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NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I have appointed D. W. Stearns of Calapooia precinct Deputy Inspector of Stock for said precinct; postoffice address, Oakland; also A. J. Chapman of Wilbur, and Ralph Smith, at Roseburg, to act during my absence, and others will be added as parties inspected make their desire known to me.
Roseburg, May 4th, 1887.
THOS. SMITH,
Inspector of Stock for Douglas county, Or.

SUMMONS.
JUSTICE COURT FOR THE PRECINCT OF Looking Glass.
STATE OF OREGON, County of Douglas. } ss.
Wm. Norecross, Plaintiff, vs. J. L. Hunting, Defendant. } Civil action to recover money.
To J. L. Hunting. In the name of the State of Oregon.
You are hereby required to appear before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the precinct aforesaid, on the 20th day of November A. D., 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the office of said Justice in said precinct, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff in a civil action.
The defendant will take notice that if he fails to answer the complaint herein, the plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of $20.00 and costs of this action.
Given under my hand this 9th day of October A. D., 1896.
O. H. BUELL,
o12t7 Justice of the Peace

FARMS, FARMERS AND FARMING.

The word farm, meaning now a tract of land cultivated for the production of food for man and beast, came from the Anglo Saxon word feorm, a feast, and through a sort of evolution has become the present word, farm. It came down to us in this way. In olden times the lands were owned by lords and other persons occupying, under the then form of government, high positions. They let lands to tillers on condition that they supplied the lord with so many nights entertainments during the year. These entertainments consisted of feasts. Hence these *feorms*, or feasts, finally by a figure of speech were used to designate the lands. Thus such and such a lord's rent, the feorm, the feast or entertainments did, by degrees, become applied to the land rented. So from feorm, a feast, the word farm has descended, which now means, usually, a considerable tract of land cultivated for the production of grains, grasses, vegetables and other food products.

Next we consider the other word, farmer. Literally speaking a farmer is one who lives on, and subsists upon the products of a farm, or one who owns a farm or is conversant with true farm work, although he may have given up the work and taken up some other occupation. It also applies to one who collects rents, taxes, duties or imports. But in a general sense it means one who is a tiller of the ground. The word farming means the mode, manner and process of tilling the ground.

Farming takes a wide range of signification because it involves a wide scope of science. It not only applies to plowing, planting and sowing and cultivating the ground but also the knowledge of the best way, time and method of tilth; the time to plant and sow; the nature of the plants and the adaption of the soil for the plant or fruit it is desired to produce; but also to some knowledge of the chemical properties of the soil either theoretical or practical. It is not necessary that a man must be a practical chemist with a complete labratory in order to be a good farmer, but experience, close observation and a record of facts in his experience refiarding the different soils, are necessary to make a good farmer, if coupled with good and dilligent work.

Most farmers are too negligent of keeping note of their experience and observations while pursuing their farm labors. Memory is too treacherous to depend upon to keep up to date with all his experiences and observations, and thus he looses much that if correctly preserved would be of great benefit to him in after years. Farmers also ought to take and read some good farm journal specially devoted to farm work. Such get great benefit in their line of work by such papers where the experiences and observations of others are great helps. The foregoing is mentioned as a sort of suggestion to farmers, and not to teach them their duty.

Further, from practical experience the writer has learned that prior tilth, that is, a good cultivation of the ground before it is planted is better than cultivation after planting. The condition of the ground before planting is of greater concern than many suppose. If the ground is too dry, especially in Oregon, it is impracticable to plow it, and if too wet it does more injury than good. Another thing that ought not to be overlooked. Lands need rest, so to speak. Ground in constant yearly use loses much of its fertility. A continuous succession of crops exhaust the productive qualities of land. These qualities must be restored someway, either by artificial fertilizers or by the restorative agencies of the elements; wind, rain, snow, frost and sunshine. All these are great natural restoratives. Their full benefit is not so great while producing as when at rest. Therefore portions of farms should rest every year by what is termed summer fallow. There are two advantages in this method. First, the ground is measurably resuscitated by the action of the elements as above mentioned and then the ground is in a better condition for early seeding, which is a great matter to consider. During this resting season if some fertilizers can be added it will be so much the better.

A FARMER.

TURNING A TREE INTO A NEWSPAPER.

At a wood pulp and paper manufactory at Elsenthal, Austria, recently the question was asked: "In how short a time can you turn a tree into a newspaper?" The answer was given by an actual trial. A notary public and other witnesses were called, and at exactly 7:35 o'clock in the morning operations were begun in a forest near the factory by felling three trees. These were stripped, cut into pieces and reduced to pulp by mechanical means. The pulp was thrown into a tub and mixed with the ingredients required to turn it into paper. The paste thus formed was passed through the rolling-machine, and at 9:31 o'clock—one hour and fifty-nine minutes after the felling of the trees—the first sheet of paper issued from the machine. The paper was hurried to printing-house more than two miles away, where the type had already been set up, and at ten o'clock two hours and twenty-five minutes from the beginning of the experiment in the forest, a printed newspaper was turned out from the press. The owners of the factory say they can repeat the feat in twenty minutes less time.—Youth's Companion.

Santiago is Raided.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 4.—This city has been thrown into consternation by a descent of the Spanish police. The homes of many peaceable citizens were entered after the town had gone to bed. It is known that at least 25 persons were arrested and hurried to prison. Nearly all of Eastern Cuba is in the hands of the Cubans, save the city. The Spanish policy of arresting citizens suspected of sympathy with the insurgents had long since spread among all classes. The recent arrests are further evidence of General Weyler's determination to wage war on citizens in their homes, as well as on the armed bodies in the field.

No one can learn any definite reason for the sudden arrests. There were three women among the prisoners. All were locked in the jail Incommunicados. Many were sent to Morro castle. Among the captives was a doctor, two lawyers and four merchants. All under the general accusation of plotting against Spanish authority.

A special from Guimaro, Camaguey, gives the following details of the death of Major Dana Osgood, the football player who commanded a Cuban battery during the recent seige of the town of Guimaro. General Garcia ordered Major Osgood to open fire upon the Spanish forts. Two hours later a large fort, known as Fort Monfau, located on a hill 700 yards from the town, was abandoned by its defenders, who took refuge in the town.

On the second day of the siege, Major Osgood, under heavy fire from the Spanfards, was training one of his pieces on the forts. A Mauser ball struck him in the forehead. He uttered the word "Well," and, bending forward on his cannon, hugged it and breathed his last in behalf of Cuban liberty. The news of his death deeply impressed President Cisneros and the commanding officers, all of whom had great regard for the American officer.

The Spaniards, who had an abundant supply of ammunition, kept up an incessant fire against the Cuban entrenchments. General Garcia, on October 27, made up his mind to capture the place by assault. The Spaniards had abandoned all the forts outside of the town and made themselves strong on the inside. They had taken commanding positions on the stone buildings and massive stone church in the public square. At a signal Generals Cebreco and Capote, at the head of their men, charged the town from different quarters. The Spanish garrison took refuge in the old church and strongly barricaded it. General Garcia ordered that the three guns be brought to bear upon the stone structure, and fire was at once opened on it. One of the shots from a 12-pounder mortally wounded the Spanish officer in command, Major Marinez, and killed some of his men.

Shortly after a tremendous cry of "Viva Cuba libre" came from the Cubans. The Spaniards had signaled their unconditional surrender.

K. of L. Still for Free Silver.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor declared today for free silver by adding to the 17th plank the declaration submitted by the committee on law. As originally framed, this plank held that interest bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes should not be issued by the government, but that when need arises, the emergency should be met by legal tender non interest-bearing money. The added clause declares for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any other nation.

Another Mine Exploded.

ATLANTA, Dec. 4.—Rev. A. J. Diez, the Baptist missionary of Havana, who was driven from Cuba several months ago, on account of alleged affiliation with the insurgents, has reached this city from Texas, where he has been engaged in church work.

"I was told," said he, "that everything was at a standstill in Havana, there being nothing going on in the city. As I understand it, everything is dead as a door-nail, but General Maceo seems to be getting in his work, and from what I was told by friends in New Orleans, I suppose he has the means of exterminating many of the Spaniards. The press reports contained a [illegible] to the effect that General Maceo h[illegible]ticed Weyler, with many of his men [illegible] to a point of ground that has been dynamited for their especial benefit, and succeeded in killing and wounding many of them. I was told of a second mine that had been fired when the Spanish soldiers were on it only a day or two ago. General Weyler was in Artemisa and knew nothing of it until the dynamite had its deadly work.

"This mine was set between the Rubi and Cayajaboa mountains by Maceo's electrician. After it was all prepared, as in the other case, the Spaniards and Cubans engaged in battle. The Cubans, of course, retreated, and, as they did so, the Spaniards followed, keeping as near them as possible. When the army was between the two mountains, the mines were touched off, and in a few minutes the air was filled with smoke, while dead and wounded men and horses flew in every direction. My friends stated there were 5000 Spanish soldiers killed and wounded in the explosion of the mine."

Mrs. Lease in Hard Luck.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 4.—The home of Mrs. Lease, the noted populist politician and lecturer, as is evidenced by a legal notice appearing in the papers here, will be sold under the sheriff's hammer on January 6 next to satisfy a $1100 mortgage, unless in the meantime she decides to redeem it. Mrs. Lease has been in New York for several months, and it is not known whether she intends to let the property go or not, but the supposition is that the sale will be allowed to proceed.

Some Figures.

Twenty-two counties have so far reported their totals of the taxable property for the current year, to-wit:

Benton	$2,744,243
Clatsop	4,006,390
Crook	1,664,578
Curry	512,032
Douglas	4,576,219
Lincoln	827,127
Malheur	1,117,089
Tillamook	1,136,351
Union	3,238,792
Wasco	2,886,694
Baker	2,163,879
Washington	4,461,645
Sherman	386,190
Columbia	1,875,790
Polk	4,021,471
Jackson	4,723,049
Morrow	1,076,562
Coos	2,824,900
Yamhill	5,020,421
Klamath	1,589,443
Josephine	1,193,667
Lane	6,008,415

Notice To Contractors.

Sealed plans and specifications and bids will be received at the office of the county clerk of Douglas county, Oregon, on or before January 14th, 1897, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the repairing of the entire bridge and approach across the South Umpqua river at Roseburg, Oregon, by replacing all timbers, floor and woodwork. All joints to be laid in white lead, and timbers above floor to be painted. All old timbers, including stringers, to be carefully taken down and piled in road on either side of river. Bridge to be completed by August 1st, 1897. Diagrams and dimensions on file in clerk's office.

Also at the same time and in the same manner, specifications and bids will be received for making the county jail of Douglas county, Oregon, more secure in manner following: By lining the entire inner wall with No. 11 steel plate and that to be ceiled with an eight inch additional brick wall laid in cement morter. Present plastered ceiling to be taken off and timbers covered with No. 16 plate. Old window grates to be repaired and two additional cross bars put on, and all five windows to have additional new grates put in cement laid wall and fastened to the steel lining. The court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1896.
A. F. STEARNS,
County Judge.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER.

The Oregon Statesman Till March 1st for Only 25 Cents.

Every taxpayer should read a Salem paper this winter. The Oregon Weekly Statesman is the biggest, brightest, cheapest and best paper published at the capital. The legislature meets in January. Needed laws are to be passed and a U. S. senator is to be elected. Everybody will want to read a good paper this winter from the seat of war and to all we cheerfully recommend the Statesman. It is fearless and free spoken. It urges economy along all lines of state government and is waging a war in the interests of the taxpapers. Taxation must be reduced by abolishing all useless commissions and correcting abuses. The Statesman is the only reliably republican Associated Press paper in Oregon. It consists of twelve pages weekly. Its subscription price is $1.50 per year, but by a special arrangement with the publishers we have arranged to supply it to our subscribers from this date until the adjournment of the legislature—three months good reading—for only 25c. Forward all subscriptions to the STATESMAN, SALEM, OR. Send in your orders right away—the sooner you send, the more you will get for your money.