

Corballis Gazette.

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SEE THE POINT.

The Chicago Herald has a strong editorial article at the outset of which it declares: "Nothing seems plainer than that the west will do its own manufacturing in a few years." The Herald advances a variety of good reasons to sustain this view, and among others the following:

"The west has more materials used in the manufacture of goods than the east has. It has iron, lead and copper. It has more good timber. It has corn for making glucose, spirits and starch. Flax and hemp succeed better in the west than in the east. In many parts of the west are excellent clay and sand for making pottery and glass. Almost all the natural cement stone in the entire country is found in the western states and territories. The west has only the materials to be worked up and the power to run the machinery, but it has the population to use the goods that are made. The nearer manufacturing are to the material they work up, and the nearer they are to the persons who are to use them, the greater saving in transportation is effected."

The people of the Eastern and Middle states begin to comprehend the point that the inexhaustible supplies of wealth lie west of them, and when the fact is fully realized we will surely receive the benefits that our country so richly merits.

The Ohio legislature recently passed a resolution declaring that the acceptance of a railway pass by a public official is a crime. This would be appalling were it not that the legislators forgot to fix a penalty to fit the crime, a lapse of memory that will enable the "public officials" of that state to draw their mileage and travel on passes "just the same." The incident illustrates broadly the belief of the Buckeye solons in the propriety of assuming a virtue though they have it not. There is no danger that the Oregon legislator will assume a part of this kind. He belongs to the class whose creed is embodied in the belief that a man is entitled to all he can get in this world, and in accordance therewith he pockets his mileage (full measure), packs up the stationery, penknife, paper weights, inkstand, Hill's Code, etc., provided for his use during the session and rides proudly home to his constituents on his pass without making any pretension of being better than anybody else.—Oregonian.

REPRESENTATIVE HERMANN made an effort recently to get increased rates for surveys in Oregon, as was allowed in Washington; but it was not allowed. Hermann did not have as good ground to work upon as did Wilson in Washington. In the latter state the surveyor general has refused to make contracts because the rates were not high enough, and the appropriation committee had strong letters from the general land office recommending that they be raised while in Oregon the surveyor general has made no complaint, and has gone forward in making surveys without trouble. There has been no difficulty in Oregon and this fact has caused some suspicion on the part of the land officials that the Washington surveyor general is not all right. Mr. Hermann made the best fight he could under the circumstances.

The Arkansas legislature has passed a law which prohibits the mortgaging of growing or unharvested crops.

"IT DON'T PAY."

It is a continual complaint in this county that "It don't pay to raise wheat." But, notwithstanding it don't pay, the majority of farmers will persist, year after year, in growing this cereal. It appears they have got into a habit of plowing and sowing wheat and can't break off, and still continue to growl at low prices. If they would turn their attention to dairying and poultry a little more they would do far better. Butter for at least eight months of the year will bring 30 cents a pound, and for about four months of that time it sells readily at 35 cents a pound. For the other four months, May, June, July and August, it will bring 25 cents a pound. That is, good butter will command these prices, stuff, of course, will scarcely sell at any price. The great trouble with many of our farmer's wives is that they do not understand how to make a number one quality of butter. To make good butter certain care of the milk is absolutely necessary. To acquire this knowledge they must either consult some good butter makers or take some agricultural journal which in the course of a year will give the necessary knowledge for the manufacture of this valuable article. To make good butter there are several things to be known. First the cows must be properly fed, have pure water to drink, and be milked cleanly. Second, the milk must be handled in clean vessels. We mean clean in a special sense. The buckets and pans must be scalded every time they are used, to destroy the bacteria, which, without this precaution, will generate in the vessels used for handling milk. Pans in which milk is put for the cream to rise must be kept absolutely clean if good results are required. Next, the milk must not be allowed to stand too long in the pans nor covered too close. A free circulation of air is very essential. The temperature, too, must be looked after. Too high a temperature is unfavorable as is too low a one. About 48 to 60 degrees gives the best results. Then, the cream after skimming must not be kept too long before churning. After churning the butter should be freed from all the butter-milk. This process is quite a scientific one, but easily mastered by one of ordinary intelligence. When good clean butter is brought to the market in this city or elsewhere, there is very little trouble in finding a purchaser at a remunerative price. Who ever heard of a dairyman going into bankruptcy? They can't do it if they furnish a good article, for people will buy good butter in preference to bad, be the difference in price ever so great. There is no danger of overstocking or glutting the market. There is always a demand for a good article and the demand will increase instead of diminish for many years to come. Try it and see. Then, in connection with a few cows for butter purposes, a few dozen hens properly cared for during the late fall and winter seasons will yield more profit than a field of wheat. Of course the farmer will need to raise some grain, but instead of taking it to market, feed it to his cows, hogs and hens and get a better return for his labor. Hogs, butter, poultry and eggs now bring much better prices than a few years ago, because the facilities for shipping are better and the demand is continually increasing.—Plainsdealer.

The Statesman says: "The legislature has passed some big appropriation bills; but we haven't heard of any state warrants being sold below par." Ingenuity is not the exclusive possession of the Yankee. Some smart individual in Berlin has printed a picture of Dr. Koch's face upon cotton handkerchiefs and recommends them for nasal catarrh.

W. T. SHERMAN DEAD.

The old war heroes whose faces are so familiar to every person who was not less than five years of age in 1860, have almost all passed away. Grant and Sheridan are gone and now the last of the trio who figured most conspicuously on the field has passed away. Panagut, whose headquarters were always on the quarter-deck, went some time since, and a few days ago the heroic David D. Porter, admiral of the navy, cast anchor near the other shore. The whole country will hear with deep sorrow of the death of General Sherman, which occurred in New York on the 14th inst. The hero of the march to the sea is gone. The old soldier made a heroic fight with death, but he was compelled to surrender to the ultimate conqueror of all human potency.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born February 18, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio. Twenty years later he graduated at West Point and the events of his career are plainly written upon every page of history since that time—his life has been an open page. General Sherman was the last of the great union generals of the rebellion, and received the surrender of Johnson, the only surviving one of the principal generals of the confederate side.

The character of General Sherman cannot be estimated in a few words, but while struggling against the possible exaggeration born of admiration, it seems that he embodied all the higher qualities of a great and good man. One eulogist says, he was simple as a child, brave as a lion, sympathetic as a woman, firm as a rock, wrathful as a tempest, when aroused against a great wrong; and lovely as a June morning among his friends.

American women figure conspicuously in the list of modern inventors, and the patents taken out by them are continually increasing in number and importance. Among the more novel and surprising of these inventions is a barrel hooping machine, which yields a generous revenue of \$29,000 a year to the clever Philadelphia woman who designed and patented the model. The Eureka street-sweeper is the invention of a woman, and a horseshoe machine, which turns out 1,200 finished shoes in an hour, is the product of another woman's skill in mechanics. English women stand next in the list of woman inventors, but their inspirations seem to partake more of a feminine nature, such as an improved feeding bottle for babies, a new furniture polish or kitchen utensil of improved style.—Spokane Falls Review.

The latest financial idea comes from Maine and consists in a proposition to equalize gold and silver for currency purposes by combining the two in one coin. The present silver dollar contains 374 grains of pure silver, while its yellow brother contains 25.8 grains of gold. It is suggested that the combination dollar contain 185.625 grains of silver and 12.9 grains of gold. The inventor does not propose the amalgamation of the two metals in one, but would make them of such proportions in thickness and diameter that one face of the dollar would be silver and the other gold. It is claimed that if silver should decline in price, gold would rise correspondingly and the value of the coin would remain the same.

THE San Francisco Report says: "A St. Bernard dog, for which his owner paid \$12,500, and is not considered by experts to have paid too much, is now the wonder of New York. Our chief interest in the matter is that while a dog worth \$12,500 is being admired in New York, the legislature of the state of California, under instructions from the Southern Pacific Company, is thinking of passing a bill fixing the maximum value of a human life at \$5,000."

THE COLLEGE BILL.

Feeling in respect to the agricultural college bill is a one-sided affair, if the newspapers of the state may be taken as a reflex of public opinion. They all speak in about the same strain as the Salem Statesman, as follows:

THE Agricultural College bill asks for \$25,000 for additional buildings for that institution. The bill ought to pass. This is the industrial school of Oregon, and by the liberality of the United States has an income of \$41,000 annually, including the experiment station fund. But none of this money, except five per cent of the station fund, amounting to only \$750, can be used for building purposes. The condition of the grants imposes that duty on the state. The college has increased in attendance so rapidly during the two and one-half years it has been under state control, that it has more students than it can properly accommodate. An additional dormitory capable of accommodating 150 pupils, and laboratories so as to enable the present college building to be used exclusively for teaching purposes, are absolutely necessary, if the school is to continue its growth and usefulness. It would hardly be creditable for the state to refuse to house an institution so grandly endowed, that asks only this to make its endowment effective. Unless the facilities asked in this bill be given, the full benefit of the federal appropriations must be lessened in a marked degree. That two-thirds of the two hundred pupils are the sons of farmers or mechanics is proof of its appreciation as an industrial school. That it is not merely a local school, but worthy the fostering care of the whole state, is evidenced by the fact that half of the pupils enrolled are from counties other than Benton, twenty-three counties being represented by pupils.

UNDER the circumstances there appears to be a slight incongruity in the legislative apportionment of \$94,000 for a dome for the state capitol, and \$50,000 for Oregon's exhibit at Chicago.—Astorian.

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