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A Thought.

BY E. L. E. W.

I.

Drifting down Time's river—
Swiftly the hours come and go.
Yesterday, now and forever
Fade into the sunset's glow—

II.

Into the dream-land of mystery,
Over the meadows sweet,
Across the deep gulfs of adversity,
To the land where angels meet.

III.

Brightly the stars are beaming
From high in the vaults o'erhead:
"Blessed be the dear one's sleeping,"
Are the words the sweet lips said

III.

As she knealt in prayerful position
With her tiny face upturned to God;
Herself a beautiful vision
Floating 'neath the golden orb.

V.

Came a low sweet voice saying,
"Holy Father in Thy right,
(Then I knew that she was praying),
Guard and bless them all, to-night."

The Uncle Ezra Papers.

EDITORS REPORTER:

Having been on a visit to McMinnville, the business center of Old Yamhill, I was vividly reminded that the holidays are upon us as indexed by the magnificent display in the several business houses. Some are asking, why are these displays made? The gentlemen making them want you to understand that they are energetic and enterprising. It is no trouble to display goods, and some of you would not know that such articles could be bought this side of Portland or New York, if they did not expose them to your gentle gaze. Hence many might have been rushing off to Portland or New York to buy holiday goods. Just compute the saving in railroad fares and expenses for each of you having to go to either place. The saving to Old Yamhill has been immense. Besides, all the business men have been there, and learned the lesson; hence they have shown enterprise and sagacity by securing early a line of goods that would be a credit to larger cities, even those having more metropolitan airs. Because these displays are made you are not compelled to buy all you see; but it is done so you may select and purchase at home such things as you each desire at about the same price as you could have bought them abroad. Any who do not feel able to buy can admire the display; it costs you nothing. Each must determine for themselves what to buy and when and where to purchase; only buy and sell at home as much as possible; don't go off to secure what has been brought here for sale, or what has been produced here to sell; by so doing we are working to our mutual interests, and retaining the money in the county to be kept circulating among us. No saving in price can or will compensate any single buyer in giving or sending abroad for his or her purchases. This is equally true of all, whether producers, laborers, editors or professional men, all who expect patronage from others must practice what they preach. If you don't practice what you preach you have no right to complain of others for doing what you do. The American people are a peculiar class. It is said they liked to be humbugged. It seems Yamhill people are no exception to this rule, not very long since they were by some unscrupulous parties inveigled into risking a large portion of their hard earnings and the saving of years of toil on a foot race. Owing to the unscrupulous ones going back of the agreements and understandings made and entered into our people when that race was run was left with

empty sacks, and many owing to business depression had not fully recovered from their losses, when a fire occurred at Sax's mill destroying not only a large and valuable mill property, valued at \$15,000 to \$20,000 partly insured, but also some 22,000 bushels of wheat belonging to the farmers in this immediate vicinity. This wheat was well worth \$15,000. Next came the failure of Messrs. Blackburn & Peckham of Carlton, which entailed serious losses, not only to the firm and the wholesale houses but also the farmers having stored wheat there, many of them not receiving their pay, and as the matters are now in litigation and no telling when or where it is to end, the loss cannot be estimated. And lastly, but by no means the least here only recently "here appeared in Portland a specialist, a charlatan or monteback, a miraculous healer, riding around in a golden chariot. It was not in this instance a plug hat or kid gloves, that golden chariot was the bait used to catch suckers, what a grand success was made of it if we were to judge the state at large by old Yamhill. It is variously estimated that citizens of old Yamhill spent no less than from three to five thousand dollars in going to see that wonderful Doctress, not for medicine or for teeth pulled, but for their railroad fares and other expenses; what was the necessity of this, are not the doctors here good doctors, all tell me they are, and judging from their success all must admit they are well up in their profession and are worthy of your confidence and esteem, why leave those whom you have tried and known so long for those unknown and untried. The question is, are not all or most all mushroom specialists bilks! I believe its admitted that in the professional life a large majority are, if so in the professions why may it not be equally so in business life! Let others answer, some may argue it is no ones business but the ones interested, with all such I shall most respectfully differ. It was not those alone who lost on that foot race. It was not alone those who owned that mill that was burned nor the wheat that was burned in that mill, nor was it alone those who lost by that failure at Carlton, neither was it alone those who spent their money so foolishly in patronizing that golden chariot business, the loss was upon the whole community just in proportion to the amount of money lost to the several citizens with railroad fares and other expenses added, just to that extent did the community loose. To illustrate, suppose the losses on the foot race to aggregate, \$5,000; the losses on mill, wheat & c., \$25,000; the losses on Carlton failure, \$5,000; the losses on chariot show \$5,000; We have a grand total of \$40,000 taken out of circulation in old Yamhill, still people wonder of the lack of money in circulation, wonder at the dull and pinching times, the depressions in business &c. Is it not one of the strongest arguments that could be used to prove the fertility of our soil and the producing power of our people to sustain a community who practice economy and purchase experience at so great a sacrifice. How long will it be before our people learn experience enough to stop such practices, and to practice only such principles as have been tried and proved to the most successful principles governing all the business relations of life. Some time ago the Reporter published an article on sentiment in trade but confined it to the buying and selling of grain, when it purloined of the bearish side and it was all buy without any regard to price paid or the fundamental principle of supply and demand which governs all things, whether its wheat or other products of the farm or land itself, or the merchandise bought and sold by your merchants. For instance, if the buying sentiment is on lands whether farms or town lots, made so by railroad booms or other causes, its all buy and its bought without regard to price or what use is to be made of

it or what margins is to be got out of it, just as was the case in our metropolis Portland; only a short time ago everybody seemed to think and say town lots or lands in and around Portland was a good buy no difference what you paid or where it was so long as it was within six or eight miles of Portland, East Portland, Albina, St. Johns or Vancouver, so our people catching the buying on sentiment went in bought at fearful rates and at fearful prices. Soon the bubble burst and it assumed the bullish or selling side the moment prices began to fall. Those holding these town lots as securities for money obtained to buy with in consequence of their losses in transcontinental having swept from the stronghold of our capitalists five or six millions of their money. Their necessity become great and all were compelled to call in the means they loaned the parties, hence from necessity and fear of further losses they become bulls and cry, "Sell; sell the worthless stuff;" and it is sold with a vengeance. The losses are immense and is equal to your deal on wheat.

Does it not seem as though our business men ought to have foreseen and warned the people that these prices were exorbitant? that no city of the proportions as laid out by the real estate dealers, and those interested in booming it, could be sustained with the present population of Oregon, and that time alone could build the two together. That it would require a lifetime or more, for Portland, or the state, to grow to proportions sufficient to spread over such an extent of country and to make land thus valuable. If some one posted would take the trouble to compute the moneys lost to this state in this land and railroad gambling scheme, the wonder would be still greater why so few failed entirely, and why and how it is that we should, in so few years, have recuperated from such a fearful losses.

The same has been true with reference to your farm lands. It was buy, mortgage what you had and buy more, and when the depression came and wheat tumbled to 60 cts., it was very a hard strain on some for their lands to produce wheat enough at this price to pay the cost of production and interest on your mortgages. Now that better times are promised, better values are here, you better economise, save enough to pay off these mortgages and improve your credit by keeping a bank reserve. In one of my articles I spoke of some progress having been made. It has in some things. In the matter of economy our fathers and mother's ideas were to purchase and cut the cloth according to the purse. When they went to town to buy something to make the boys clothes with, if the purse is light, they bought tow and if they did not get cloth enough to cut shirt and pants both, the boys wore a tow shirt and went without shoes or pants. The girls and mothers wove their own garments. When we got to Oregon in the Forties our pioneers practiced very much the same rules of economy, whether they came from Missouri or elsewhere, the only difference being instead of a tow shirt we wrapped our blankets around us, either going barefoot or trading for moccasins. How is it now days; our boys must have not only the full suit, but pants of high price, costing \$10 to \$15 a pair, with spring bottom or dude cut and all, when you pay about \$5 or \$6 for the pants and the balance for the style. We do not mean by this to differ with any who can legitimately afford such style, but slightly admonish those who can not. I have heard some were practicing economy to that extent they are not able to discriminate at fattening time their own from their neighbors hogs, and get their neighbors hogs in their pens to fatten and kill. Now if you would practice the site of this and instead make the mi-

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