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ADDRESS OF HON. BINGER HERMANN.

Outline of the Address of Hon. Binger Hermann, Delivered at the Coos County Fair at Hall's Prairie, Sept. 8, 1886.

The following is a meager outline of the address of Mr. Hermann. The audience was large and listened with attention to the remarks. The address was able and forcible and contained many statements calculated to awaken reflection and interest.

There is no excellence without an effort, and perseverance brings its own reward. The society is to be congratulated on the success of this second annual fair. This institution should secure exhibits of stock, fruits, grains, vegetables, ladies' handwork, and mechanical work, and should be what its name implies.

Agricultural development flourishes best among the small land owners. That nation which has the greatest number of laud owners, in proportion to its area, is the most prosperous. Look at France with her limited area and her farms, largely in quantities from a few to twenty acres, (a 100 acre farm being a rich principality) and you find the most prosperous people on earth.

There are between five and six million farmers in the United States who are without any interest in the land farmed. We have to-day, in our nation, a quarter of a million more tenant farmers, paying rent to landlords, than the three kingdoms of Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland. We have three times more tenants than England and Wales, and twice as many as landlord-ridden Ireland.

Of about 8,000,000 of people engaged in farming in the United States, only about 3,000,000 are registered as normal owners of their holdings—all the rest being tenants. In France, out of a population of 12,000,000 less than the United States, there are in round numbers, 5,000,000 rural proprietors, each holding less than 20 acres, and cultivating the land with his own hands.

These facts astonish us the more when we reflect on the boundless generosity of our nation in providing free homes in the great west for all who choose to comply with the law. As the anchor holds the ship in quiet as well as stormy waters, so an interest in the landed home, however humble or small, is the tie which binds the citizen more indissolubly to the organic law. He realizes a direct, intimate and sensible relationship to the strong arm of the municipal government. It is the tie which produces a mutuality of being—of allegiance on the part of the citizen, and of protection on the part of the state.

It is the future safeguard for liberty, and the guarantee of free government in America. As to the young man—he who is now, or soon is to exercise an individual sovereignty—to hold the plow and thresher, and to manage the stock, the field, farm or garden, I say encourage him while it is yet time to acquire a home. Soon a home on the public domain will be a thing of the past. It is no longer a question of to-morrow—it is already a question of to-day.

According to the reports of the land office, the diminution of the public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, is taking place at the rate of 20,000,000 acres a year. Said the Land Commission report 1880: "It was estimated June 30, 1879 that the lands over which the survey and disposition laws had been extended, lying in the west, the United States did not own, of arable agricultural public lands, which could be cultivated without irrigation or other artificial appliances, more than the area of Ohio, about 25,000,000 acres and of these over 7,000,000 acres were taken up in one year—1880.

These are facts worthy of our profound attention. And again: There has been no greater curse in this republic than the facility afforded alien proprietorship in American lands. Over 20,000,000 acres are now owned by foreign syndicates and individual holdings. It seems almost incredible but it is true that there are now in one of the states of this union two English syndicates, one holding 4,500,000 acres and the other 3,000,000 acres. Over 7,500,000 acres of American lands held by British land monopolists!—What do American farmers say of this? Believing that this growing evil should cease, and that our public lands should be sacredly reserved

for the actual settler and home seeker, and one who will and does become a bona fide citizen of our country, I had the pleasure to vote for the passage in congress of a bill restricting aliens in the purchase of the public domain. In the interest of agriculture, in the interest of our republican-democratic form of government, I believe it is high time for such restriction and I feel proud to have cast that vote.

Agricultural associations may be said to be schools for the teaching of practical agriculture, and in learning in this school we are being taught what is of infinite value to the American farmer—the necessity of mixed husbandry.

At these exhibitions we are shown not only the wheat, but the barley, oats, rye and corn, the vegetable, the fruit and the grass, the butter and cheese of the dairy, the preserves and jelly, the wines and cider of the fruit, the bread of the grain. We behold the advance in animal industry. From the various portions of the state are brought together the best imported grades of the horse, cattle, sheep and swine. A careful study is given to each as to the adaptation to the different uses and counties. The quality of the horse as a racer, for draught, for all work; the grade of the cow for beef, and for butter; the sheep for mutton and for wool, and the swine for ham and lard, all these are critically inspected by competent judges and their excellencies or deficiencies made known. Rewards are offered as an inducement for the highest perfection and thus the specialist has a double incentive to competition, and the highest results are developed; the public mind is liberalized and diverted from following in one narrow rut, to the great importance and value of encouraging in every form the growth and production of various industries of which the farm may be capable.

The owner of large herds of cattle who has no milk or butter; the wheat grower who has no potatoes or vegetables; the farm that is without an orchard may have done in former years, but in the full light of the present is regarded as on the retrograde. To no part of Oregon should mixed farming be so profitable as to the soil and climate of southern Oregon, the Coquille valley in particular. Here almost every condition exists and every fruit, grain and vegetable adapted to the temperate zone can be grown here.

It is an axiom "that other industries increases farm values." Industry, not population, creates wealth. A country is prosperous only as those engaged in agriculture are in proportion to the aggregate in all other occupations.

The farmer who for a long while engages exclusively in any one industry, as in wheat, will find in his sorrow that stagnation and poverty is the result, and that only is a variety in agricultural industry the life of business and the secret of prosperity. Pennsylvania, which was first in rank in 1849 as a wheat producing state was tenth on the list in 1879.

Were it not for the great home market in our nation consuming 90 per cent. of our surplus productions, the over production of wheat would soon be so far in excess of the demand that continued depression would result until a complete change should occur in our system of farming. While population doubled in 27 years the wheat area doubled in 15 years. We now produce 12,000,000 acres of wheat in excess of the countries wants, and must find our market abroad in competition with the cheap labor of Russia, of South America, of Australia and India. It is shipped 3,500 miles by sea, and from California more than half around the world to compete with the slavish ryots of India. Should our home market fail by the suspension of our manufacturing industries and the harvests of Europe be extra, we should suffer calamities of untold severity. We shall be compelled to reduce our surplus and limit it largely to home consumption. It behooves us then to encourage a more equal production in other industries.

A leading industry in our country is that of cattle and it will long remain so in view of the conditions existing in other countries. In 1883 we exported to foreign countries over \$17,000,000 worth of cattle, and nearly \$500,000 worth of horses. Even the American home market will find the supply diminishing unless the small farmers change some of their wheat lands into grass. The immense cattle ranges and water monopolies of Wyoming, Montana, Texas, Nevada, Nebraska, Dakota and Kansas are being encroached on by the actual settler, and thus by degrees driving to other fields the immense herds now supplying the markets of the world. The Chicago stock dealers are even now bidding for cattle of far distant Oregon, and I had the pleasure a few weeks ago, while visiting the wonderful stock yards in Chicago to see a large band of 18 Oregon

cattle which had just arrived over 2,000 miles by rail; and some of these looked to me very much like our Coquille cattle. To the Oregon farmer then we see in this suggestion to make cattle raising at least one of the industries of the farm and thus to equalize that labor now exclusively devoted to less profitable attention. In this connection may we hope that the annual fairs to be held at this beautiful location may induce the enterprising stockmen of the entire state to exhibit here their best grades of cattle, and thus the more directly encourage an enthusiasm in this industry, to the profit of the exhibitor as well as the community at large. In this suggestion I desire to include horses, sheep, swine and poultry.

The lesson which these facts teach is unmistakable. All natural resources should be utilized—the glassy glade for the dairy, the hill crest and slope for fruit, the bottom lands for peas, corn and clover; tillable uplands for various crops in rotation, and no great district should be restricted to one product, whether grass or wheat. Such restriction will in one generation lead to poverty of land and people. All natural resources should be realized—the timber land, the underlying ore, the coal, lime, building stone, salt springs—beneath the soil as well as the soil itself. This use of nature, so varied and comprehensive, can alone secure the full utilization and productiveness of labor and the highest averaged wealth and culture. I predict the highest future prosperity. I may be pardoned to mention in this connection the great importance which I conceive the dairy interest could be to this valley, naturally so rich in its grass producing capacity. In the east those farms which engage largely in either butter, cream, cheese or milk marketing enjoy the highest prosperity, and this is shown in the wealth of the traffic as shown by the statistics. The annual product of the dairies in butter, cheese and milk is estimated at \$565,000,000 and this is over four times the value of the oat crop, and \$150,000,000 more than the value of the entire wheat crop, three times the value of the cotton manufactures, and more than twice the value of the combined iron and steel product. The capital invested in milk cows in our nation is greater than that invested in national bank stock. It provides the extra necessities and simple luxuries for the log cabin, and the larger profits for the elegant mansion.—[Coast Mail.

The Great N. P. Land Sale.

The recent sale made by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company of all their lands in Dakota east of the Missouri River, presumed to be 2,400,000 acres, is the result of a negotiation which began over six or eight years ago. The sale is to a syndicate of capitalists, some of whom have handled successfully many thousand acres of Western lands. The syndicate agrees to open up these lands to settlement, to send agents abroad to induce small colonies from different parts of Europe to settle on these properties. The syndicate will build houses and break up small tracts of land on the different sections, and offer many inducements that the railroad company could not do.

They will build branch roads to connect with the main line of the Northern Pacific. Settlers will also be invited to settle on the even sections owned by the Government, and furnish aid to such settlers who prefer to enter on the Government lands under the pre-emption act.

In view of all these pledges made by the syndicate to the railroad company, the latter was induced to make the sale. The sale is supposed to retire upwards of \$4,000,000 of preferred stock, which will reduce the entire outstanding stock, to some \$34,000,000.

The company still own east of the Missouri River in number some 1,600,000 acres. There have been overtures made by a syndicate to purchase the entire body of land, but from the fact that many of the lands contain valuable timber, the company have declined any offer for the whole. These lands are also applicable to retire preferred stock when sold.

The company is now making sales of irrigating lands in the Yakima section of the country, and have made to parties who intend to carry out a system of irrigation such as was successfully carried out in Colorado years ago.—[Phila. Railroad Record.

What a moving and sublime spectacle is presented to the world to-day! Charleston stricken and crushed, stretching out her arms from the dust and ashes of the ruin that has fallen around her, and her sisters of the North and East hastening to her succor, with wet eyes and loving hearts! Charleston, whose hand held the torch that fired the rebellion, from whose citadel the first bolt was hurled against the Union—Charleston lying prone and sore, and

TO ADVERTISERS.

Grant's Pass, so named after General Grant, is a county seat centrally located in Southern Oregon. It is a progressive railroad town of 600 inhabitants, and is the main supply point for a large portion of country devoted to mining, lumbering agriculture and fruit-raising. Climate unexcelled.

The COURIER being the only paper published in Josephine county, with a good circulation in Jackson county, enables it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Oregon. For rates, add 5c THE COURIER, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

New York and Boston hurrying to her side with all sweet offices and ministrations—this is a spectacle to fill mankind with gladness.—New York Star.

Our Neighbors.

(Ashland Tidings.) Gen. E. L. Applegate has taken a land claim on Ashland creek about three miles above town and is making some improvements upon it.

It is reported that the work of setting poles and stretching the wire for the new Mackay-Bennett telegraph line will begin in this valley next week.

Rev. G. Nutley and family have moved up to their stock ranch in the Cascades, and their dwelling house in town has been leased by Mr. Millsap.

Little Hank Emery, whose fall from a tree at the north school house was mentioned last week, was not seriously injured, and is all right again now. It was feared for a time that he had received internal injuries of a serious nature.

The preliminary examination of Fritz Munz for the killing of the Indian near Bly last week resulted in Munz being held by Justice Bowdoin for murder in the second degree, his bonds being fixed at \$6,000. John Gliem and John Frieze furnished the security required, and Munz is at liberty.

About three-fourths of the 200,000 pounds of grain shipped from the Willamette to Fort Klamath has already been taken from Ashland by the Indian teamsters. Many of the teams have been coming in by Rogue river road, and bringing loads of lumber from Aiken's saw mill to Ashland and Medford.

The Ashland city council received two bids for the \$6,000 fire bonds. One was from Ladd & Bush, of Salem 1/2 of one per cent. premium.—The other was from Ladd & Tilton, of Portland, 1/4 of one per cent. premium, and was accepted. The money will probably be deposited in the Bank of Ashland this week.

Rev. W. S. Holt, of Portland, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wheeler, from the East, are to assist in the Sunday School Convention to be held at Jacksonville, Wednesday p. m., and Thursday (Oct. 6 and 7.) The present indications are that the convention will be a success. Everyone interested in Sunday Schools cordially invited to be present.

Jackson County News.

Fires still rage in the mountains. Wool is selling at 20 cents per pound.

J. Cary is erecting a store at Central Point.

T. T. McKinzie who has had erysipelas is around again.

R. K. Sutton has discovered excellent coal near Ashland.

Nearly 350 pupils are enrolled in the public schools of Ashland.

H. T. Pankey is building a dwelling house near Central Point.

Mrs. Ben. Vincent raised this year, cucumbers four feet long.

Elmer Stephenson has sold his ranch on Applegate to Hanley & Co.

"Bob" Westrop still goes ahead with improvements at Central Point.

The Baptist church building on Antelope creek will soon be finished.

The engine of the Wagner creek saw mill broke down one day last week.

Prof. S. P. Williams will organize singing schools throughout the county.

Messrs. Morrison & Long from Tennessee are at Phoenix where they propose to locate.

G. E. Burgess the hunter and trapper sold a load of skins in Jacksonville last week.

Capt. Caton has been unwell.—Frank Kassafer has charge of the Criterion in his place.

T. H. and F. G. Stimpson and J. W. Smith are going to engage largely in canning venison.

J. H. Real has established a new dairy on Bear creek and is supplying Ashland with milk.

Hanley & Co., shipped nearly 100 head of cattle from Central Point, to Portland lately.

Judge Hannah has been appointed agent to sell the property belonging to the late James Cluggage.

Ashland college is said to be closed until another principal can be found to succeed Prof. Royal.

A. Alford, of Talent, J. T. Bowditch and A. H. Boothby of Ashland visited Jacksonville last week.

W. M. Richards of Big Butte has taken the contract to saw a large amount of lumber at Aiken Bros., mill.

Ab. Giddings is said to have the contract to furnish 25,000 lb of potatoes and 8,000 lb of onions, to Fort Klamath.

The Messer insurance case has not been settled. It is thought Messer will have to sue the companies, then there is no telling when it will end.