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Office in the Court House.

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WILL PRACTICE IN ALL OF THE State Courts.

E. C. BRADSHAW.

Attorney at Law,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

LAFAYETTE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FERGUSON & HIRD, corner of Jefferson and Main; dealers in produce and general merchandise.

KELTY & SIMPSON, north side Main street; dealers in drugs, confectioneries and family supplies.

JAS. MCCAIN, attorney; office on south side Main street.

W. M. RAMSEY, County Judge and attorney at law; office in the Court House.

JOHN BIRD, west side Jefferson street, dealer in stoves and tinware.

E. C. BRADSHAW, attorney at law.

ST. JOSEPH BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

KELTY & SIMPSON, cor. 4th and Elm; dealers in groceries, glassware, Queens ware and patent medicines.

HOTEL, J. H. Olds, proprietor; cor. of 4th and Depot streets. New house good accommodations.

DAYTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. C. CALL, MANUFACTURER OF Saddles and Harness. All work warranted. Orders left with J. W. Cullen will receive prompt attention.

CHRIS. TAYLOR, dealer in general merchandise. Odd Fellows' building. The cheap cash store.

W. S. POWELL, Saw Mill. Dressed lumber of all kinds, doors and window frames.

HOWARD & STEWART, blacksmiths. Wagons, hacks and buggies ironed. Gunsmithing and general job work done.

SNELL & CO., Ferry street; dealers in general merchandise. The NEW cheap cash store.

J. BEST, livery stable Ferry street; buggies and horses to let at all times, at reasonable rates.

HARKER & CO., Ferry street; dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. Dayton flouring mills.

Economy.

This was one of the great virtues of our ancestors and one of the principle causes of their success. The first settlers of this country were temperate, self denying men and kept their desires within reasonable bounds. Their children were trained up to walk in the same paths, followed the advice their parents gave, and, in sickness, and wars, the enmity of the Indians and the oppression of the British, they laid the foundation of a splendid republic, achieved a great success, and obtained historic renown. If we look at the early history of other nations we shall find that they too were built on the same principles, and that economy was one of the chief corner stones in the temples of their success. It has not only been thus with nations, but the same causes have led to the same results in individual experiences. The careful, prudent, economical men have been the men to win in the great battle of life. For a while they may have seemed to be eclipsed by their more dashing and showy neighbors, but in the long run the latter were left far behind. Economy has well been termed the "philosopher's stone," which was to turn all that it touched into gold. It is not merely speculations of the past nor theories of the present which give this virtue such an exalted position. The practical experience of all ages has proved that it is worthy of the highest praise. And it is safe to conclude that what has been of such service in the past will be an aid to men in the future. It has often been said that "times have changed." They have changed, it is true, but the great principles which underlie success have not, and they will never change. The economy which was essential to success in the preceding century, is just as necessary now. There is and can be no great measure of success without it. Even a casual glance would reveal this fact. It seems as if any one could know it without being told. But if we judge men by their actions, and there is no truer criterion, we find that economy is not believed in and is not generally practiced by men in any of the departments of life. The merchant, the mechanic the farmer, the day laborer, all classes seem to have a great deal of trouble about money matters. The merchant has a great deal of trade, the mechanic has plenty of work, the farmer has good crops and the laborer is well paid, but somehow at the end of the year, when the books are balanced, there is little left as the result of their labors. They have received considerable money during the year, but it is all disposed of as they go along. In this way they never get rich, never will, and never can. It is impossible that they should. But is not because it is so very hard to obtain money.—The trouble is in keeping it. No matter how much comes in, if it all goes out, there will be no more at the end of the year than there would if nothing had been received. The man who receives only fifty cents a day if he will live on forty-five, is gaining ground faster than the merchant doing an extensive business who lives fully up to

his income. And that our American people are living too fast, and a great deal to fast, figures conclusively prove. The balance of trade with foreign countries is heavily against us and keeps a constant drain of gold from our shores. This ought not so to be. We ought not to buy more than they can pay for. Whatever we run in debt for we must pay for sometime, or else become bankrupt. Putting off the day of payment is not going to help the matter. Just as long as it is put off we shall have the interest to pay on the debt and it will not be long before this amounts to as much as the debt itself. And then the debt must be paid after all. There is another thing. Many of our imports are unnecessary. We have just as good articles at home, and they do not cost nearly so much. The clothing and fancy goods for ladies and gentlemen imported each year cost an immense amount of money. But this article is designated especially for farmers, and they may think that this does not apply to them. I will come nearer home. In an address delivered not many months ago, Mr. S. M. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois Farmers Association, stated that seven-tenths of the farms in Illinois were at that time under mortgage. Also that in 1868 the debt of the agriculturists of the United States was \$1,500,000,000 and that this debt had increased rather than diminished during the interval. This statement is doubtless very nearly correct. And in the face of these facts no one can deny that farmers have gone too fast and too far on the road of debt. Before going into business they ought to have saved money with which to take a fair start. But the past is gone beyond recall, and it is of no use to find fault with what we have done except to draw lessons of wisdom to guide us in the future. No matter whether we are satisfied with them or not we must take the times as they are. If they do not suit us the easiest way out of the trouble is to go to work and make them as satisfactory as possible. If a farmer has made a mistake—bought too much land, or too many machines, or raised unprofitable crops, or run up too large a store bill; he ought not to sit down discouraged, but try to bring more care and skill to his work and endeavor to retrieve his fortunes. Many a man has passed through adversity and poverty, and trial, and discouragement, and for years been hardly able to keep his head out of water, who has finally obtained a competence and even wealth. But while going through it all he has learned that self denial and economy were the first and great commandments in the laws of financial success. Some men can see the truth of this principle when it is explained to them by those who have applied it themselves, but there are a great many who need to go into the fire before they will believe it can burn. So we see men of all classes and conditions burdened and struggling with debt, hardly knowing how they came to be in debt so much, and still less knowing how they are ever to get out. They feel very much disheartened. And they are in an "evil case." Still, they are not the worst off of all

men in the world. While life and health remain, a man ought not to be discouraged even if things do not go as he would like to have them. He ought to go resolutely to work determined to achieve success. And, whatever his circumstances, every farmer ought to practice strict economy. This, because it will do very much toward gaining him success in his business. It does not make a man or his family unhappy. Self denial develops a better type of character than can otherwise be produced. The child whose every wish is gratified is not as happy as the one who has learned the lesson of prudence and foresight. And the same is true of man. There are many ways in which farmers might be much more economical and consequently more prosperous than they are now. If they would keep their wagons, plows, carts, planters, reapers, and like implements, under cover when not in use, they would save vast sums of money every year. And it is a great deal easier to save money in this and similar ways than it is to earn it. Health too, is an important part of the farmer's capital and is much easier lost than regained. Losing this a man loses what is worth more, and what has more to do with his success, than money, necessary as that always is. Broken down in health the man loses energy and resolution, becomes a prey to discouragement and takes a fair start on the road to failure and poverty. The greatest care should be taken to preserve the health. It is more important than those who are well and strong ever imagine. In the cultivation of crops labor is often wasted. It ought to be economized, for labor is equivalent to money. But many men act as if it cost nothing. They hire help and pay little attention to what the hired men do, do little themselves, and not plan so that the work result in what it ought to produce. Other men, who do their own work, do not understand and do not try to understand their business and always work at a venture with no thought of economizing labor or anything else. Work ought to be done thoroughly and carefully, but there is such a thing as doing too much, or else not doing it economically. Many farmers are not economical in their general business. They grow crops which they cannot use, often crops which are uncertain both in production and sale. Whatever they use they have to buy and pay for it if they can, but for all their money, they depend on the sale of the crops which they have grown. If a man has a good farm he can grow most of his breadstuffs, vegetables, beef and pork cheaper than he can buy them. In the line of household expenses too, there should be a greater economy. Let any farmer keep a strict account of all the things which he buys, and all the money he pays out for a year and he will be surprised at the cost and amount. This is one of the best aids to economy, and every farmer ought to practice it. And he ought to remember that it is not the extent of his business, nor the amount which he sells, but that it is the amount that he saves which will measure his prosperity and success.—Working Farmer.

Not Much.

The story of the absent-minded man who, meeting his own son in the street, shook hands with him and asked him how his father was, has been equaled by the forgetfulness of a Wisconsin farmer. This man drove to town to transact some business, and was accompanied by his wife. Leaving her at a dry goods store, he proceeded to carry out his intentions. Having finished his business, he forgot all about the little circumstance of bringing his wife with him, and started home alone. Arriving there, he put his horses out and proceeded to do the chores. In the meantime his wife had learned that her husband had left town without her. Hiring a conveyance, she was driven home. She didn't wait to take off her things, but seizing a press-board made her way to the back yard. The husband was just seating himself on a milking stool, and had just opened a conversation with the cow on the subject of "hissing," remarking frequently that it was "so, boss." He was just getting settled down to business when a whistling sound, as if something rapidly cleaving the air, came from the other side of the cow. It was the press-board, and the wife was on one end of it. An instant after it fell with crushing weight upon his knees. The cow, having conscientious scruples in regard to standing between husband and wife, left very suddenly, and in her hurry kicked the unfortunate man in the immediate vicinity of his vest pocket. The unhappy victim of circumstances scrambled up on all fours, when the press-board again descended, striking him opposite to where the cow had left her tracks. His wife then asked him if he would ever forget her again, and his answer was plain and to the point, "Not much."

A few days ago a hungry party sat down at the well-spread supper table of a Sound steamer, upon which one of the dishes contained a trout of moderate size. A serious-looking individual drew this dish toward him, saying, apologetically, "This is fast day with me." His next neighbor, an Irish gentleman, immediately inserted his fork into the fish and transferred it to his own plate, remarking, "Sir, do you suppose nobody has a soul to be saved but yourself?"

Directions were given by the United States Senate the other day to have a spot designated in the Capitol Grounds for the equestrian statue of General Grene, "in conformity with the resolution of the Continental Congress, passed in 1786." There was no occasion to hurry about it. It is not a hundred years yet since the resolution was passed, and who cares a continental what the Continental Congress resolved, anyhow?

A literal minded youngster was picked up by a visitor of the family, who, dandling him on his knee, said: "I wish I had this little boy; I think there's money in him." To which promptly responded the child: "I know there is, for I swallowed a cent when I was at grandma's the other day."

For the best very Photographs, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery with an ELEVATOR, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

CLIPPINGS.

A pair of drawers—A span of truck horses.
The hymn for the Centennial—Old Hundred.
Ministers of the interior—The cook and the doctor.
What is the best key for a Christmas box? A tur-key.
When does a chair dislike you? When it can't bear you.
Conceit—An ass who imagines himself to be an elephant.
Aim high, but not so high as not to be able to hit anything.
An unpleasant sort of arithmetic—Division among families.
Prosperity is the thing in the world we ought to trust the least.
The cremationists in Rhode Island naturally go for Burnside for Senator.
Mary Powell is being painted by two men. She is a Poughkeepsie boat.
Why is grass like a penknife? Because the spring brings out the blades.
Farmers gather what they sow, while seamstresses sew what they gather.
The Worcester, Mass., crusaders have stormed a printing office. Nobody killed.
Mrs. Cree, who took a second husband the other day, evidently wanted to cre mate.
If a man dreams the devil is after him, it is a sign he had better settle his subscription bill.
Dobbs thinks that instead of giving credit where credit is due, the cash had better be paid.
A Maine woman has hair seven feet five inches long—too long to be available for use in butter.
Owing to the stormy weather one day of last week, only five ladies went to be divorced in St. Louis.
A cynic says marriage is very often a dull book with a very fine preface. Sometimes it is "half calf," too.
A Toast.—Woman: the last and best of the series—if we may have her for a toast, we won't ask for any but her.
An Indiana man was lately buried in a coffin made from a tree which he had planted. How happy he must have been.
Charles Lamb in speaking of one of his rides on horseback, remarked that "all at once the horse stopped, but I kept right on."
The proposition to introduce ladies as railroad conductors is frowned upon in view of the fact that their trains are always behind.
The New Bedford, Mass., editors are collecting big eggs by means of artful little paragraphs praising the persons who send in the eggs.
What is the difference between a Jew and a lawyer? The one gets his law from the prophets, and the other his profits from the law.
"An overflowed widow with three children" advertises in the New Orleans Picayune for her lost cow that disappeared with the flood.
The Brooklyn Argus says that a petition for the relief of Boston, and forbidding the delivery of any more Summer eulogies, is in circulation.