titled aristocracy, who guarded what they supposed was their well-being by the virtual enslavement of the masses, and it was not until these nations had developed an intellectual civilization of grand magnitude that its benign rays penetrated the ranks of the wagewinners and aroused in them an inextinguishable desire to secure certain rights and privileges which belonged to them as members of the family of man. When that time came the laborer and the artisan found it possible to stand up like men and make themselves felt in the political and social forces of the nations. To-day we find these men organized and organizing to protect certain natural rights which avarice disturbs and sometimes attempts to repress. It is the same old warfare waged by the guilds all along the highway of history, and so long as their purposes are noble and their aims just they will fight a winning combat, for what is against avarice, oppression, and wrong is for mankind, and what is for mankind is with God.

Ohio has adopted the plan of lynching murderers.

John W. Mackay declines a seat in the United States Senate from Nevada.

Senator Mitchell had the floor in the senate on the 20th, introducing several very important resolutions for the benefit of the country. The report filled eight inches of space in the special dispatch to the Oregonian.

Counter to the statement of the Hillsboro Independent that 160 acres of wild land near Gaston recently sold for \$900 that two years ago was bought from the government for \$200, Mr. Merchant of North Yamhill, tells us of an improved farm that recently sold at \$30 per acre, for which \$45, was refused only a short time previous to the sale.

Last Monday Victoria was in telegraphic communication with points 4,600 miles distant, including 1000 miles of cable, and messages were exchanged between Victoria and London, replies being received in forty-five seconds. Direct communication was afterward established with New Orleans over a circuit 6000 miles long. The wires worked splendidly direct with London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. H. & O. O. HODSON

Have a Few

# HEATING & COOK Stoves

That they will

## SELL FOR CASH VERY LOW.

They also have a SMALL LOT of

Hardware, Tinware, Etc., Etc.,

That will also be sold

### Low for Cash.

They have a few

PLOWS, HARROWS,  
SEEDERS And

### BAIN WAGONS

That will be sold

### Low for Cash.

When you want anything in that line you will consult your own interest as well as ours to call and see us. We think we can suit you. Try it. A. H. & O. O. HODSON.

## Here I Am.



Come and See Me,

-AT-

## C. GRISSEN'S,

Santa Claus

### HEADQUARTERS.

Candy, Nuts, Toys and Presents for every body. Persons buying 5 lbs or over will be given wholesale rates.

With every \$1 purchase will be given a chance on

### 3 Handsome Prizes.

(Groceries Excepted.)

I extend a cordial invitation to the people of this county to come and examine my goods and compare prices.

C. GRISSEN,

Garrison's Block, McMinnville, Oregon.

## City Stables.



## HENDERSON BROS.,

Ample room to care for horses. Livery teams at as reasonable rates as any where in Oregon. New stable Third St., McMinnville.