

The Santiam News.

VOL. 1

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1898.

NO. 14

The Santiam News.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
ROY R. GILL & ALBERT COLE,
IN THE CITY OF
SCIO, LINN CO., OREGON.

TERMS:
Per annum, 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.

WHY AND WHEREFORE.

I know not whence I came,
I know not whither I go,
But the fact stands clear
That I am here.

In this world of pleasure and woe,
And out of the mist and murk
Another truth shines plain—
It is in my power
Each day and hour
To add to its joy or its pain.

I know that the world exists,
It is none of my business why.
I can not find out
What it's all about—
I would but waste time to try.
My life is a brief, brief thing,
I am here for a little space,
And while I stay
I would like, if I may,
To brighten and better the place.

The trouble, I think, with us all
Is the lack of a high conceit;
If each man thought
He was sent to the spot
To make it a bit more sweet,
How soon we could gladden the world.

How easily right all wrong,
If nobody shirked
And each one worked
To help his fellows along.

Cease wondering why you came;
Stop looking for faults and flaws;
Rise up to-day
In your pride and say:
"I am part of the first great cause.
However full the world,
There is room for an earnest man;
It had need of me
Or I would not be—
I am here to strengthen the plan."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

In the great maneuvers and diplomatic strategies which the powers have been engaged in for some time past, Russia has the advantage, inasmuch as "possession is nine points, etc."

The Russians tricked China into consenting to an occupation of Port Arthur, by representing to them that the British fleet was coming to capture that port.

England, although outgeneraled, is going to have something too, at least is making a bluff for it. What the outcome will finally be, none can tell, but war is not probable. None of the powers are looking for a fight, when it comes to a show down.

The Manchester Guardian, an English paper, says in regards the situation: "The government has categorically stated that Great Britain will refuse to recognize any special rights granted to any Chinese ports to any particular power. Any port opened to any one power must be opened to all or opened to none. If Russia has been granted the right to winter ships at Port Arthur, Great Britain will enforce her rights to the same privileges, and her ships will winter there whether China concedes or does not concede her the right to do so."

China's greatest statesman, Li Hung Chang, has written a strong sensible article, for publication, in which he says: "Germany has violated the existing treaties, and also the international law, China offered full and immediate redress for the work of the outlaws, who murdered the missionaries."

"Of late years, from instruction and observation, the Chinese have come to regard the countries of the Western world as models even greater in justice than in arms. Is it right to oppress us while we are struggling to emerge from the restraints of our ancient civilization, while improvement and progress steadily continue? Should China be distressed by having her shores invaded and her territory occupied because of an occurrence which Western countries would deal with by law and not by war—an unexpected incident, deplored by our government and followed by full redress?"

"Our desire is to preserve our territory intact and to steadily improve it as a field open to all countries equally for the development of commerce."

Of Interest To Farmers.

In buying stock cattle nowadays color cuts quite a figure. Even down in Texas, where so many cattle have changed hands recently, buyers have been careful to pick out the deep reds and white faces, even paying a decided premium for them, because they believed they could dispose of them at better advantage at market. The fact is they want them to show breeding, either toward the Hereford or Polled-Angus class. Hornless stock cattle will outsell any other kind, quality being equal. So stock cattle at the present time, to be popular and in style, must be hornless and show some aristocracy.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

A Western cattle breeder shipped a lot of superior steers to market, which averaged 1600 pounds each. Being choice and of superior quality he received 8c per pound. His neighbor sold a lot of the same age, weighing 900 pounds each, receiving 5c per pound. Quality not only gave weight, but also gave 3c per pound or \$48 more, the result being due to the use of a good breed.

Jefferson County, Wis., where the City of Fort Atkinson is located, with an area of 76 square miles, and a population of 36,000, has over 38,000 cows, 87 creameries and 4 cheese factories. The value of the total dairy product is about \$2,000,000 annually. This county also boasts of having the best creamery in the world.

Corn meal is a very heavy feed, and unless cut hay or straw is given with it the meal is apt to clog in the stomach. Not even the animals with strongest digestion are able to digest whole corn meal, especially when given uncooked, as it usually is. Cooking swells the meal, and if cooked dry it is filled with air spaces, which keep the meal from massing together in the stomach. When corn is ground on the cob, the cob being lighter, also prevents the massing. There is also some nutriment in the cob, and its superior digestibility makes it better feeding to animals that chew the cud, and are thus enabled to eat more or less digestible food. Thus corn and cob meal mixed with cut feed is better for fattening cattle than is whole corn meal. But horses cannot get enough nutriment in their feed if the cob is used. Corn and oats ground together is better.

Prof. Plum hit the nail fairly on the head when he wrote that the farmers in Indiana ought not to allow a pound of skim milk to go to waste from the creameries or farm dairies. It can be fed with great profit to growing pigs, for it will assist in rapid flesh development. What is true of skim milk in Ind. is equally true of it elsewhere.

George Goodhue is doing nothing now but looking after poultry interests, and if he had more time it would be devoted to poultry. Today he returned from the poultry fair that closed at Eugene yesterday, and started to Astoria to be present at the poultry that opens there tomorrow. Mr. Goodhue reports the Eugene show a success beyond all expectations. Upon his arrival at Eugene before the show opened he found the poultry being arranged in a medium-sized building. Over 800 birds he reports came in, and the building proved too small by half. Birds were there from Portland and Salem and from Linn and Lane counties. Mr. Goodhue was much pleased with the fine specimens of birds displayed. The show was well patronized, and was a financial success. A cock-fight was made a side attraction. The fight was between a chicken owned by Mr. Smith, of Salem, and a Eugene chicken. The Eugene bird came out second best. The Salem chicken was a full brother to the one that whipped the big gray eagle at the state fair last fall. Part of the poultry exhibited at Eugene passed through here today, billed for Astoria, and will be exhibited in the show there.—Oregonian.

The training of a sheep dog is a matter of importance to a shepherd. Begin training in the most cautious, natural way at two months old, or as soon as the puppy is able to follow among the sheep. If it comes of good stock it will take as naturally to sheep as a duck to water, and will be very quick to interpret every wish and ambitious to execute it. The main trouble will be to restrain and teach it moderation. Like all puppykind it will be impetuous and inclined to hurry and worry the sheep too much. For this reason it is better to send the pup out with an old dog so that it may acquire the quiet demeanor of the latter.—Ex.

The breeder's Gazette in speaking of the Ladd purchase of shorthorns, says that Messrs Forbes Bros. of Henry, Ill., have disposed of the first-prize bull calf at the Illinois state fair, Baron Linwood 10th, by Baron Gloster 101657, to Mr. C. E. Ladd, of Portland, Or., at \$400. The calf Mr. Ladd has just secured was universally admired at the state fair for his scale, flesh and style. He weighed 1,060 lbs. at eleven months, was finished at both ends, and was as ripe as a peach. He belongs to Forbes Bros. noted family of Pearlites, and the Gazette trusts that he will do well for his new owner. Mr. Brown, who is representing Mr. Ladd in the matter, is visiting other prominent herds and will probably take back a pair of first-class heifers and another young bull.—Rural Spirit.

Hogs also should have corn and oats. Sheep are ruminant animals, but they have such strong digestion that they do better with grain not ground, adding some wheat bran or whole oats to make the feed lighter, and also to supply some other than the carbonaceous nutrition in which cornmeal abounds.—Cultivator.

One of the writers whose answers to questions, asked for in the Dairyman, will appear soon, tells that paper that he uses his surplus skim milk mixed with flax seed meal to fatten veals with. He feeds all the calf will eat of warm sweet skim milk, twice a day; takes special pains to keep them dry, and disposes of them when three months old for \$10. It is easy to see from this that he realizes considerable more for his skim milk in this way, than those farmers who feed it to hogs, and at a very much less cost in food.

Some people seem to have forgotten that animals make a pedigree and not the pedigree the animal. Always breed from the best individual and we shall, like the Jersey Islanders, gradually improve our stock. I do not condemn a good pedigree, if it produces a good animal. The abominable rubbish, great, ugly, coarse brutes of sires, that never ought to be allowed to reproduce their kind, and females without a particle of style or Jersey characteristics about them, except color, cows that in form and in shape of udder have deteriorated to dunnhills of the most inferior order, whose only virtue is a pedigree that says they are 100 per cent of some fashionable blood, are often paraded at our fairs and win prizes. Bull calves from such stock are advertised and make a great show on paper. Some one, two thousand miles away, buys a calf of this description at a fancy price and he goes to the head of the herd to make more weeds and rubbish. My motto is, buy the cow or calf on his or her individual merit; look up the breeding afterwards. I like a cow or bull with a good pedigree, but first they must be good individuals.—F. S. Peer, in Hoards Dairyman.

The functions of a cow are to take your coarse fodder and grain and manufacture them into milk. Providing she is so fed that she can sustain her body and in addition produce milk at a profit, she is a good cow. You know there are any number of cows that do not pay for their keeping, but in this age of progress we can ascertain beyond a shadow of doubt whether or not a cow is a profitable dairy cow.

There are three things you must consider: (1) The quantity of milk given; (2) the quality—by the Babcock test; (3) the length of the period of lactation. After having succeeded in establishing a herd of good dairy cows comes the important part of taking proper care of them. Milk cows must have a variety of feed, as no one kind of feed contains all the different elements which both sustain the body and produce the milk. We will see later what milk is composed of and you will understand why she must have a variety of feed.

Do not feed your cows before milking. So many do this in order that the cow shall stand better during the process of milking. You will ask why. Most of the milk is secreted during the process of milking and she must use her blood in the udder. If she is eating this blood rushes to her stomach in order to carry the nutriment to the different parts of the body, and the consequence is that there is a lack of blood in the udder to produce the best results. Extreme care must be taken not to feed anything that will flavor milk just before milking, as it will then pass into the milk, but feed directly after milking.—Geo. Sampson in Shafer (Wis.) Reporter.

WANTED—All girls to know that Hoo Cake will not make their hands red and rough like common soap as it contains no filling or free alkali.—S. M. Daniel.

The people who sell farm products on commission can often give the producers pointers how to prepare their goods for market. They know from experience what the market demands and also the most attractive shape for sale. The Sprague commission firm of Chicago sent out the following instructions: "It is well to have fowls off feed for twenty-four hours before killing. If they are dressed with full crops, this detracts from their appearance, and the contents are liable to sour, thereby imparting the unpleasant flavor to the flesh of the fowl, which will have to be sold correspondingly low. Kill the fowls by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins in the neck. Hang up by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on, and do not move intestines or crop. Scalded chickens sell better for home trade, but dry picked to shippers; so that either way will do if properly done. For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling, pick the legs dry without scalding, hold by the head and legs and immerse three times; if the head is scalded it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a sunken appearance, making buyers think that the fowls have been sick; feathers and pinfeathers should be removed very thoroughly, without breaking the skin, then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately in cold water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. Dry picking must be done while the fowl is bleeding; do not wait until the bird gets cold; be careful not to break the skin. The same instructions apply to preparing turkeys for market, except that they should be dry picked. Those picked dry have a decidedly better appearance than those scalded. The heavy old turkey should be marketed before Jan. 1st, as the plump young fowls are much in demand after holidays, while the heavy old toms are sold at a discount to canners."

Over feeding will spoil any flock. Do not use fat, clumsy males in breeding.

In breeding fowls, select for frame and bone substance.

One secret of breeds for profit is the feed and care given them.

In nearly all cases hens learn to eat eggs from having them broken in the nest.

One objection to a small poultry house is the difficulty in keeping the nests clean.

If you are breeding fancy fowls buy a standard of excellence.

Keep a large number of hens after you have learned to keep a small number profitably.

If the fowls have sore feet or nimble feet, it means that the roosts are too high.

Leaves, cut straw or dry dirt, are good to scatter grain in, to compel the hens to scratch.

Laying hens and hens for market should not be kept together. They require a different ration.

Chicks that reach the market in a good thrifty condition sell more readily than those not properly fattened.

The perfect and rapid development of young chickens depends very much upon the start they get.

When the geese can have plenty of pasturage, they do best when allowed to forage and select their own food.

Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans and Plymouth Rocks feather very rapidly, and with the hens care is required or they will get fat to lay well.

Ducks and geese are naturally hardy and are easily managed.

If the pullets are well fed and made comfortable they will lay much earlier than they otherwise would.—American Grange Bulletin.

An old-time but good remedy to prevent the hair from falling out is a wash made by steeping three large onions in a quart of rum until the strength is drawn from the vegetable, and applying it to the scalp every second day. The odor of the onion soon passes off, but if found disagreeable, ten drops of lavender oil and ten grains of ambergris will overcome the scent.—January Woman's Home Companion.

Henry Cameron, a young man living in Sparta Tenn., while walking along a street smoking a pipe, slipped and fell on his face. The pipe stem was forced through his throat, and he died in an hour later from the injury. He was 23 years old, and had been married about two months.

WANTED—stock bees—those having any to sell please leave prices at this office.

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. 10693, for the N W 1/4 of Sec. 12, Township 11 S R 1 E. 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 Larwood, and Wilson Richardson, of Scio, Oregon. CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Market Report.
SCIO QUOTATIONS
Wheat, 66 cts. per bu.
Oats, 25 " " "
Flour \$4 20 " bbl.
Bran 12 00 " ton.
Middlings 16 " "
Chop, \$15 per ton.
Potatoes, 50cts per sack.
Eggs, 25c per doz.
Butter, creamery 25; ranche 12 3/4 lb.
Hams, 12c per lb.
Shoulders, 8c per lb.
Bacon, 10c per lb.
Lard, 10c per lb.
Chickens, 2 50 per doz

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS & C.
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 55 F St., Washington, D. C.

For sale—An Advance 36 inch cylinder separator, in good order. Call on Austin & Propst, four miles East of Albany, Oregon.

The World
Almanac and
Encyclopedia
FOR 1898

Will Answer Any Question You may Ask It.

Standard
American
Annual.

PRICE 25 CENTS

Ready Jan. 1, 1898,
On All News Stands.

Larger, Better, More Complete Than Ever.

The most widely sold Annual Reference Book and Political Manual published.

THE WORLD,
Pulitzer Building, New York.



The Columbia Pad Calendar for 1898 is ready for distribution. Send five two-cent stamps to Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

The man who killed his wife's alleged paramour and was discharged by the Kentucky magistrate because the act was justified by the "higher law," has now taken the wife back into home and confidence and love. The grand jury has retaliated by indicting him for murder in the first degree.

SAY, LOOK HERE!
Why don't you patronize the School Library at Peery & Peery's? It contains the books of our best authors. Reading for short or long periods at very low rates. Call and examine it.

Bring In Your Pictures.
We make nice picture frames, any style and price you wish...
PEERY & PEERY,
Scio, Oregon.

Scio Shaving Parlors.
On and after January 1 1898, the old prices will be resumed, to wit:
Haircutting, 25c; Shaving, 15c;
Shampooing, 25c; Seafoam, 15c;
Baths, 25c; 6 Bath t'kts. \$1
Shaving by the month, (cash in advance) two baths included, 1 50
H. L. Sumner, Prop.

CAN YOU READ?
Yes, of course, if you have any thing to read.
WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY!
ON
Any Newspaper or Magazine Published in the U.S.
AND WITH THE SANTIAM NEWS WE CAN PURNISH
The Weekly Oregonian, Per year \$2 00
San Francisco Examiner, " 2 20
Hoards Dairyman, " 1 75
Orange Judd Farmer, " 1 80
Thrice-a-week World, " 2 00
Farm, Field and Fireside, " 1 75