

McMinnville Telephone-Register.

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—AT—
McMINNVILLE OREGON.
—BY—
Harding & Heath.

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Elaborate Galvanized Iron Cornice.
I Carry a Full Line of

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My Rule is to do the Best Work. Sell the Best Goods at the Least Prices.

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Dundee..... 9 00 a m Sheridan..... 3 07 p m
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Sheridan..... 10 30 a m Dundee..... 4 40 p m
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For further information apply to the Company's Agent at Lafayette, or address General office, corner Second & Pine Sts., Portland Ogn

DOES FARMING PAY?

George B. Loring in the *North American Review* for March writes as follows under the head "Does Farming Pay?":

While human ingenuity is exhausting itself laying down the laws of commerce and establishing the methods of manufactures, the business of tilling the soil is allowed to pursue its quiet and unobtrusive way, guided by such light as can be drawn from practical experience. It can not be said that the thoughtful students of social and civil affairs have a feeling of contempt for the business of farming, but it can be said that they are not inclined to consider it with the respect they feel for more attractive and demonstrative and imposing occupations. The attractions of estates all recognize; the fancy farms of prosperous merchants and manufacturers, and the results of their management, are too often charged to the business of farming, which is conducted in large measure and small as an industry on which a community depends for its subsistence. The profits of this industry are to be estimated by the wasteful extravagance of business entered upon for the gratification of taste, or by the failures of the idle and incompetent. It is not every ship that makes a prosperous voyage; it is not every mill that earns great dividends; nor is it every farm that remunerates the owner and cultivator. These three great industries occupy mankind, however, and the question of profits belong to all alike, and the success of all depends on the wisdom and skill with which they are managed, and on a judicious observance of the industrial laws of each locality. It is only necessary to look back from the present decade to the last to obtain the most gratifying evidence of the progress of this country in the work of tilling the soil. Starting in 1870, at which time the country had reached an enormous production in proportion to the population, and making comparisons with the returns of 1880, we may learn what can be accomplished in a single decade by a people constantly increasing in numbers and occupying new lands. In 1870 the wheat crop was 287,745,686 bushels—in 1880 it was 459,667,032 bushels—in 1870 the amount of cotton raised was 4,352,317 bales—in 1880 it was more than 6,000,000 bales; in 1870 the amount of Indian corn raised was 760,940,594 bushels—in 1880 the amount was 1,744,449,435 bushels; in 1870 the crop of oats reached 282,107,157 bushels—in 1880 it reached 407,859,033 bushels; in 1870 the tobacco crop amounted to 262,736,141 pounds—in 1880 it amounted to 472,107,573 pounds. The increase of agricultural products was nearly 100 per cent in these ten years, and in the last year of this decade the increase was in even greater ratio than this. That the prosperity of agriculture has kept pace with the increasing prosperity of every other industry in our land is manifest. The activity of the grain-growing sections has been and is great; and the demand for the product of the pasture and the stall has been most encouraging to those who supply the market at home and abroad. The encouragement, moreover, of local and special crops has been so great that the farmer feels confident of securing a suitable reward for the labor which he applies to the careful and systematic tillage of the soil to supply local markets with what they require, and for the care which he bestows on the orchard and the dairy. The condition of the American farmer is looked upon as so satisfactory that the lesson taught by him is engaging the minds of some of the most thoughtful statesmen and publicists of the Old World. The attention of the English farmer, discouraged by the agricultural depression around him, has been called to the contrast between the market gardens of America and the sheep pastures which surround many of the cities of his own country. It has been discovered that the American system of landholding is the foundation of great popular content and general prosperity, and accompanied, as it is, by great social and civil opportunities; surrounded, as it is, by the free institutions of our land; attended, as it is, by the school-house and the meeting-house; and by the constant call to public service which occupies so many, it constitutes the foundation on which rest, great mental activity, great dignity of character, great enterprise and ambition. To the practical work of the agricultural community here, widespread disaster, moreover, is unknown. The local damage of a drought or flood is not indeed, unusual, but the extent of the American territory is such, the diversity of our soil and climate is so great, that the disasters seem to be circumscribed and accidental, while the prosperity is widespread and almost constant. With landed possessions, which are obliged to bear the burdens of heavy taxation,

with wages of labor vastly greater than in any of the countries of Europe, with the personal requirements of the farmer and his family increased by social obligations and the natural demands of a free and responsible people, we have been able to compete in the grain markets of the world with those who, in some instances, are furnished with land free of rent and taxation, and whose necessities of life are so few that the former seem intolable and the latter seem insignificant and trivial. The skill of the American farmer, supplied as he is with the most ingenious and graceful and effective machinery, has become an object of admiration and imitation. The well-organized home of the American farmer is considered so important and honorable that other nations inquire how it has been attained. The crops of the American farmer are looked upon as so sure that all anxiety with regard to the supply of food for people less favored has passed away.

Storage of Life.
Within each ton of coal was stored, long before the creation of man, a definite amount of heat, which, by the chemical process of combustion, may be made available for man's use. A barrel of wheat contains a fixed amount of food. Electricity can now be stored, and bought and sold in measured quantity. Each person has a definite amount of stored life, normally equal to about one hundred years; but, in most cases, our ancestors have squandered much that should have come to us, and we ourselves waste not a little that we have actually inherited. This wasting of our store of life is as serious a thing as it is common. It may be done thoughtlessly or ignorantly, but the waste is just as irretrievable. Tens of thousands of children die annually, and as many more survive, with a sadly wasted vitality, simply because their mothers do not exercise enough care in the matter of food, clothing, pure air and sunshine. Our schools waste their store by drawing too largely on the brain and nerves of their pupils through the competitive systems, the worry of public examinations, through exacting the same tasks of the bright and of the dull, and through lack of adequate and persistent attention to the sanitary condition of the school-rooms. Some parents allow their children to waste their supply of nervous force by the incessant reading of sensational books, or by frequent attendance at exciting evening parties, and some by not insisting on regular and sufficient sleep. Women regulate it by overwork and worry in their homes, and it is a very rapid waste. Gay young ladies and fast young men waste it at a fearful rate in their rounds of pleasure. Only next is the waste of high living, conjoined with excessive devotion to business. Of all the professions, the medical wastes the life-store most rapidly by irregular and broken sleep, night exposure, and the constant drain on the sympathies and the nervous system. It seems a pity that those whose great work is to save and prolong the life of others should have to do it at the expense of their own.—*Youth's Companion.*

Governor Sylvester Pennoyer.
This gallant official and champion of the people's rights has displayed more moral courage and many fortitude in his late official act than one in a thousand. With nearly two-thirds of the legislature against him, the leading paper in the state against him, his own personal interests as a citizen of Portland against him, like a hero he stood for the right. His decision and heroic stand against exempting the water bonds of Portland has saved the honest sons of toil throughout the state tens of thousands of dollars. If that bill had become a law and the precedent once established of exempting city and town bonds from taxation, it would have locked up all the surplus money of the state in non-taxable bonds, and then the poor laboring man would have had to pay all the tax. Governor Pennoyer should certainly receive the thanks of every producer in the state, and the people should not fight a benefactor who has stood up so manfully for their interests. Extravagance and waste marked almost every act of the last legislature, and there will be a fearful reasoning some day at the bar of public opinion, when this matter is presented in its true light.—*Lebanon Express.*

The youngest couple ever made man and wife in West Virginia were married at Keyser, Mineral county, last Friday. Their names are Chloe Poland, aged 13 years, and Joe Snow, aged 14. They have been lovers for four years, and after several entreaties, received parental consent to marry.

WAR PREFERABLE.

Immense Cost of European Armament in the Last Decade.

Europe enters upon the second decade of existence under the Berlin treaty with less apprehension of immediate trouble than she has felt in any preceding year. The chances of international provocation are indeed for the moment reduced to a minimum. This is, for the time being, internal peace throughout the Balkan states, and the great powers inside the triple alliance find themselves so evenly balanced against those on the outside that no one sees reason to fear any precipitate tipping on the scales.

These ten years of peace under the arrangement of Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Bismarck have not, however, been distinguished by blessings with such a long and pacific term as might be expected to bring. Every nation in Europe has paid most dearly for the privilege of quiet. Since 1872, when the last elaborate computation of the armies in Europe was made, the taxpayers of the continent have expended \$7,500,000,000 on preparations for war that has never come, nearly twice that we have paid at home on our four years of civil war.

A big struggle ten years ago, with results of such a sweeping character that a partial disarmament could have followed would have been definitely cheaper and better for Europe for this long nightmare of dread and ruinous preparation. Since 1872 Germany and France have both more than doubled the actual war strength of their armies, and the total war strength of the seven continental powers, counting the Balkan states as one, has risen from 6,142,000 to 10,480,000. If we add to this host of trained fighters on a war footing the classes of partially-trained men in the second and final reserves we add an imposing strength of 28,000,000 soldiers, all liable to be drawn into the next European war, and now more or less without drawn from peaceful vocations, at a total annual cost of \$600,000,000.

This vast war taxation wrung from people who do not hate each other, who do not want to fight, who ask only for opportunities for peaceful, industrial and mutual traffic, is a terrible burden. The blood money must be borne, however, for no better reason than that it is still in the power of a few families—the Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs, Romanoffs, Bourbons and Coburgs—to embroil the whole continent with their dynastic intrigues and ambitions. It is only when the modern figures of armies and war taxation are studied, figures at which Frederick the Great or Napoleon would have been paralyzed with amazement, that we can realize what kingship means.—*New York Times London Special.*

Siam is rich in minerals. Gold, iron, tin and copper are found in many parts of the country; but the want of roads, and consequent difficulty of getting these metals to market, prevent their being worked, except for the limited wants of the natives. As regards gold, this metal is found in many places, but the mines at Bang Tapan on the west coast are said to contain the purest gold in the country. They have been worked by the natives by simply turning over the ground, the gold being found in the shape of nuggets. When nuggets over a certain size were found, the miners were obliged to hand them over to the government, but they were paid for the same according to a tariff fixed by the authorities. A syndicate of foreigners has been formed, with a concession from the king, for working these mines, and has now a number of workmen employed, the prospects for rich developments being good.—*Science.*

The following will be of great and vital interest to a great many people of Oregon as well as of California: "By a decision of the supreme court of California rendered yesterday, the principle of law is laid down that husbands and wives, in the privacy of their apartments, may say of each other, or of anybody else, anything they may choose. The judges aver that the relationship of husband and wife is of such a character that in the seclusion of their own home whatever each may say to the other, shall be regarded as having been said each to himself or herself."

An Ohio poultry raiser has made a curious discovery. He says that if you go out to feed a flock of chickens and will cause them to wait, they will invariably, as they crowd around you, begin a circuit around you from right to left, in front, and continue this revolution as long as you stand there. No amount of interruption or maneuvering can confuse or compel them to take the contrary direction at any time.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

New Road Laws.

The road laws of Oregon were amended in a number of important particulars by our late legislature. The changes in section 4061 make it the duty of the county court to control the working and laying out of county roads, to supervise the construction of bridges, to remove supervisors for incompetency or disobedience of orders, and in counties having a population of 10,000 to appoint a roadmaster and fix his salary. The amendment in 4085 changes the time before which the road supervisor is required to make a list of the persons liable to be called to work on roads from April 15th to February 1st.

The following subdivisions have been added to section 4085, which prescribes the duties of the road supervisors in making his assessment and estimate of property. Third—He shall call out and have performed two-thirds of the total work in his district, as may be assessed in the manner provided in this section, upon the public roads in his district, before the first day of April following, unless the county court, upon good cause shown, shall extend the time for performing said labor.

Fourth—Providing that in counties containing 10,000 inhabitants or over, the county court of such county in the state at the time of levying taxes for county purposes, may levy a tax upon all the taxable property in the county, not to exceed two mills upon the dollar, and in addition thereto a poll tax of \$2 may be assessed upon every person who shall be liable to pay a state poll tax, which taxes shall be collected with and at the same time and in the same manner as county taxes shall be collected, and shall be paid into the county treasury, and shall be kept as a separate fund to be known as the road fund, and shall be used for the purpose of laying out, opening making and repairing county roads, and building and repairing bridges. Whenever the county court of any county shall levy a tax as aforesaid, no other tax nor taxes for the purposes in this section maintained shall be levied or collected. Such county court shall annually make an apportionment of the taxes so collected among the several road districts in the county and direct the amounts so apportioned to be paid to the supervisor of roads therein. In making the apportionment to the several road districts, to the condition of the roads and necessity for repairs and to the amount of travel thereon.

TRIALS OF AN EDITOR.

The following are some of the few original humorous items which have appeared in the *Register*. The only difference is that we give them their proper credit: We have just received a crop report for the month of August, 1888, says the *Smithville (Ga.) News*. This alliance business gives a man great prominence. A man said the other day that this paper was too small for a dollar. We agree with him. A dollar is about the biggest thing we know of.

We edit the paper this week lying in bed; but a careful perusal of it will disclose the fact that a man can lie in bed as well as he can out of it. Some of the brethren are complaining about others copying their articles without credit. This is something we became resigned to long ago. The newspapers are many, but the editors few. We saw a brand-new silver dollar last week. It was a pretty-looking affair; had an eagle with outstretched wings on it under an arch of stars. It was made in the United States.

Yes, brother; we know that you can edit the paper better than we can, but you're doing so well at rail splitting that we feel like advising you to stick to it a while longer. It's healthier.

The poor tramp struck us yesterday, and relieved us of a pair of suspenders, an old slipper, three exchanges and a blotting pad with the ten commandments on it. The way of the transgressor is hard. A physician has just informed us that we are threatened with "incipient consumption." This shows what a man can rise to by industry, perseverance and a strict attention to business. Now is the time to subscribe.

All candidates for the legislature are requested to send their names to this office at once. "Not necessarily for publication" (when accompanied by the cash.) but that we may take the census and see if there be enough men left in the county to make a quorum and cast a vote.

It is said that more money has been spent by the United States government in the investigation of the diseases which effect swine than of those which effect the human species.

MILLER BROS.,

Dealers in
Field, Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
BEE & POULTRY SUPPLIES,
GARDEN TOOLS, FERTILIZERS,
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All sizes from 22 calibre to 45 calibre.

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THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

Oregon Pacific Railroad
—AND—
OREGON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

22 1/2 Miles Shorter—20 hours less time than by any other route.

First class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco.

Time Schedule (except Sundays).
Leave Albany 1:30 pm/Leave Yaquina 6:45 am
Leave Corvallis 1:40 pm/Leave Corvallis 10:35 am
Arrive Yaquina 5:30 pm/Arrive Albany 11:20 am
O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co's. Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates.
Steamers: From Yaquina: From San Fran, Willamette Valley: December 12th/December 6th
Willamette Valley: 24th " 17th
Willamette Valley: 30th " 30th

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley Points can make close connection with the trains of the YAQUINA ROUTE at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

River Steamers
Will run between Portland and Corvallis as follows: North bound leaves Corvallis, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 a. m.; leaves Salem, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 a. m. South bound leaves Portland, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6 a. m.; leaves Salem, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 a. m. Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information, apply to Messrs. HULL, MAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front street, Portland, Oregon; or to C. C. ROGUE, Acting Gen'l. Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

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