McMinnville Telephone-Register.

REGISTER—Established August, 1881.
TELEPHONE—Established June, 1886. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1889.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889.

VOL. I. NO. 14.

J. I. Knight. W. T. Shurtleff.

J. I. KNIGHT & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,

LOAN BROKERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC AND SEARCHERS of RECORD.

McMinnville, Oregon.

We Notice a Few of Our Properties.

No. 1—310 acres, 3½ miles from McMinnville; finely improved, good buildings; water piped to house and barn. Price, $12,000. Easy terms.

No. 2—210 acres, 3 miles from McMinnville; well improved; running water. Price, $9,500. One-third cash; balance, easy terms.

No. 5—four 20-acre tracts 2½ miles from McMinnville. Price, $1,000 per tract. One-half down.

No. 6—120 acres, 2 1-2 miles from McMinnville; well improved, buildings extra, good orchard, land fully improved. Price, $52.50 per acre. One-third cash; balance, easy terms.

No. 9—83 acres, 2 1-2 miles from McMinnville; well improved; finely located, near College. Price, $5,000. One-third cash; balance, easy terms.

No. 10—five 10-acre tracts, 2 miles from McMinnville. Price, $50 per acre.

No. 11—15 acres, with good house and barn, chicken house, etc., fine orchard; 2 1-2 miles from McMinnville. Price, 1,700. One-half cash; balance, three years.

No. 12—170 acres adjoining the town of McMinnville; with extra good buildings, large orchard and land of best quality. Price, $75 per acre. $7,000 cash; balance, time.

No. 13—555 acres, 10 miles from McMinnville; 2 houses, 4 barns; this is one of the best stock farms in the County. Price, $7,500. One-half cash; balance, terms to suit.

No. 14—540 acres, 11 miles from McMinnville; this farm has good buildings of all kinds necessary for the farmer and stock raiser; running water. Price, $18 per acre. Part cash and easy terms.

No. 15—640 acres, 2 1-2 miles from postoffice. Price, $15 per acre.

No. 16—800 acres, 7 miles from McMinnville; about 50 head of cattle and horses, besides hogs, goats, farming machinery, etc. Price, $21,000. One-fourth cash; balance, time to suit.

No. 17—100 acres, 7 miles from McMinnville; very best valley land. Price, $45 per acre.

No. 18—348 acres, well improved, water in every field, buildings good, orchard. Price, $30 per acre.

No. 19—100 acres, 1 mile from postoffice. Price, $45 per acre. One-half cash.

No. 20—62 acres, 6 miles from McMinnville, 1 mile from postoffice. Price, $50 per acre. One-half cash.

No. 21—Saw mill, 10 miles from McMinnville, capacity 10,000 feet per day; all complete and now working full crew; orders for 300,000 feet of lumber now on hand. 400 acres good timber land. Price, $6,000. One-third cash; balance, one to two years' time, for cash or lumber.

No. 50—160 acres, eight miles from McMinnville; 30 acres plow land, balance timber and pasture; 100 acres fenced, small orchard; warranty deed. Price, $900.

No. 2, B—Furniture stock and good will of business, invoice price on goods, easy terms; satisfactory reasons for selling.

No. 5, B—40 acres fine fruit land; two miles from McMinnville. Price, $25 per acre. Easy terms.

No. 6, B—40 acres, three miles from McMinnville. Price, $25 per acre. One half cash; balance, easy terms.

No. 6, B—40 acres partly timbered; three miles from McMinnville; price, $25 acre; one-half cash, balance easy terms.

No. 8, B—635 acres 2 miles from postoffice, 2 houses, one barn, living water, 400 acres plow land; price $15 per acre, balance time secured by mortgage on the premises.

No. 3—30 acres two and one-half miles from postoffice, house of five rooms, barn 24-30, living water on premises, all firstclass land; price, $1500.

No. 7—110½ acres four and one-half miles from McMinnville, well improved, good buildings, schoolhouse on one corner of farm; price, $45 per acre, two-thirds cash.

No. 9—House of five rooms and ¾ acre in McMinnville, chicken house, barn, wood shed, etc.; price, $650.

No. 10—20 vacant lots at prices ranging from $100 to $150 per lot, 60x120 feet, conveniently located; easy terms.

No. 11—Relinquishment of claim to 157½ acres, ten miles from McMinnville, has for improvements—large house 20x35, barn 40x65, 9000 feet fencing, etc.; price, $600.

No. 13—House and 4 acres two and one-half miles from McMinnville.

No. 17—House of 8 rooms with 8 lots in McMinnville. Good barn, etc. Location is one of the best in McMinnville. Price, only $1700.

Besides Town Property of all descriptions. We can only give a very small proportion of our properties. Should any thing in this list interest you, address us, giving number on list and we will forward you full description.

If you wish any information regarding our County, do not fail to write us. All your questions will be answered cheerfully and to the best of our ability.

S. A. YOUNG, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon,
McMINNVILLE, - - - OREGON.
Office and residence on D street. All calls promptly answered day or night.

DR. J. C. MICHAUX
Practicing Physician and Surgeon,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.
Jan. 21, '88.

McMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK.
M'MINNVILLE, OREGON.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
President ..... J. W. COWLS
Vice President ..... LEE LAUGHLIN
Cashier ..... CLARK BRALY
Sells exchange on Portland, San Francisco and New York.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
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J. B. ROHR,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter
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Graining, Paper Hanging and Carriage Painting.
Prompt Attention to Orders from the Country.

W. V. PRICE.
PHOTOGRAPHER.
Opposite Cook's Hotel, Third Street,
McMinnville, Oregon

THE NADJY BAR!
In the COOK HOUSE.
The Best Bar in the City.
Stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars—Domestic and Imported.
WM. MARTIN, Proprietor.

All the Latest Novels
Can be Found at The
NEWS STORE.
Full Stock of Musical Instruments and Stationery Always on Hand.
Third Street, McMinnville, Or.

WM. HOLL,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Dealer in All Kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Clocks and Spectacles. McMINNVILLE, OR.

FETZER & HIGH,
Draymen.
Goods of all descriptions moved and careful handling guaranteed.
Collections will be made monthly.
☞Hauling of all kinds done cheap.☜

Eurisko Market.
J. S. HIBBS, Pro.
Third Street, - McMinnville,
—Keeps constantly on hand—
All Meats of Best Quality.
Highest price paid for fat cattle, sheep hogs and poultry.

The St. Charles Hotel.
Sample rooms in connection.
o——o
Is now fitted up in first class order.
Accommodations as good as can be foun din the city.
S. E. MESSINGER, Manager.

F. DIELSCHNEIDER,

Reliable Opposition
Boot & Shoe Dealer.
POSITIVELY
No Goods Misrepresented as to Their Quality.
F. DIELSCHNIEDER.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Or., April 10, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and, that said proof will be made before the County Judge, or in his absence before the County Clerk of Yamhill county, at McMinnville, Oregon, on Friday, June 7, 1889, viz:

ISRAEL LANGLEY,

Homestead Entry No. 2003, for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ of section 18, t 5 s, r 5 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

M Aylward, Joseph Bird, I Dougherty and Patrick Casey, all of Bellevue, Yamhill county, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

W. T. BURNEY, Register.

(April 19-16)

Timber land, act June 3, 1878. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Or., March 29th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," William H Adkins, of Oregon City, county of Clackamas, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 516, for the purchase of the n 1-2 of n w ¼ of section No. 26, in township No. 2 south, range No. 6 west and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1889.

He names as witnesses: George Broughton and Albert Blount, of Oregon City, Clackamas county, and Joseph Petch and James Henry, of North Yamhill, Yamhill county; all of Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of June, 1889.

W. T. BURNEY, Register.

April 12:19

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Or., March 22, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," Henry Troeger, of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 449, for the purchase of the s w ¼ of section No. 10, in township No. 2 south, range No 6 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon on Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1889.

He names as witnesses: T M Stark, J H Rankin, W E Jacobs and W S Rumyon, all of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of June, 1888.

W. T BURNEY, Register.

April 5-18

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, Oregon, Mar, 8th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon Nevada and Washington territory," Milford F Nessly of Porland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 434, for the purchase of the se ¼ of section No. 4, township No. 2 south, range No, 6 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuabe for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes. and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1889.

He names as witnesses: W S Ranyan, W W Espey, E Espey and E Griggs, all of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of June, 1889,

W. T. BURNEY, Register.

Mar15-15

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, Oregon, Mar. 8th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," John H Rankin, of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 433; for the purchase of the s ½ of ne ¼ and lots 1 and 2 of section No. 4, in township No. 2 south, range No. 6 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1889.

He names as witnesses: W S Ranyon, W W Espey, E Espey and E Griggs, all of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of June, 1889.

W. T. BURNEY, Register.

Mar15-15

Requirements of a Stenographer.

TO Succeed as a stenographer, one must be accurate in shorthand, skilled in typewriting, a good penman, a competent correspondent. In the Shorthand Department of the —PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE— THOROUGH TEACHING in shorthand, DAILY PRACTICE in type-writing, CAREFUL INSTRUCTION in penmanship and ABUNDANT DRILL in correspondence amply qualify students for positions always open to those fully prepared to fill them. Send for catalogue.
A. P. ARMSTRONG, PRIN., - PORTLAND, OREGON.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans; ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall St., N. Y.

E. WRIGHT
Has the most complete stock of harness in the county. At present 12 set of single harness, hand made, in prices ranging from $12 to $30, and 8 set of team harness as cheap
AS ANY PLACE IN THE COUNTY
Can be seen on the books in my shop.
I have competant workmen employed to do all kinds of repairing and to make any harness ordered. I also keep a full stock of oil and rubber robes, lap robes, horse covers, saddles, etc. A full line of ras for repairs constantly on hand.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are forbidden from hunting or fishing on our premises. Any violation of this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

L. T. DAVIS,	A. C. DAVIS,
GEO. OWENS,	J. P. OWENS,
E. J. OWENS,	J. B. HANDLEY,
JOHN REDMOND,	A. J. NELSON,
B. F. HARTMAN,	O. B. SKINNER,
B. F. SPARKS,	C. A. WALLACE,
W. C. HEMBREE,	B'LATTE BROS,
J. R. LONGACRE.	

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, Oregon, April 24, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the county judge, or, in his absence, before the county clerk of Yamhill county, at McMinnville, Oregon, on Friday June 28, 1889, viz:

D. WRIGHT,

widow of William E Wright, deceased, Homestead Entry No. 4929, for the s ½ of s w ¼ of section 12, t 3 s, r 2 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her and her deceased husband's continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

John W Winters, A S Vaughn, Jas Newman and Wm Garland, all of Middleton, Washington county, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

W. T. BURNEY, Register.

May 3:18

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT Oregon City, Or., March 8th. 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California; Oregon Nevada and Washington territory," Edward Griggs of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Or., has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 435, for the purchase of the s ½ of nw ¼ and lots 3 and 4 of section No. 4, in township No. 2 south, range No. 6 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City. Oregon, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1889.

He names as witnesses: W S Ranyan, W W Espey, E Espey and M F Nessley all of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of June, 1889.

W. T. BURNEY, Register.

Mar15-15

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, Oregon City, Or., March 8, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon Nevada, and Washington territory," William W Espey, of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 437, for the purchase of the sw ¼ of section No. 4 in township No. 2 south, range No. 6 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday the 5th day of June, 1889.

He names as witnesses: W S Ranyan, E Espey, E Griggs and M F Nessley, all of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of June, 1889.

W. T. BURNEY. Register,

THE STANDARD TROTTING STALLION,
DICK FLAHERTY,
Record 2:30.
Will Make the Season of 1889,
Commencing April 1, Ending July 1,
AT M'MINNVILLE FAIR GROUNDS,
Yamhill County, Oregon.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

DICK FLAHERTY is a chestnut; small strip in face, one white ankle; stands 16 hands high; weighs 1150 pounds; winner of the 2:40 class at City View Park, September 13, 1888, defeating Maud Knox. Oueco, Oleander and Harvest in three straight heats. This was Dick's first and only race, at which time he he made his record of 2:30. Sired by Fearnaught, Jr, he by Fearnaught 112, record 2:23¼, (winner of the $10,000 purse at Buffalo in 1868, defeating George Palmer, Col. Maynard, American Girl, J. J. Bradley, Myron Perry. Victor Hugo and Molly): he by Young Morrill.

Dick Flaherty's dam, Bell Drew, has paced a mile in 2:30, by Dodd's Nelson, by John Nelson 187; 2d dam by Butterfield's St. Clair; 3d dam by Blackleg, by Bigget's Rattler; 4th dam by Jack Hawkins, by Boston; 5th dam by Old St. Clair.

Fearnaught, Jr., dam Haldee, by Old Columbus; 2d dam by Harris' Hambletonian; 3d dam, Boston Girl, a celebrated 3-mile trotter, by Old Abdallah.

Study this horse's breeding. Besides being a trotter himself, he comes from trotting ancestry.

TERMS: To Insure, $40; Season, $30.

Mares bred by season payable July 1st; mares bred by insurance payable when mares are known to be with foal. For further information address:
CHAS. WOODS, Manager, McMinnville, Oregon.

The Good that Tile Drainage Does.

The following is from an address by A. C. Magruder, of the Mississippi A. and M. college:

Five years ago, the professor of agriculture at the college put under my supervision the laying of about half a mile of tile, and from this work I have noticed results that may be useful to you. The first lot of tile was laid in a valley between two small hills and lateral drains run out even fifty feet only on one side of the main drain, in order that a contrast could be shown between the two hills, which were in all respects exactly like. The rain, richly laden with ammonia and nictric acid, falling on the drained land, did not leave the ground as it did on the other side carrying the fertile surface soil away to fertilize the bottom of some distant creek or river, but it sank into the ground carrying with it the ammonia and nitrogen, and leaving it there to be assimilated by the plant roots while the water passed off through the drains as pure as if distilled. This fact is shown by testing the water from the tile. In one case, when the ground had received a coating of fresh manure a rain dissolved portions of it, carrying it into the ground; but the water when taken from the tile contained not even the odor of the manure, showing that the water while passing through the soil had given up all that had been dissolved.

The land thus drained warms up from ten to fifteen days earlier than does the other, for no extra heat is consumed in evaporating the water from the soil, but is at once consumed to heat up the land in order that seeds may germinate. This is an important point with gardners, as to be able to put his fruit upon the market a day earlier than his neighbor is a great point in his favor.

The soil is also deepened by this system of drainage, for the subsoil is made porous by the rain percolating through it, thus allowing it to penetrate to a greater depth in search of food. This deepening of the soil does another good; it prevents drouth, for the roots are not confined to a depth of three or four inches for moisture, but may go a foot or more and there receive all that is necessary for its growth. Notice either hill every day after planting in the spring. On the drained side the young shoots will be seen a day or two in advance of the other, and why? Because the land is made warmer and in a much better condition to germinate the seed, being neither too wet nor too dry. A week later the crop of the drained side is much greener and to all appearances much healthier than the other. Follow it a month longer when the rains have almost ruined all crops on other land, and it is still in as flourishing condition ever, for the excess of water has been carried off through the underground drain. Then comes a season of drouth and the adjoining crops, for want of the water which had long since run over the surface, begins to turn yellow, burn and then shed its leaves. The drained land at the same time is constantly receiving sufficient moisture by capillary attraction or in the same manner as flame is nourished by oil through the wick. The crop is the flame, the soil the wick and the supply of water the fuel.

The Head of the Army.

General Schofield's salary is $13,000. Although he is the successor of Sheridan, who followed a line of soldiers in office who were national heroes, and although he is rightful an incumbent by reason of his services to the country, his career has not been such as to make his name ever familiar to American people generally. His military life has been long and the duties faithfully performed, but in few events has he been very conspicuous. General Schofield was born on the 20th of September, 1831. He graduated from the United States Military academy in 1853, in the same class with Sheridan, McPherson and Hood. Before the war he left the service to become a professor of natural science in a university, but at the breaking out of hostilities he entered the army as a volunteer. A major's commission was tendered to him at once, and on November 21, 1861, he had reached the grade of brigadier-general. He served all through the war, notably in the Atlantic campaign, and for a time was secretary of war in Grant's first cabinet. At present his duties are practically nominal, for there are plenty of subordinates to look after details.

He has an office in the department building, which is principally interesting for the relics which it contains of his service. Sheridan filled up his office in a similar way and it was a favorite spot for sightseers. The remark is frequently heard that Sheridan died as a result of his idleness. He was accustomed to typical soldier's life and a sinecure worried him more than a campaign.

It is announced in certain business circles that one of the oldest and largest of the houses engaged in the importation of iron and steel into Boston has erected a mill and a complete plant in Sweden, and will there make steel directly from the Swedes ore. To readers unacquainted with the facts, it may be explained that the Swedish irons are the best in the world for melting into steel; in fact, for the higher grades of steel used for expensive tools, no other iron will answer. The value of the iron trade to Sweden and Norway is so great that the government supervises it, in some degree, requiring each brand to be recorded and imposing a heavy penalty upon the maker when the iron of any brand is shown to have fallen below its established and recorded standard of excellence. It looks if this might be a serious matter for several classes of business men. If Norway and Swedes iron are to be made into steel over there, the American importing dealers will be comparatively idle.

The great coast defense vessel will likely be built at San Francisco, at a cost of about $1,628,000.

A Great Newspaper.

The editor of a rural New York paper has been paying a visit to the city of New York, and while there he visited New York *World* office and has this to say about what he saw:

"It was my good fortune to spend a portion of last Saturday night in the *World* building, and under intelligent guidance I was permitted to witness the process whereby tons of white paper are almost by magic transformed into huge volumes of reading matter. The composing room is on the fourth floor, where 132 compositors were busy setting type and sending the forms to the presses from below. [illegible] of type are required. The editorial staff, proof readers, artists, engravers, reporters, etc., occupy various rooms throughout the building, and were all intensely busy and seemingly uncomfortably crowded. But the most interesting place to a novice like myself, as well as the noisiest one, is the press room in the basement.

"The *World* has twelve large printing presses in operation every night.

"The greatest of these is the new quadruple press, which is regarded as a mechanical wonder, and is said to be the largest, fastest, costliest and most perfect newspaper machine ever constructed. It will print, fold and count out in fifties 48,000 eight-page papers an hour. In addition to this it wlil print four, six, ten, twelve or sixteen page papers when desired. It is a model piece of mechanism, has fully met the expectations it awakened and would seem to be the crowning glory of inventive genius in its line.

"The *World* has on its pay roll about 1200 names—among them 30 editors and sub-editors, 104 reporters and contributors, 468 correspondents in other cities, 275 in the composing and proof room, 71 in the press room, etc.

"The *World's* Sunday edition is a wonderful thing, and taxes the utmost resources of the vast establishment to bring it out on time—a task that no other newspaper plant in the country is equal to. It may, perhaps, aid the reader to understand its dimensions when I state that it uses up over 75 tons of paper, from 800 to 1000 pounds of ink, and when printed, each Sunday edition is of such magnitude as to make a library, if printed in book manner and bound in books of the average size, that would be twice as large as the largest library in the world! That is, it is the equivalent of 4,000,000 volumes, while the largest library in the world is the National library at Paris and contains only 2,000,000 volumes, while the next in size is at London and contains 1,800,000 volumes. And yet, notwithstanding the huge proportions of these Sunday editions, the time allotted for their construction is the almost incredulously period of a little over ten hours."

Oregon Hops.

W. J. Herren writes as follows on hops in the Salem *Statesman:*

The Pacific coast is fast becoming famous for the choice quality of hops grown here, and the production of hops is fast becoming one of the leading industries of our state, and as is usually the case at this season of the year, much anxiety is felt on the part of growers with regard to prospective prices. It is yet too early for any one to even guess what the price of hops will be four months hence; but the statement of a few facts connected with the outlook for Oregon hops elicited while the writer was East may not be uninteresting to our hop growers. While there we interviewed most of the brewers and hop commission men. All of them agree that all markets will be bare of choice hops by the time the crop of 1889 is harvested. There is yet a considerable quantity of old hops and low grades of 1888's on the market, but the movement in this class of hops is slow and sales difficult, but choice Oregon hops are wanted at good prices. All the brewers with whom we talked speak in the highest terms of the quality of Oregon hops, and say if our growers will use proper care in the handling and curing of their hops, that they will always find a ready market for them, and that they compare favorably with New York state hops. All accounts agree that the roots in New York state have wintered well, and as the "grubbing" season is now in full blast in that state, hop roots are being offered in Waterville and Utica at the extreme low price of fifty cents per bushel and no buyers. This shows conclusively that New York hop growers begin to realize the fact that they, with a yield of 600 to 800 pounds per acre, cannot compete with the Pacific coast, with a yield of 1200 to 2000 pounds to the acre. In conclusion, we say to Oregon hop growers, make the best hops you can, and fear no competition.

The Moon's Influence.

A moonstruck farmer contributed the following to a local newspaper: I see a great deal in the newspapers about how to choose a cow, but I can tell you a rule worth all the rest. If a cow was calved when the horns of the moon pointed down she will be a good milker, but if born when the horns of the moon pointed up she will go all to flesh, or rather to skin and bones. I never raised a calf born in the wrong time of the moon. I always butcher in the new of the moon and have fully one-third more meat. I always build my fence when the horns the moon point up, and rider it when the horns of the moon point down, the two draw together and the fence never falls. The moon should govern us in all our operations. I once attended a camp-meeting and joined the church in the dark of the moon and I backslid wonderfully. Since then I became converted in the light of the moon and have stuck ever since. Our school house, contrary to my advice, was roofed in the light of the moon, and last winter nearly all the children had the measles, and now the roof is leaking badly.

Important to Old Soldiers.

A veteran of the late "unpleasantness" writes from his residence in Ohio, under date of the 25th of December last, to the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, that $14,000,000 is now lying in the U. S., treasury, to the order of soldiers of the recent war. He says that not less than four hundred discharged soldiers are further entitled to receive from $25 to $35 each, by merely applying for it in Washington for any quarter, as follows:

First—Five cents per mile from place of discharge, home.

Second—Twenty-five cents daily for extra duty between April and October, 1862.

Third—Twenty-eight cents daily while in prison or on furlough, which [illegible] obtained.

He says he obtained his extra compensation as pensioner in these particlars by simply applying for it; and not one in ten of Americans seem to be aware of the legality of such a claim. Although the extra sum is comparatively small, it is worth writing for, which seems to be all that is required. Throughout Oregon, and especially about Portland vicinity, there must be a large number thus entitled, who might unitedly aggregate their applications through their Federal representatives or other source.—*Sunday Welcome.*

To Kill Squirrels.

Take balls of cotton rags saturated with bi-sulphate of carbon—pushed far down the holes and firmly packed in. Bi-sulphate of carbon being an extremely volatile fluid, quickly evaporates and forms a heavy gas, which occupies every chamber and gallery of the animal's dwelling. This gas is as promptly fatal to the animal's life as the fumes of burning sulphur or carbonic acid gas. The remedy is a cheap one—a barrel costs from $50 to $60. This amount would kill all the squirrels in any neighborhood or even county. It is a powerful substance and a very small amount is all that is necessary to destroy a whole family. A lump of lint cotton as large as an ordinary sized apple saturated with it and placed to the doorway of the little animal's underground dwelling, and the entrance stopped up so the fumes will not escape, will annihilate every squirrel in the hole. If the farmers will get together now and order a barrel of this squirrel destroyer, and then appoint a day for the purpose of making a raid on the animals, they will undoubtedly realize the best of the results. This remedy has proved very efficient in destroying prairie dogs in Texas, and will undoubtedly kill any kind of animals that burrow in the ground.

Dehorning Experience.

Mr. A. W. Gibson, Marshal county, Kansas, gives the following as his experience in dehorning: "One year ago last fall I had a mixed lot of eighteen head, calves and all. Some of them were fresh and some heavy with calf. I took pains to note the effect on them, and I will say there was no loss of milk at all, and they went to feeding as if nothing had happened ten minutes later. As for causing abortion I have personal knowledge of at least 500 head of cows being dehorned in all stages, and not a single case of abortion in the lot. As to the advantage of it my shed was open on the south side 12x32 feet, and one old cow, when all had horns, would keep all the rest out. But last winter during our blizzard, all my eighteen head of cattle and two colts staid under it, and were as quiet as that many sheep. This winter in feeding some dry cows and heifers as many as could get to the feed box would stand quietly and eat and none were crowded away. As to the time to dehorn, before fly time in spring and after it in fall. The fall is my choice."

A Well Known Drunkard.

One of the best known drunkards and bar-room loungers of Philadelphia is dead. He was a goat named "Billy," or rather, he was half goat and half deer. He has not drawn a sober breath for the last seven years, with the exception of two months, when he was laid up with a broken leg, caused by a champagne spree. He frequented all the liquor shops of Nicetown, and was always invited to have something with the boys. He naturally believed in free whisky, and it is said that it was his fear of the passage of a prohibitory law that caused his death. He was generally quiet when he had a "jag on," occasionally, however, demolishing a fruit-vender's stand. "Billy" is a striking illustration of the depths to which a brute can sink when he tries to imitate man.—*New York Tribune.*

A Boston drummer says: "One of the meanest men it was ever my misfortune to have dealings with was a retail grocer, who at the time was selling a poor woman three pounds of common crackers for twenty-five cents, for which he paid at the rate of six cents per pound, but to make his scales exactly balance he found it necessary to break a cracker in two. As this man finally met death by falling down stairs and breaking his neck, I thought he received only his just dues."

Twelve years ago the Modoc Indians were uncivilized heathen. Now they are a community of industrious farmers, with half their number professing christians. It cost the United States government $1,848,000 to care for 2,200 Dakota Indians seven years while they were savages. After they were christianized it cost, for seven years, $120,000, a saving of $1,728,000.—*The Church of To-day.*

Within the city limits of Chicago the area is 40 square miles, and the population is supposed to be 850,000. Near suburbs of the city contain about 250,000 more. The area of New York is 41 square miles, San Francisco 42, St. Paul 51, St. Louis 61, Minneapolis 53, New Orleans 60, Philadelphia 129, Buffalo 42.

George Washington.

A description of Washington will be in place at the present time, and we take the following from the letter of an old revolutionary soldier to his son. The letter was written at Valley Forge when Washington was in the midst of his deepest trouble.

He was standing near a small camp fire, evidently lost in thought. He seemed six and a half feet in hight, was as erect as an Indian and did not for an instant relax from a military attitude. His exact height was six feet two inches in his boots. His ordinary walking shoes were No. 11. His hands were large in proportion, and he could not buy gloves to fit him and had to have them made to order. His mouth was his strong feature, the lips being tightly compressed. At that time he weighed 200 pounds, and there was no surplus flesh about him. He was tremendously musceled, and the fame of his great strength was everywhere. His large tent, when wrapped up with the poles was so heavy that it required two men to place it in the camp wagon. Washington would lift it with one hand and toss it in as if it were a pair of saddle bags. He could hold a musket with one hand and shoot with precision as easily as other men did with a pistol. He was at that time in the prime of life. His hair was a chestnut brown, his cheeks were prominent and his body seemed large and bony at all points. His finger joints and wrists were so large as to be genuine curiosities. He was an enormous eater, but was content with bread and meat, if he had plenty of it. Of course all this was changed when he grew old. I saw him at Alexandria a year before he died. His hair was very gray and his form was slightly bent. His chest was very thin, and he had false teeth which did not fit and pushed his under lip outward.

Grover Cleveland's Private Life.

The other day I was walking in Wall street I met Grover Cleveland and Col. Daniel S. Lamont swinging along to their offices. I had the curiosity, after saluting them, to stop and watch their retreating forms in order to discover whether they were recognized by the crowds they were passing through. They were not. It seems that they seldom are. The only times when the ex-President is recognized is when he is seated for a number of minutes in a horse car or an elevated train. Then some one is apt to place his features and whisper the news among the rest. If the ride is as long as from Wall street to their hotel at twenty-eighth street it usually happens that good Democrats or Mugwumps touch their hats or stop and shake hands as they are passing out. Mrs. Cleveland is far freer from this sort of attention. She is not recognized on the streets, and I hear of her being at three places to every one she is mentioned as going to. It is certainly a great town for loosing one's self in. Think of it being possible as in the case for William Dean Howels, easily the foremost American novelest, to be living quietly in Stuyvesant Square without any notoriety or annoyance. No paper has discribed his home or household and only the other day a member of his little family died and was burried, and not a word of the news crept into the city newspapers until a Connecticut journal called attention to the omission. At about the same time there was a published statement that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett had been visiting in town, but the word came from Washington.—Providence Journal.

Captain Zalinski.

Bearded up to the eyes, bronzed under the beard, which is closely trimmed, brown-eyed and serious, yet ready to relax into a twinkle of mirth, Capt. Zalinski, American's greatest coast defender, passed down Broadway yesterday with a portfolio of gun drawings under his arm. "Isn't it surprising," said he, "to see how completely and quietly Bismark has taken the back track on the Samoan question? You think there is something behind it all? Why? Why not give him credit for once for cincerity? He knew that if he got into a war with the United States he would have a great deal of trouble. Let's suppose him perfectly candid on this subject. There is nothing new about the dynamite guns. They work very satisfactorily. What a sad and terrible thing that disaster to our navy at Apia!" And the the unaffected gentleman, who holds the simple rank of Captain, and who is laying this and the next generation, too, under such deep obligations to his scientific discoveries in the matter of high explosive projectiles and pieces, passed on his way, an unpretentious citizen. In Europe he would be covered with medals, decorations and titles by this time.—New York World.

Moralists Reciprocate.

Mr. Barnum once entered the Church of the Messiah, New York, of which the Rev. Robert Collyer is pastor, and quietly took a back seat. The preacher saw him, and said in a loud voice: "I see P. T. Barnum in a back pew in this church and I invite him to come forward and take a seat in my family pew. Mr. Barnum always gives me a good seat at his circus, and I want to give him as good in my church." Mr. Barnum was rather surprised at this public invitation, but of course he accepted it.—*Epoch.*

In London there is a company which does an immence business in slaughtering injured horses and working the carcasses up into merchantable articles. It has seven slaughter houses within the area of that city, and their yearly average is 25,000 animals. Whenever a horse is irreparably injured on the streets the police notify the company's agents, and the animal is promptly put out of his misery. Every part of the carcass is worked up. Much of the flesh is ostensibly sold for cat's food, but it is in reality used by the street gamins, waifs and poorer classes for food. The oils obtained are sold for lubricating purposes and soap manufacturing.