...ED.

...HE EXPRESS goes to its ... an eight-column paper. We ...e made this improvement for our ...aders benefit, and hope they will appreciate our endeavors to give them as large, and newsy paper as is published in the county. The enlargement has necessarily incurred to us some additional expense in the way of material, paper, etc., and we hope any one owing us will please remit. If you want a good, live paper, representing the various interests of Linn county, subscribe for THE EXPRESS. Price as heretofore —$2.00 per year, in advance.

LICENSE OR PROHIBITION; WHICH?

The question plain and simple, do you want license or prohibition in Oregon? is addressing itself daily to the voters of Oregon, and a choice between these two modes of dealing with the traffic must be made on the 8th of November next. In the settlement of this question it is well to keep in mind the fact that a license law is always more difficult to enforce than a prohibitory one. It is a notorious fact that all regulative laws have been most flagrantly and shamefully trampled upon by the whiskey traffic, always, and everywhere. It is worse than folly, then, to raise the cry that Prohibition won't prohibit, for it is absolutely certain that restriction will not restriet. In this connection it would be well for every lover of his country to ponder the noble words of President Seelye, of Amherst college. He says:

"The moral tone of the community is fowered by licensing the liquor traffic. Whether it is right or wrong *per se*, to buy, or sell, or drink intoxicating liquors, is a question I do not now care to argue. This question loses its interest to me, in the face of the appalling facts with which the traffic confronts us. There is no single channel through which such depths of misery flow over the human race, as through this. No ravages of disease, no devastations of nature, no kinds of vice or crime work such woe as this."

Such a statement no intelligent person will be likely to doubt, and no honest one would deny. Now, to license the liquor traffic, on the view that the enormity of this evil can be regulated —impossible as experience has thus far shown this to be—to sanction the opening of these flood-gates on the pretense that to keep them shut, is to infringe upon the liberty which a wise government should ever guard, is only, as it seems to us, the enslavement of the many for the freedom of the few, an attempt whose result is likely to be the bondage of all, and makes the community itself a party to wrong doing. This cannot be done without lowering its own moral tone.

The revenue from license falls heaviest where the burthen ought to be the least. High license may add to the price of the liquor bought and consumed, but it does not, so far as we can learn, diminish the amount consumed. An intemperate man is not likely to drink more because liquor is cheap, nor less because it is dear; the difference between three or four cents a glass makes no difference to him, but the enormous taxes for high license are wrung from the wretchedness of worse than widowed wives, and worse than orphaned children!

That the prohibitory amendment will be carried in Oregon outside of Portland is now frankly conceded by its opponents. Portland is recognized as the battle ground, and all the work and energy that money can command will be expended there by the whiskey men and their emissaries to rope in all the "old drunks" to vote for whiskey. They will attempt to import "roughs" of every sort from Washington territory, and lots of "scum" will live high on free whiskey in Portland just previous to the election. This is the class to be largely depended on to carry the State against prohibition. It is upon this class of creatures that the rumsellers of Portland base their boasts that ...ave money enough to buy a suf... overwhelming majority in ...to counterbalance that from the outside. What a responsibility rests upon the prohibitionists of Portland! That they realize it, we want no better evidence than the fact that they organizing in a manner which will be most effectual in their encounter with an adversary unscrupulous in methods and void of principle. To meet this ...g opposition the friends of the ...dment in Portland must be thoroughly organized and equiped for a fight. "Right is might," friends. ...nal vigilance is the price of liber... Let us all be on the alert.

...leveland is throwing off all dis... to his candidacy for the renom... He does not talk generally on the subject, but he is making his ...ans openly, and they indicate that he actively in the field for renomination. ... no longer has any fears that the ...w York delegation will be divided. ...e has definately agreed to go South October and told Senator Colquitt, ... Georgia, recently he thought he would start about October 15th. The frequent visits of Senator Colquitt to the White House give color to the re..., that is credited by persons very ... the President, that Secretary La... to become an Associate-Justice ... United States Supreme Court, ...t Colquitt is to succeed him as ...y of the Interior.

...e rural districts are usually con...ed to favor prohibition. This is a ...at concession for Oregon. Portland ...e only place which is much of a ... It casts about 6,000 votes; the ...de upwards of 40,000. It ...tion sentiment ... the ...vocates ...e tops of potato vines when they grow to rank, and states that he has increased the yield by so doing.

It is useless to hope to destroy the acidity of certain soils by the application of lime and other supposed correctives; only drainage will acomplish it.

The State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania declares the cost of growing a crop of wheat 14 to 25 bushel, and hence wheat is grown at a loss in that State.

By stirring the soil after every rain the weeds will be more easily destroyed than at any other time. Never allow the weeds to go to seed, especially in the garden.

Celery plant should be pricked out about six inches apart as soon as they are large enough to handle with the fingers. When six or seven inches high, transplant a foot apart in the rows.

Farmyard manure supplies all the essential elements of plant food. The immediate return from its application is much less than from the same amount of plant food applied in artificial manure.

Any putrid odor about the sink-drain or privy should be regarded as a menace to the health and life of all living in the neighborhood. Both these places should be often and thoroughly cleaned out and the privy-vault should admit of consistent ventilation.

Only sheep take to beans naturally, and even they may require some urging. But beans are very nutritious, and if there are more refuse or stained ones than the sheep will consume, by boiling them or mixed with oats and grinding, hogs may be induced to eat them.

Flint, in his work on the grasses, in speaking of timothy, remarks that at the time of blossoming it has a greater percentage of flesh, fat-forming principles and less woody fiber, than most other grasses. It is of interest for farmers to know which grass is most profitable for them to grow.

A strong nest of bumble bees in a big clover field is worth $20 to the owner; for these insects are the chief agents in fertilizing the blossoms, thereby insuring a heavy crop of seed. In Australia there are no bumble bees of our kind, and they could not raise clover there until they imported some.

The Insane Hospital farm at Augusta, Me., is in a flourishing condition this year. About 40 acres of plowed land are under cutivation. The garden alone comprises 13 acres. Among the stock on the farm are 400 pigs of the White Chester breed, and this number will be increased to 800 or 900 before the summer closes.

Many a good crop is sometimes almost ruined by neglecting to harvest it at the proper time. Corn fodder becomes dry and weather beaten if allowed to remain to long in the field. Oats, buckwheat rye and other grain crops waste very much if allowed to stand after they are ripe. Potatoes and other root crops are often damaged by remaining to long in the ground.

There is too much dead-ripe clover cut. The beginning of harvesting is delayed until the blossoms begin to turn brown, which is the rule with many, and then comes on wet weather, and the crop is well nigh spoiled. It is one of the most difficult of all fodder crops to cure, and very unsafe to try to do anything within time of catching weather. Hence it is very likely to get the go-by until it is too ripe to be of much value as fodder.

While it is urged that farmers should give greater attention to the production of a large proportion of lean meat in hogs, the fact remains that they can get more for lard than for lean, which will always prompt them to have the hogs as fat as possible before killing. Another fact is that fat can be produced at a smaller cost than lean, while the hogs sold in a fat condition carry away less of the fertility of the soil than the same weight of lean.

The cattle-owners are justly indignant at the outrages committted on their property, and they are organizing to employ counsel and legal aid to see if the work of wanton destruction cannot be stopped. The operations of the pleuro-pneumonia butchers resemble a policy that would direct the destruction of a row of business blocks by fire to free them from the alleged presence of rats, when the fact was that not a rat could be found on the premises.—*Chicago Journal.*

Milking Heifers.

Mr. A. W. Cheever, an experienced dairyman advises as follows in the *New England Farmer:* A heifer that inclines to dry off too early should be milked so long as the milk is suitable for use, even though there be but a pint per day. There is abundant evidence that drying off heifers too early after having the first calf tends to fix the habit of drying off early, thus injuring the future usefulness of the cow. Most dairymen, however believe that cows will usually give more milk in a year if they go dry six weeks than if they are milked continuously. We have certainly injured heifers by milking too nearly up to the time of second calving. If a cow is milked "clear round" her udder does not become extended before calving as it otherwise would, and it may not be large enough to give a large mess. We would endeavor to breed cows that would give milk the year round, but we would try to give them a rest about six weeks before calving. When drying off take away all grain and feed second quality hay or straw for a week or more till all danger of inflammation of the udder is past. Care must be taken, however, that no milk is left to curdle in the teats or milk ducts, or it may be impossible to milk her after calving. After the udder is reduced and the milk secretion stops, ...llings may be fed again, though in ...ate quantity.

...ty Masked Men Hang the Wife Murderer from an Oak Tree in the Court House Yard.

SALEM, July 7—Kelty, the Polk county wife murderer, was taken out of jail at Dallas last night and lynched by a gang of forty or fifty masked men.

From E. C. Shaw, driver of the Dallas stage between Salem and that place, the following particulars were obtained: Over a week ago Sheriff Groves, who had kept a strong guard over Kelty in the jail at Dallas, thought all danger of lynching was past and reduced the guard to one man, whose name is Harry Depew. Everything had been exceeding quiet as regards the Kelty murder ever since, and all apprehension on the part of the prisoner and the people had been allayed.

This morning at 2 o'clock two wagons and two hacks loaded with men, and a number on horseback, about fifty persons in all, drove up quietly into Dallas and went straight to the jail. They were seen to arrive by parties at the hotel. They seemed prepared for business and made no delay. The guard was in the cell with the prisoner when the mob arrived, and reports him as having become greatly excited.

The lynchers began battering down the outside door, and Kelty, who understood what was coming, begged the guard to give him a knife to kill himself. On the guard refusing to do so, Kelty seized a lamp, broke it and began cutting his throat and neck with the fragments of glass. He succeeded in making several terrible gashes, from which the blood ran in streams. The men went quietly on with their work breaking through the first door, then the second into the cell where they found Kelty in a terrible state, and very weak from the loss of blood. They asked him for a statement, but Depew who was forced to stay in the jail, could not hear what he said. The guard was helpless in the hands of a company of well armed and determined men and offered no resistance.

Kelty was taken across the street to the north of the jail and into the court house yard, where there are several large oak trees. Over a limb of one a rope was thrown and the other end was placed around Kelty's neck; a few stauneh pulls by strong-armed men and Kelty was suspended in the air.

All this was watched by Harry Cosper from his residence outside the court yard. Having accomplished their purpose the lynchers retired and very little was known of the affair in Dallas until daylight this morning.

When the tragic news was told, the town was in a blaze with excitement, but the unanimous verdict was that this was a fit ending to the fearful affair.

At daylight this morning Kelty's body was cut down and taken charge of by the proper authorities. With the exception of the cuts about the neck, the corpse looked very natural indeed. The inquest had not been held up to the time of the leaving of the stage.

Kelty had almost recovered from his wound and was looking and feeling quite cheerful. He appeared to have hopes of being cleared. He was to have had a preliminary examination in the near future.

It is believed the lynching party came from the neighborhood of Perrydale and McCoy, where the murder was committed by Kelty. A number were masked, others not. It is understood that there was a plan on foot by the officers to move the prisoner to Salem for safe keeping, and it is believed that the lynchers had heard of it, and resolved to save trouble and expense by summary dealings.

It is not known as yet what course will be pursued by the authorities, but in all probability an effort will be made to acertain the leaders of the party and bring them to trial.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the farm of Mr. A. Wheeler, a span of small horses, belonging to Mr. L. Senders, of Albany, Oregon.

DESCRIPTION OF HORSES:

A span of dark browns, well matched, almost exactly alike. Brands—branded on left shoulder with a small V each. The near horse is also branded just over the V with the spectacle brand. Weight 1,000 pounds each.

Anyone giving information concerning the ... will be liberally rewarded by notifying L. ...ers or A. Wheeler, Albany, Oregon.

...s, Or., June 10, 1887.