

The Santiam News.

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VOL. I

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1897.

NO. 12.

The Santiam News.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
ROY L. GILL & ALBERT COLE,
IN THE CITY OF

SCIO, LINN CO., OREGON.

TERMS:
Per annum, invariably in advance, \$1.50
Six months, .75
Per annum if not paid in advance, \$2.00

Advertising rates at fair, living rates, to be paid monthly.
Transient advertisements must be paid for when the order is given for their insertion.

The night is a sea of the deepest darkest blue.

Where I rock with a will in that slumber-boat of mine,
And fish for a little dream, dear lad, of you.

With Love for a bait, and hope for my fishing-line.

The night is a sea of the deepest, darkest blue.

Where I rock in my slumber-boat and work with a will,
And fish for a little dream to send to you.

Just a little dream to dream when the world is still.

Oh, the night is the dearest, deepest darkest sea!

Oh, the night is a sea of the deepest, darkest blue.

Where I fish for a dream of you dear lad, for me!

Where I fish for a little dream of me for you.

—Agnes Grosz Herberstein in Collier's Weekly.

The Oregonian says editorially: Nothing would more materially advance the interests of peace than a war of moment between Great Britain and the monarchies of Central Europe. Not only would the far Eastern question be materially removed from further trouble, but Great Britain's extremity would almost certainly bring the United States to her aid, this nation to relieve in return England's possessions in North America. The Canadian difficulties and the West Indian grievances would disappear, and a persistent source of embarrassment to American progress be done away forever. Not that either England or Germany contemplates war at this time. The Kaiser is desirous of excuses for his navy budget, and England's dread of trade interruption overbalances fears of territorial resistance, or even loss.

As an illustration of the universal poverty of Italian immigrants to this country it is stated that Panzo Phillipino, who recently arrived in New York from Italy with \$500, is the richest of his countrymen that ever went through the Barge Office.

In Manchuria, and along the Mongolian borders of China; there are thousands of farms on which nothing is raised but dogs, of a breed peculiar to this region. Each proprietor keeps several hundreds of them. They are of a large size, and when eight months old are killed, usually in midwinter, for the sake of their skins. As a result of the severe climate, they are covered almost from birth with a magnificent growth of fur. Hence they are much in demand among the northern Chinese as material for winter clothing.

They constitute the only wealth of this desolate country. In each family a certain number of dog-skins is laid aside as the daughter's marriage portion. Yet they command no very high price, eight skins being required for a gown about two yards long, and worth some three or four dollars. This would make the average value of each but little over 40 cents, from which must be deducted the cost of sorting and dressing; also of manufacturing the garment. The hides find the first market at several main depots, whence they are taken to Moukden, Fou-Tcheou, and other cities, to be made up. Last year, the estimated proceeds of this traffic at Newchang, a leading emporium, amounted to 1,000,000 francs, against 1,500,000 francs the year before. —Translated for Popular Science News.

Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer, says that for communication with the inhabitants of Mars, we would need a flag as large as Ireland and a pole five hundred miles long.

A redwood tree was lately cut in Washington 465 feet high and 33 feet 11 inches in circumference at the base. It would make 96,345 feet of boards.

Three thousand men are at work on the dry docks and fortifications at Gibraltar.

In Montana they have been racing a moose against a racer, and the moose won.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

Care must be taken not to put too many out hails through a young pig's stomach. They are too bulky.

An emulsion made of kerosene and common soap, in equal parts, will kill lice and other vermin on calves. To make the emulsion, dissolve some common soap in hot water, and then add an equal quantity of kerosene, shake thoroughly, and put in bottles for future use. When wanted, warm water is added equal to four times the quantity of the mixture, and the whole is well beaten together. It is brushed into the hair where the lice are found, as along the back and on the flanks and brisket.

A great deal has been said about the vast numbers of high-class horses that have been and are continually being exported to European countries, but little is said about the export trade in ordinary useful horses. Indeed, it is a comparatively recent thing that any considerable numbers of low-class horses have been exported, but many so called "chunks" are now going abroad. We have not been accustomed to thinking about "chunk" being sent to Europe, but that is exactly what is going on now on a pretty lively scale. Countless numbers of horses are used in European cities to cabs and the endless variety of ordinary business drags, and it is for these uses that a great many ordinary horses are now being exported. Our very cheapest grades are not, of course, wanted, but the middle class of horses, good fair-sized "blocks" and "chunks," are being freely taken for export, and they are taken until prices get quite a bit higher. With the better grades well worked off, and the more ordinary ones now going, it does not take the most acute foresight to see the condition that is approaching in this country, in the horse breeding business. —Western Horseman.

When corn meal is well cooked it is something more than doubled in bulk—the bursting of the grains of starch causes it to swell and occupy twice its former space—and some feeders have considered it as valuable, bulk for bulk, as before cooking; or in other words, that its value is doubled by cooking.

Dr. W. P. Edwards, writing to Hoard's Dairyman, says: "Calves are taken from the cows as soon as dropped, which has proved, in my experience, better for both cow and calf, which is then taught to drink from a pail, which is easily done by gently bringing the calf's head into the pail, first having placed the ends of two fingers in the calf's mouth, when the milk will pass up between the fingers. A calf not allowed to suck the cow should be taught to drink in two or three attempts. The cow's milk is fed to the calf until it is fit to use for other purposes. About six quarts in three feeds will be sufficient for the average calf for the first two weeks. I then add a small handful of cooked rolled oats to each feed, gradually increasing the amount of oats. After four weeks, only the first of the milking is fed to the calf, with cooked rolled oats and a handful of bran added, gradually increasing the bran. When five weeks old, the calf is allowed to nose around a bundle of sweet clover hay, which he will soon learn to eat. A week later a box of dry bran and oats may be left in its pen. At this time the amount of milk is gradually reduced (the bulk of the grain of rolled oats and bran being made up of water). This grain, and, in fact, all the drink, should be of about the temperature of milk fresh from the cow. The milk is discontinued after three months, when the calf should be able to thrive upon a diet of clover hay and bran. If at any time I find the calf (being raised for the dairy) taking on fat, I at once lessen the amount of rolled oats and increase the amount of bran."

Five black-face shearing rams belonging to one firm were sold at public auction in Lanark, Scotland, the second week in September, at the extraordinary price of \$385 apiece.

Another carload of 800 boxes of fine winter apples was shipped from Myrtle Point to San Francisco last Wednesday, by A. H. Black & Co., making a total of seven carloads already this season, and the Myrtle Point Enterprise learns that this firm has about as many more that will soon be ready for shipment. It is estimated that fully 40,000 boxes of apples were purchased in the Coquille valley for shipment this fall, the price ranging from 20 to 40 cents per box.

In the early settlement of the country, a year when beechnuts were plentiful was reckoned very fortunate for growers of hogs. They would fatten rapidly on the fallen mast, as nuts from wood trees were called, and always made tender, well flavored, but rather soft pork. It was, however, probably more healthful to eat than pork made from corn. In the South the hogs mostly ran wild and live in winter on the nuts and roots they gather in the woods. But the same quality of pork as that formerly produced from nuts can be made by feeding apples, pumpkins and other fruits and vegetables, mixing with it while cooking some oats and a very little old-process lard oil or whole flaxseed. This will furnish just the kind of nutrition found in beechnuts, and is even more digestible. —Salt Lake Tribune.

With thoroughbred cows, where calves are most valuable, the calves may be worth nearly or quite as much as the butter or milk product, so that the farmer who keeps a well managed dairy has a more constant source of income than with almost any other time of farming.

Probably the sheep varies more in its digestive capacity than any other animal. In young, well-fed and thrifty sheep digestion is so strong that whole grain will be perfectly digested. But in old run-down sheep whose teeth are poor the only way to keep them through the winter is to feed plenty of succulent food, and add just as much ground grain mixed with wheat bran as the sheep will eat readily.

The best laying period of a good healthy hen is said to be about 26 to 30 months, and during her third year she should be fattened and killed. It does not pay to sell or kill the younger hens, as during the winter when eggs bring the highest price, they are best layers.

The Wisconsin station found that by using a selected, well-bred Shropshire ram with ordinary ewes excellent results could be obtained. The lambs were dropped in March and in April were given oats, bran and cornmeal. In July ground peas were given in place of the cornmeal, and in September the quantity of peas was doubled until October, when oatmeal was added. The roughage was clover hay all summer, a little green clover and some rape. The result was that yearling lambs (over one year) weighed 220 pounds live weight, and lambs dropped last March weighed 120 pounds in November. It is possible that if the ewe lambs are retained and mated with a pure-bred Shropshire ram better results can be obtained next year.

Such sheep will eat sliced roots, but corn fodder ensilage is better, because it requires less chewing and is more easily permeable to the gastric juice. It does not generally pay to fatten with old sheep. Yet if they are valuable stock for breeding, it pays to keep them along and get as many lambs from them as possible.

The American Cultivator, from which the above is taken, says a Merino sheep breeder showed us a ewe twelve years old, at least four or five years older than a sheep can generally be kept with profit. But he said that the winter before it required extra care to bring the ewe through, and he should only try to winter her one winter more. As her lambs were worth \$100 or more for breeding, such care would pay, though it surely would not with ordinary stock.

About 15 years ago C. F. Smith of Franklin Co., Vt. built his silo, the third in the state. With his long experience he is well satisfied with this method of preserving fodder. At first his silos were built inside the barn last season he built one on the outside. It is round, 24 ft inside, diameter, 31 ft high, with solid stone foundation. The studding are 2x4 placed 16 inches apart. On the inside of the studding is two layers of boards with a layer of building paper between. On the outside there is also two layers of boards with building paper, but in addition the entire exterior is covered with clapboards. The whole is nicely painted and makes a nice looking farm building. The cut fodder is elevated by a carrier some 40 ft long and the filling is easily accomplished. The capacity is 300 tons. Last season the ensilage kept remarkably well. It forms a prominent part of Mr. Smith's dairy ration, as well as of the young stock. One pair of Jersey cows produce on an average 325 lbs of butter annually. Vermont makes considerably more maple sugar and syrup than any other state in the Union.

Hon. George Chandler, of Baker County has returned from a trip to Omaha and Cheyenne, where he went to inspect several herds of pure bred cattle and to purchase if he could find just what suited him.

At Cheyenne he purchased 39 head of pure bred Hereford cattle—six bulls and 33 heifers. The bulls are from the Luterocan herd imported by the Wyoming Cattle Company, and the heifers from the Lord Dauraven herd, imported from England. They are the finest lot of cattle ever brought into Baker County, and Mr. Chandler invites an inspection by stockraisers at his Willow Grove stock farm, where they are being kept.

The main points of merit in favor Herefords are excellent beef qualities and their adaptability to the range.

Accompanying Mr. Chandler from Cheyenne was a representative of the Ladd stock farm in Yamhill county, who purchased two young Hereford bulls and one heifer, paying for the bulls \$400 each.

Mr. Chandler says the Eastern ranges are almost depleted, and for the next four or five years he looks for very stiff prices for cattle. His advice to owners of stock cattle is to keep their bands, and the result will be that they will retrieve their losses on account of the low prices that have prevailed in late years. —Rural Spirit.

We clip the following from the late bulletin issued by the Agricultural College at Corvallis: The temperament of dairy cows should not be overlooked; a nervous, fidgety cow is a nuisance, and often proves unprofitable; such cows, when subjected to a change of milkers, or when some unavoidable irregularity in their general treatment occurs, they almost invariably shrink in milk yield, and suffer a temporary lowering of the percentage of butter fat. Temperament is transmitted as much as other good or bad qualities, hence it is essential to select a breeding animal from a cow possessed of a placid disposition, along with other good qualities.

If you should be so fortunate as to breed a phenomenal animal, and it possesses a good constitution, do not hesitate to slightly inbreed to more thoroughly fix this character. As an illustration, in breeding a dairy herd, the get of a certain bull are phenomenal butter cows, the ancestors of the bull, as well as those of the cows, are pure bred animals, and are good individuals, but do not possess outstanding merit, though for some unknown cause this cross proves exceedingly good. In this case, provided the animals have good constitutions, I would not hesitate to breed those cows back to their sires, for by doing so it might possibly intensify this quality, and fix the tendency to great butter production more thoroughly.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, Pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction. —Olga, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventative of pneumonia. Among the thousands who have used it for colds and grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by PEERY & PEERY.

For Sale.

300 acres of land 5 miles Southeast of Scio, 150 acres in cultivation, balance open pasture and brush, some timber. Three-fourths of this is No. 1 farming land, price \$15 per acre. Terms, half cash, balance, one year. Will rent the purchaser 275 acres adjoining the above for a term of years, 125 acres of which is in cultivation, balance, pasture, brush, and some timber, good house and barn, orchard, &c. This is an opportunity for some one to make money.

RILEY SHELTON,

Scio, Oregon.

Estray.

One small bay pony with roached mane, one white hind foot, branded on right hip with brand bit. Came to my place six miles southeast of Scio, about six weeks ago.

A. L. RICHARDSON.

Come to us if your job printing

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Nov. 15, 1897. 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 Clerk of Linn county, at Albany, Oregon, on January 12, 1898, viz: Robert Strachan; H. E. 1893, for the N V 1 of Sec. 12, Township 11 S R 1 East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Archie C. Gaines, J. L. Davenport, James Craft, of Lewwood, and William Richardson, of Scio, Oregon. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Market Report.
Wheat, 65 cts. per bu.
Oats, 25 "
Flour, 24 20 " bbl.
Bran, 12 00 " ton.
Middlings 16 "
Chop, 15 per ton.
Potatoes, 50 cts. per sack.
Eggs, 25c. per doz.
Butter, creamery 25; ranch 12 1/2 lb.
Hams, 12c per lb.
Shoulders, 8c per lb.
Bacon, 10c per lb.
Lard, 10c per lb.
Chickens, 25c per doz.

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On and after January 1 1898, the old prices will be resumed, to wit:
Haircutting, 25c; Shaving, 15c;
Shampooing, 25c; Seafoam, 15c;
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Shaving by the month, (cash in advance) two baths included, 1 50
H. L. Sumner, Prop.

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The Weekly Oregonian, Per year	\$2 00
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Heards Dairyman, "	1 75
Orange Judd Farmer, "	1 80
Thrice-a-week World, "	2 00
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