

# SANTIAM NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

SCIO, OREGON, AUGUST 14, 1908.

## COUNTY COURT.

The application for increased compensation of judges and clerks of election of West Albany precinct, was dismissed.

Warehouse license granted Alex Power, with \$2500 bond.

A warrant for \$5.25 in favor of Chester Myers, heretofore lost was ordered reissued.

### ACCOUNT POOR.

Foshay & Mason.....	\$ 7 25
R. J. Moses & Son.....	8 00
St Mary's Hospital, Sarah Hines 1 mo.....	30 00
St. Mary's Hospital, John Smith 10 days.....	21 50
Adams & Lemke.....	9 00

### ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

Jas Church.....	130 00
Beall & Co.....	7 50
Curtis Lumber Co.....	21 00
Thompson Cramer.....	44 90
Z. T. Mountjoy.....	8 79
Sawyer Bros.....	5 75
Chas Troutman.....	4 00
P. Rundt.....	10 00
F. K. Churchill.....	23 00
Geo. Westerhouse.....	3 50
Fenton Lumber Co.....	40 48
F. M. Johnston.....	36 50
J. W. Wilson.....	29 46
Hollinger Bros.....	22 50
Hibler Gill Co.....	34 00
Bridge gang for July.....	493 45
T. J. Butler.....	35 05
Mrs. Rue Hofflich.....	40 00
Lebanon Lumber Co.....	82 53

### CURRENT EXPENSES

Herald.....	34 75
Irwin Hodson Co.....	9 65
C. G. Rawlings.....	12 85
Home Tel. Co.....	11 55
I. A. Phelps.....	5 45
W. J. Jones.....	20
J. W. Miller, postage.....	25 00
W. L. Jackson.....	50 35

### MICELLANEOUS.

Geo. Stough.....	5 00
Dr. Davis, acct insane.....	5 00
Pearl Jewell.....	50 00
E. C. Roberts.....	74 25
C. H. Walker.....	8 00
D. S. Smith.....	8 25
A. Y. Smith.....	2 00
L. L. Swan.....	3 20
John Catlin.....	4 30
J. P. Hope.....	12 00
Dr. Jos. Myers.....	5 00
Indigent soldiers.....	139 00
G. B. Comings.....	00
Western Union Co.....	10 66
Brandeberry & Wheery.....	174 19
Hill & Pierce.....	6 00
Dr. Kavanaugh.....	10 00

### First Visit to Portland.

Mrs. Sarah Shelton Gaines, wife of John W. Gaines, has lived in Linn county since 1847 and to-day made her first visit to Portland. John Gaines, who settled in Linn county in 1858, used to drive a team to Portland occasionally before the Oregon & California railroad was built, but he has not been a frequent visitor.

"Here is a man whose family pays more taxes than any other in Linn county," said Jefferson Myers, whose delight is to get hold of an old-time farmer in the city and give him a good time. Mr. Myers took John Gaines

and his son A. C. to luncheon at the Commercial club to-day and showed them through the wonderful new building.

The pioneer was surprised and delighted with some of the modern improvements and facilities. He has never had a razor on his face. He said his whiskers were put there by nature, and he thought a lot of them. He has always advised his sons never to shave.

"I crossed the plains when I was a 16-year-old boy, in 1852, and drove a team and some loose cows," Mr. Gaines said. "We went to Linn county. I have lived since 1858 on the place where I now stop. I am 72 years old. My wife has lived out there since 1847, but never had been to Portland until I brought her down yesterday. I told her we would just lay aside everything and go away and have a good time. I used to drive to Portland before the railroad was built."

Mr. Gaines believes in building stone culverts, and he is opposed to wooden bridges. He has some decided ideas about building public highways. It is said of him that he never passes along a road that he does not get off his horse or wagon and throw loose stones off of the highway.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaines are the parents of 12 children, and have reared nine and given each one a farm of from 160 to 320 acres. They still have a bit of land left, their home place being 500 acres. Their living children are Alvis Gaines, Yamhill county; Frank Gaines, Albany; Herman A., Lee J., and Jerrie W. Gaines, Linn county; Mrs. Eva Davenport, Mrs. Sarah Lever, Mrs. Ina Buhite, Linn county.

### Differ, But Don't Argue.

It is only Anglo-Saxons who feel that it is not necessary to fight merely because they widely differ. This truth was stated by a man of vast experience in countries of the world.

If it is true in a political and moral sense, why couldn't it be a maxim to be studied by all of us?

Much of the friction of life, much of the bitterness and unjust criticism could be avoided by keeping to the truth of this statement.

Why argue with any one who differs from us? What good does it do? What court of high appeal is there to prove that we are in the right and that others are in the wrong?

That woman is to be dreaded as a friend, a relative or a companion who goes through life trying to convince and convert every one who thinks differently from her on any question, from cookery to calculus.

This is an utterly different frame of mind from the one that makes us feel we are right in what we think and in what we do. The world would be a mighty feeble place to live in, and rapidly disintegrate, if every one of us born into it didn't have an opinion and could be relied upon to stick to it.

It is all right to have a conviction, right or wrong, and to believe that it is right because it is yours, but there is no excuse or palliation for the fault of tilting a lance at every one who thinks another way.

If two women see different sides of an affair, there is no reason why they

should come to bitter words about it, drop into personalities and each go off and call for help.

It is always in the power of one woman to keep a difference of opinion from becoming a fight of words. She can always state her side of the case, listen, more or less amiably, to a different opinion and then desist from anything further.

There is no use trying to convince any one in a heated argument. This never worked out in political debate or in friendly conversation.

If you would be happy in your own mind, you should make it a maxim for your guidance not to argue with whom you differ.

Refuse to do it. This isn't weakness. This is strength.—Pittsburg Gazette.

### DON'T GIVE UP TOO SOON.

The man who engages in some useful occupation and follows it diligently for a period of many years is much more likely to succeed than is one who changes from one occupation to another as temporary conditions change to encourage or discourage him. We have seen this illustrated very frequently in the hopgrowing industry in Oregon. Those growers who owned their yards and cultivated as many acres of hops as they could properly care for year after year, made money at the occupation. But, while they were doing so, a much larger number of farmers made a failure of hopgrowing. Two or three years of high prices have brought immense profits to hopgrowers. Hundreds of farmers rushed blindly into this industry, causing over-production and consequent low prices, which left the growers no profit at all, or perhaps a heavy loss. Farmers who thus took up hopgrowing almost invariably made a failure. The same experience has fallen to woolgrowers, though the failures have not been so noticeable because it has been difficult to get into sheepraising quickly. Attracted by high prices for wool and mutton, men have engaged in sheep raising when a large investment was required, and when prices fell, as they were almost certain to do, the spasmodic sheep men went to the wall. At the same time, men who raised sheep year after year made money.

Two years ago loganberries yielded fabulous profits to the producers. Immediately large numbers of farmers planted loganberries, with the usual result. Some of them this summer plowed up the vines they planted last fall. Yet it is altogether probable that those who make loganberry growing a steady occupation and who are content to take the bad seasons with the good, will find the industry profitable.

Illustrations might be multiplied almost indefinitely, tending to prove, not that one shouldn't engage in a new occupation, but that he should anticipate years of misfortune and expect to balance them with years of prosperity. These observations are prompted by the reports that many farmers are now discouraged with cherrygrowing. A year ago cherries brought a good price and, as might be expected, thousands of acres of cherry trees were planted last winter. This year the price of cherries was very much lower and some of the

owners of new orchards think of pulling up their trees and planting apples. Such a course would be sheepest folly, for, pursuing the same policy, these same farmers would dig up their apple trees after the first year or two of low prices. Nothing but financial ruin can possibly result from such a course, especially when the trees planted cannot be expected to produce a commercial crop within ten or a dozen years. Those who engage in either cherrygrowing or applegrowing must not expect to receive every year the prices which prevailed in the record-breaking season. They must count upon an occasional year of loss. If they are not prepared to sustain the loss and continue operations until the year of large profits comes again, they should not undertake to engage in an industry which requires a large initial investment and a heavy annual expense. There is no reason why any healthy fruit tree should be dug up in Oregon. There is no place where fruit grows to greater perfection or where yields are larger, or crops more certain than in Oregon. The industry is a safe one in which to engage, provided intelligence and persistence are qualities possessed by the grower. There is scarcely any industry in which there is room for the man who gives up in despair at the first sign of adversity.—Oregonian.

### Telling Character by the Eyes.

If eyes are placed too close together, the owner is jealous and critical.

If eyes are far apart, the owner has a fine memory and broad intelligence.

Deep set eyes show melancholy and moodiness.

Protruding eyes show self-indulgence.

Wide open, round eyes mark a mind that is not developed, is credulous and serious about small gossip. The owners have no self-control.

If the eye is very oval, almost almond shape, with the outward drop shaped to a point, look out for a crafty and subtle nature.

Gray eyes are those of intellect and a well-balanced character. They show unselfishness and a strict sense of justice. When they are put below a broad, high forehead, they denote great talent.

Brown eyes, with a touch of hazel, show courage, intelligence and affection.

When the hazel eye has an arched eye-brow, it shows a fickle temper.

Velvety brown eyes show intense feeling, and are not often to be trusted.

A glittering black eye expresses meager intelligence and often physical courage.

Very light blue eyes are said to always show deceit and cruelty.

Violet blue eyes are loving and ardent, but impetuous and do not show a high order of intellect.—Ex.

The Best Place in Portland to Eat  
is at

## Pap's Coffee House

at West end of the Morrison Street bridge.

CHARLES J. MAHER

(Successor to Riner Bros.)

PROPRIETOR.