Diering A J 1116

Scio Weekly Press.

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Scio Press.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
ROY R. GILL & ALBERT COLE,
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SCIO, LINN CO., OREGON.

TERMS:

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Per annum if not paid in advance..... 2 00

Advertising rates at the following rates can be paid upon application.
Transient advertisements must be paid for when the order is given for their insertion.

WHEN PAPA WAS A LITTLE BOY.

"When papa was a little boy
You really couldn't find
In all the State of Washington
A child so quick to mind.
His mother never called but once,
And papa was always there;
He never made the baby cry,
Or pulled his sister's hair.

"He never slid down bannisters,
Or made the slightest noise;
And never in his life was known
To fight with other boys.
He always studied hard at school,
And got his lessons right;
And choping wood and milking cows
Were papa's chief delight.

"He always rose at six o'clock
And went to bed at eight;
And never lay abed till noon
And never sat up late.
He finished Latin, French and Greek
When he was ten years old,
And knew the Spanish alphabet
As soon as he was told.

"He never grumbled when he had
To do the evening chores,
And never in all his life forgot
To shut the stable doors.
He never, never thought of play
Until his work was done,
He labored hard from break of day
Until the set of sun.

"He never scraped his muddy shoes
Upon the parlor floor,
And never answered back his ma,
And never banged the door.
But truly, I could never see,"
Said little Dick Malloy,
"How he could never do these things
And really be a boy."

GEORGIA BILLINGS, in Youth's Companion.

It has been decided to call the new paper THE SANTIAM NEWS. Subscriptions will be the next thing in order, price $1.50 in advance. If we can get it. We will take anything the farmers raise, that we can use or dispose of, on subscription.

The Capital Journal says there are not many faster race tracks in the world then the race track at Salem. That sounds nice, but as a matter of fact the track was not fast at all, and a number of prominent horsemen at the State Fair grounds hated to see Chehalis go against time on such a track. Chehalis is a magnificent horse, but the Salem track added nothing to his speed.

From Nebraska comes the news of the discovery of a new kind of wheat. It differs from the old varieties by growing seven heads in place of one. It seems that it will grow on any land on which ordinary wheat will grow, and that each of the seven heads is the size of the ordinary head and contains well developed grains. It naturally follows that if this wheat meets future expectations, it means considerable to the growers of the country. It seems this new kind of wheat was discovered in California about three years ago, and it has only been grown on a small scale since, as the farmers had but little faith in it, and were disposed to regard the stories about its wonderful yield as fish yarns. In New Mexico the farmers have taken up the new kind of wheat, and so far it has met their expectations. If this variety of wheat turns out all that is expected of it, there is no doubt that it will soon take the place of all other kinds of winter wheat.—Ex.

CEMENT FOR MENDING.

A cement excellent for mending almost anything is made by mixing litharge and glycerine to the consistency of thick cream or putty. It is useful in mending crockery, earthenware, stopping leaks in seams of tin cans or wash boilers, cracks or holes in iron kettles; it may be used to fasten on lamp tops or tighten loose nuts, to secure bolts whose nuts are lost, to tighten loose joints of wood or iron, or in many other ways about the various kitchen utensils, the range, sink and in the pantry fittings. In all cases the article mended should not be used until the cement is set, which will probably be from three to six days, according to the quantity used. This cement resists the action of hot or cold water, acids, and almost any degree of heat.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

To over feed hens is a sure way to keep them from laying.

Linseed-meal is not a summer food, but it can be allowed with excellent results if given about three times a week, in the proportion of about one pound of linseed meal with four pounds of corn-meal, for fifty hens. It is one of the best remedies for bowel disease that can be used, and it is also excellent in the food of moulting hens. It is an agreeable change, and frequently supplies the hens with needed substances that are lacking in other food.

The process of dehorning cows is quite general in the United States at the present time. Some object to it on account of the severity of the operation. That it hurts the animal any one can see, but there is no injurious effects. When we see how submissive the cows become who before would to fight, we begin to think it is a good thing. And anyone who has had a promising colt gored, or has even been hooked himself, will think dehorning all right. There it is also claimed that the flow of milk is increased, and the animal easier kept.

The management of fowls in summer, when the weather is excessively warm, demands more care than is usually given. Lice will breed and multiply so rapidly as to completely ruin the flock almost before the owner is aware of the fact. First, the poultry house should be cleaned, and the fowls made to roost therein, and not outside. Then the interior and exterior should be thoroughly drenched with kerosene emulsion, adding a gill of crude carbolic acid to every quart of the emulsion before adding the water. To make the work sure, the house should be thoroughly drenched every day for a week, and once a week thereafter.

T. B. Terry, in the "Practical Farmer," gives the method adopted by an expert in judging dairy cows in selecting calves that he thinks good enough to raise, as follows: When a calf is dropped we first turn it on its back and examine its feats. If there are four, well placed, and two rudimentary or extra ones, all right. Next we look into the calf's mouth. If there are six or eight milk teeth through, we call the calf well born and worth raising. If it has but two teeth through, it is not worth raising. We will not fuss with it. It shows that the mother had not vitality enough to properly start the calf. We want to breed from the best. We do not raise calves born with two or four teeth just sticking through. They will be weakly, puny, subject to disease all their lives. The well-born calf is half raised. Its mother has given it a start from her own strong vitality.

John Gaines has bought a thorough-bred durham bull and heifer, for which he paid $200.

No doubt many farmers will think John made a poor investment, but to buy a thorough-bred bull is the best envestment a cattle man can make. Suppose Mr. Gaines raises 50 calves the first year. The calves at yearlings are easy worth $2 more than the common herd, and at maturity they will be worth $5 more than common stock. Will it pay him?

Last spring when the cattle boom was running high in Eastern Oregon, the Butcher Bros. had a bunch of graded Hereford cattle which they refused to sell for $5 more per head than common bunch grass cattle was going at. Later on they did sell, realizing more above the average price than the first offer. The better the grade the better the price, always.

THE PROPER DIET FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

"A school girl of ten years," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the October Ladies' Home Journal, "should have good, easily-digested, nutritious food: Well-cooked, steel-cut oats for breakfast; sub-acid fruits and softboiled eggs. If she carries her lunch a cup custard, fruit and chopped meat sandwiches made from either beef, mutton or chicken will answer. No pork nor veal, no sweets nor fried foods should be given children. Apples, either baked or raw, between meals are good. For the evening meal give a nutritious cream soup, then a red meat, either beef or mutton, roasted, broiled or broiled; a lettuce salad, containing a light French dressing made with oil and a few drops of lemon juice; some simple dessert, such as rice pudding, cup custard, tapioca or baked apples."

BEATING A GOOD COW.

Johnson and Ross were two general farmers that lived side by side. Each of them kept a cow and each endeavored, beside supplying the family with milk, to make some butter for sale. Johnson was one of the farmers that his neighbors declared had been spoiled by reading books on agriculture and agricultural papers. He had got, as Ross expressed it, "high-keerflutin ideas" on farming in general, and the cow in particular. One proof of this was in the action of Johnson when he sold off all the cows he had and took the price and put it into a single cow of great milk and butter producing capacity. Ross said that this was a piece of foolishness that could have come only from Johnson's continual reading of agricultural papers. Anyway, every farmer knew that a cow was a cow, and that was all there was to it, and the man that would go into fancy stock of that kind, was simply wasting his money. Why, if he had only put his money into a high-bred hunting dog, there might have been some reason to it.

However, Johnson continued to milk his cow and Ross did the same. Both sent their butter to the same market and got about the same price per pound, as the butter Johnson made was from only one cow, and therefore could not well be sent to a distant market or to fancy customers. Johnson's wife kept account of the receipts and expenditures in a systematic manner and Mrs. Ross, wishing to show that a common cow would do as much as a high-bred one, also kept account on her side, though Mr. Ross said that that, too, was a piece of foolishness. At the end of three months Mrs. Ross confided to her husband that the cost of keeping their cow had just equalled the receipts, while the Johnson cow had $17 or thereabouts standing to her credit. Ross went into the country and paid $15 for another cow, and Mrs. Ross' hopes were accordingly raised. But the two cows cost about double the cost of one, and in two months more he found from his wife's accounts that the two cows had made a profit of only $1.85, while the credit to the Johnson cow was $29. Ross this time bought a $20 cow, but at the end of another month the profit for the three was $2.65, while the Johnson cow had raised the limit to $33. Ross determined to beat that cow if he had to buy a whole herd, so about once a month he would bring home a new cow, generally bought cheap at some auction.

At the end of eighteen months Ross had a herd of ten cows, all working as faithfully as they could to beat the Johnson cow. The product was greatly increased in volume, even though one or two of the animals had run dry. But the expense of keeping them was considerable, and it seemed to Ross that all the money he took from the grocer he paid out again to the feedman for feed, but this was not quite so. Moreover it had become a great burden with the Ross family to milk ten cows twice a day and otherwise care for them. Mrs. Ross suggested that they had better hire a man to help, but Ross winced at the proposition and said that the profits would not warrant it. At the end of the time specified the Rosses took an account of stock, and found that the last two cows had proved a losing investment, and that now the balance was just a trifle on the wrong side of the books. It had actually cost more to keep the ten cows than they had brought in, after figuring the money value of the feed that had been raised on the farm. They learned that the Johnson cow had increased her net balance to $79.37 during the eighteen months. This was the last straw with Ross. He sent nine of his cows to the butcher and gave up dairying except for home use. He says there is no profit in dairying, and he knows it by actual experience. Being asked how it was that Johnson made so much from one cow he replied: "Oh that was bull-headed luck."—Heard's Dairyman.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure, and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhœa. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by PEERY & PEERY.

THE SILO.

Every farmer should have a silo. In fact, no up-to-date owner of stock thinks of trying to do without one. The convenience and profit of the silo are clearly set forth in a bulletin by the New Jersey experiment station as follows:

"1. The silo stores away corn more safely and more permanently than any other plan. Silage is practically fireproof, and will keep in the silo indefinitely.

"2. Corn can be made into silage at less expense than it can be preserved in any other form.

"3. The silo preserves absolutely all but the roots of the corn.

"4. Silage can be made in sunshine or in rain. Unlike hay, it is independent of the weather.

"5. When corn is ready for the silo there is but little farm work pressing.

"6. Corn is worth more to the dairy as silage than in any other form.

"7. At least one-third more corn per acre may be fed on silage than on dried corn stalks or fodder.

"8. Corn is fed more conveniently as silage than in any other form.

"9. Silage is of most value when fed in combination with other food richer in protein. It is not a complete food.

"10. Owing to its succulence and bulkiness, silage is the best known substitute for green grass, and is, therefore, especially valuable as a winter food."

MARRIED OR SINGLE.

One of the ways of telling whether a man is a married man or not is to examine his pockets. In the pockets of a bachelor you will find:

Half a dozen letters from girls.
A tailor's bill.
Three or four old checks for theater seats.
Bills for supper.
Theatrical looking photographs.
A lot of invitations to dances, dinners and receptions.
A tiny glove scented with violet.

But the married man's pocket will contain:

An old bill.
A couple of unposted letters which were given him to post a week past.
A sample of impossible shade which he must match.
A newspaper clipping telling of a sure cure for croup.
A shopping list ranging from a box of blacking to three yards of lace.
Bills.
More bills.—London Tit-Bits.

To produce earliest ripening tomatoes, just before frost take cuttings from the old plants and keep them in sand, or in sharp, sandy soil, during the winter in a cool, dry cellar. The cuttings should be from the base of the old plants, just above the main roots, taking at the base end of each cutting about 4 inches of the stem, from which new fibers as rootlets have started, and then making the cutting so that it will have two or more leaf buds above the rooted end. Usually the cutting will be about 10 or 12 inches long. It should, as soon as taken off from the main or old plant, have its fibrous end at once planted in a pot or box of sand, or sharp, sandy loam, given a good watering and then set away in a cool place, say in a dry cellar or under stage of a greenhouse. These cuttings, started into growth in the latter part of February, by placing them in the South windows of a warmly kept living room, or placed on the shelves of the greenhouse, or in a hot-bed frame, will give fruit two to three weeks earlier than the best plants that can possibly be grown from the seed, and then if cuttings are made from the best plants you are sure to get as good tomatoes next year as this, while tomatoes from seeding plants sometimes prove otherwise.—Albert Daily, in Practical Farmer.

The East Side Railway Company's car "Ona," bound for Portland was held up at Meldrums station, four miles north of Oregon City by two highwaymen, last Monday evening. They relieved the passengers of $97, and took a chew of tobacco with a sailor who was on the car but who claimed to be dead broke.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by PEERY & PEERY.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros.' Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by PEERY & PEERY.

Market Report.

SCIO QUOTATIONS

Wheat 72 lbs. per bu.
Oats, 27 "
Flour $4 40 " bbl.
Bran 12 00 " ton.
Middlings 16 "
Chop, $16 per ton.
Potatoes. 50cts per sack.
Eggs, 15c. per doz.
Butter, creamery 25; ranche 12 p lb.
Hams, 12c per lb.
Shoulders. 8c per lb.
Bacon, 10c per lb
Lard, 10c per lb
Chickens, 3 00 per doz

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

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beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

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THAT IS THE ALTERNATIVE.

TO-DAY—this moment—you are being robbed of ten 10c cents. How much? Not less than $1.00 a year. Do you know how? Do you know why? Read

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The Best Reform Magazine in the World. Only One Dollar a Year 10 cents a number.

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SPECIAL TO YOU—Send 15 two cent stamps and receive THE NEW TIME three months and PRESIDENT JOHN SMITH, the story of a Peaceful Revolution, by Frederick U. Adams, an illustrated book of 300 pages and 100 on every page. Write to-day.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, Publishers
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO

CITY MEAT MARKET.

L. W. RICHARDSON, Proprietor.

SCIO, OREGON

All kinds of fresh meats constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest living prices; also fresh fish bologna, sausage, lard, bacon, etc. for sale at bed-rock prices.

L. H. MONTANYE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
ALBANY, OR.
Office in Strahn building.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A full-blood Jersey bull, two years old. A very fine animal. Call on H. Struckmeier, two miles North of Crabtree station.

Don't forget that A. W. Hagey can sell you watches, clocks or any thing in the jewelry line cheaper than any one in the county.

Patronize your home paper. It works for your interests.

Save Your Grain.

Few realize that each squirrel destroys $1.50 worth of grain annually. Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator is the most effective and economical poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents.

For sale by PEERY & PEERY.

GOLTRA & RUMBAUGH

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,

Buggies, Wagons and Wagon Material,

McCormick Reapers and Mowers;

Agent for the John Deere Moline Plow.

First and Ellsworth streets, Albany, Oregon.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR Women to travel for responsible established house in Oregon. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position Permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Rus Building, Chicago. 11

A. G. PRILL,

Physician and Surgeon

Scio, Oregon.

Residence opposite the planing mills. Office next door to drug store; hours 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

CUT RATES

I have a stock of bookstore goods to close out at once TO RETAIL DEALERS or buyers for school libraries, etc. I think I can make prices that will interest you. The goods are of the very finest quality, but must be closed out at once.

W. R. BLAIN.
(He puts the prices down.)
Near Opera House, Albany, Or.

Removed to Cusick Block, opposite S. E. Young.

Blacksmithing Horseshoeing
—AND—
Wagon Shop.
(South side of bridge.)
SCIO, OREGON.
BARNES & MUNKERS, Proprietors

Having set up a shop in the above line are prepared to do first-class work on short notice. Give them a trial. Charges reasonable.

The Scio Planing Mills.

Has recently purchased a steam engine and is now ready to furnish all kinds of building material at reasonable prices and on short notice

We also announce that we carry on undertaking and keep in stock full line of Caskets, etc. Good work guaranteed.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, & Co.
Props.

H. L. SUMNER,
TONSORIAL ARTIST
—HOUSTON BUILDING—
SCIO, OREGON,

Shaving, haircutting, shampooing promptly executed.

Shaving on Sundays and Holidays, 15 cents.

Notice For publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., August 31, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Linn county, at Albany, Or., on Oct. 5, 1897, viz:

MRS ARRELIA M. TILLOTSON

H. E. 10949, for the E½ of sec. 23, E½ N E¼ Sec. 26 and S W¼ N W¼ Sec. 25, Tp. 10, S. R. 4 E. She named the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Saxon P. Kerr, Albert T. Tress, Abigail Olden and V. O. Dannerth, all of Detroit, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

First publication Aug. 27.

The Albany Dental Parlors

ALBANY, OREGON,
(CUSICK BLOCK.)

Is the place to go for first-class dentistry. Teeth filled or extracted without pain.

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

A. M. Shelton, Proprietor,
Scio, Oregon.

Good turnouts at reasonable rates. Stage line to Munkers'. Commercial men conveyed to and from all points. Horses boarded by the day or week.

T. J. CLAXTON,
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER,
SCIO, ORN.

Will prepare estimates and plans for all classes of carpentry, at the lowest possible living prices. No charge for furnishing plans and estimates for contracts that are awarded to me. If you want first-class, reliable work, at RED ROCK PRICES, call on, or write to

T. J. Claxton, Scio, Oregon.

STRANEY & MITCHELL,
Livery and Feed Stabel,
ALBANY, ORN.

The Fastest and Most Stylish Rigs kept by any stable in the county can be found here. Social attention given to boarding horses. Stock coral and scales connected with the barn. Charges reasonable.

Senders Barn Cor. of Ellsworth & 6th s.

Don't Buy Counterfeits—
When you can buy the GENUINE at the Same Price

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

The World's Best

A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE FOR ALL KINDS OF FUEL AT PRICES FROM $10.00 TO $75.00

MICHIGAN STOVES AND RANGES

A full and complete line of COOKERS & HEATERS for all kinds of fuel, made by the same mechanics and of the same material as "GARLANDS" MICHIGANS are the best of any other line EXCEPT "GARLANDS"

OUR STOCK OF

GENERAL HARDWARE—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ETC.
IS MOST COMPLETE AND SOLD AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER

M. C. GILL & SONS, Scio, Oregon.