

The Santiam News.

VOL. I

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1898.

NO. 16

The Santiam News.

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when the order is given for their insertion.

YOU REMEMBER THAT ROOSTER.

How dear to my heart is the
old speckled rooster
Which fond recollection brings
back to my view,
With spurs long and pointed and
curving, he used ter
Go crowing around till he made
the air blue;
And when some strong rooster
would come to do battle;
How quick would the old chap
get up on his guard,
He'd make the eyeballs of the
strange rooster rattle,
And scatter his feathers all over
the yard;
The old speckled rooster, the
mongrel bred rooster,
The fifty-cent rooster that
scrapped in the yard.
—Nebraska State Journal.

TO THE FREE SILVER VOTERS OF LINN COUNTY.

Will you not carefully weigh and
consider the following suggestions?
What is the greatest issue now be-
fore the American people? Is it not
the gold standard and free silver
coinage question, upon which the
battle is to be fought politically in
1900?

If so, would not wisdom say that
all parties who favor the free coin-
age movement, to unite their com-
bined strength to carry out this
measure in all the states of the Union?

We all know that it will require
votes to accomplish the enactment
of either the gold standard or free
silver measure. It is fair to pre-
sume that the gold standard ele-
ment will vote as a unit upon that
question, be they Gold Standard
Democrats or Republicans.

It will not be a hard matter for
them to fuse or combine their forces,
when they see they can make it win
by so doing. Indeed they would be
foolish not to do so, if by doing it
they might accomplish their pur-
pose.

Now would it not be wisdom for
all free silver elements to act with
as good judgement and do the same
thing. Would it not be right, brother-
ly and truly American for the free
silver Democrats, Republicans and
Populists to have their State Con-
ventions on the same day, at the
same place and consider the matter,
and then have a joint convention of
all these forces, and devise ways
and means, making this matter a
unit, out of all these political ele-
ments, and nominate men from all
the different free silver parties, let
them be free silver Republicans,
Democrats or Populists. In this way
victory would certainly crown our
efforts.

In union there is strength, in di-
vision weakness, and if divided fal-
lure can be the only result, either
element alone, can not accomplish the
result sought.

If we want reform, need we care
by whose hand it comes? Would
not a vote in favor of free coinage
by a Republican or Democrat be just
as beneficial as though it was given
by a Populist, or vice versa?

Why should any political party
object to others taking from their
platform any principles of reform
and putting it in their own? We
cannot help their doing it, and it is
generally believed that the free sil-
ver Republicans and Democrats will
adopt in their platforms this year,
The Free Coinage of Silver, the
Initiative Referendum, Imperative
Mandate, and retrenchment and re-
form along all lines of public expen-
ditures in County, State and National
affairs, and it seems to me that
this platform is long enough, big
enough and broad enough for all re-
formers to stand on, who believe in
a Government that derives its just
powers from the consent of the gov-
erned.

There are many good things in the
Omaha and St. Louis platforms of
the Peoples Party, but should this
government stand 1000 years it will
never see all these principles inaugu-
rated, and one or two good things
accomplished at a time is worth
more than a thousand good things
unattained.

A platform embodying the above
simple declarations could well re-
ceive the vote of the Prohibition
party too: Wholly upon the ground
of the Initiative and Referendum,

placing it in the hands of the people
to say what shall and what shall not
be done.

We think the time has come when
Political name should be lightly con-
sidered when compared to the wel-
fare of our country and its demands.
Principle should actuate all men in
political matters, irrespective of
party name.

If a majority of the American peo-
ple say give us free coinage of silver,
why should they not have it? If a
majority say away with the saloon
traffic, why should it not be done?
This is what the Initiative Referen-
dum means,—it means the voice of
the whole people shall be heard in
the making of all the laws that gov-
ern them. Then, and only then can
it be truly said that—"This is a gov-
ernment of the people, for the peo-
ple and by the people."

Yet no union or enactment of
these principles can ever be carried
out when the line of union is to be
dictated by one political party.

No middle of the road Pop should
become so wedded to his party now,
as to vote "Populism" or nothing.
The situation that surrounds us
were never just such as now, while
to the Populist the honor is due for
bringing about this state of affairs,
now before the people.

Yet it would be disastrous to all
that has been accomplished, by
failing to unite all forces of the
reform measures now.

We hope that no mistake will be
made along this line.

It did look a few years ago that
Autocratic, Monarchical or despotic
power was going to be the ascen-
dency, in this Republic of ours, but
there is something strong enough
quite strong enough, and if properly
used will prove its self so,—and that
is the power of an intelligent public
opinion in all the Nation, affairs, by
the people.

There is not a Government or
Monarch on earth, whose throne is
not liable to be shaken by public
opinion, and the sentiments of the
just and intelligent part of the people.

It becomes us in the questions
before us now, or soon will be in
Oregon, and the station which we
now hold to let public opinion so far
as we form it have a free course, in
the direction of union.

Let it go out, and be pronounced
in thunder tones, let it open the
ears of the political demagogues, let
it open the eyes of the blind gold
standard party; and let it every
where be proclaimed from hilltop
and plain, that we of this great
Republic think of the general prin-
ciples of human liberty and of the
oppression which all abhor, and
with these principles well ground
into the hearts of the American
people we can depend that between
these two rival powers the Autocrat
or Gold standard power, maintained
by the lavish expenditure of money
as a corruption fund and force, and
the popular power maintained by
opinion. That between these two
there will be a constant warfare,
and the former is now beginning to
feel the force of the latter, and may
they continue until real human
liberty and human rights, gain the
crowning head.

In this drama which all must play
a part: let us show our willingness
in a uniting of forces, to enact those
rights, and uphold our ascendancy,
and carry it on, until we shall see
it culminate the highest honor of
equal rights to all, and special priv-
ileges to none.

In the wilderness of free minds, I
am conscious, that dissension will
occur; and in the unlimited discus-
sions that will occur in the coming
campaign in writing, in speech, in
town meeting, News papers, and in
Legislative bodies, angry and menac-
ing language will be used, irritations
will arise, and be aggravating. But
outside, and above, and beyond all
this is the People whose wants and
demands cannot be ignored by the
wily ways of politicians.

It is the strong arms, and honest
hearts of the great Masses who are
not in congress, not holders of any
office, whose voice is beginning to
be heard, and with deep common
sentiment and with the conscious-
ness calm, but quiet, sure and earn-
est; that in the constitution of this
union, there link no spirit of oppres-
sion or class legislation, and in it
is the palladium of their liberty.

Then as brothers, as American
citizens not as politicians but for
principle let the coming political
campaign be fought, and ever be on
the watch, for the opposing forces,
to divide us, or side track us on
some minor questions of small im-
port.

The Gold standard element, are
quite uneasy, at the present out-
look, for union of the free silver
forces, and their great effort will be
to get, these forces divided if they

can, unless they do, they know that
defeat awaits them in June.

But if they can succeed in this
which every means will be put forth
to accomplish then they will feel that
victory will be theirs, every man
who honestly believes in what the
above might accomplish, should
paste a slip of paper in the crown of
his hat with these words,
United we stand,
Divided we fall,

I have faith that this will be the
answer in June, and may this
Government, be one great, and
glorious union with laws made by
the consent of the government, and
thus be preserved by the mighty
hand of God, until time shall be no
more.

GEO. L. SUTHERLAND
SCIO, OR., JAN. 16, 1898.

Of Interest To Farmers.

Is the title of a 232 page pamphlet
edited by F. D. Coburn, Secretary
of the Kansas State Board of Agricul-
ture. In his introduction Mr.
Coburn says: Recognizing the
tremendous significance of beef
production as a factor in Kansas
agriculture and Kansas prosperity,
the State Board of Agriculture,
with a view to gathering and dis-
seminating practical information
pertaining to his important subject,
has interviewed several hundred of
the men longest, most successfully
and most extensively engaged in
cattle fattening especially, in the
various counties of the state.

The average length of time those
who reported have been in the busi-
ness of beef production is 19 years.
The average of the ages they recom-
mend for the castration of bull
calves, ranging from one hour to one
year, is 54 days.

Their recommendation for the
feeding of calves the first winter is
wheat bran and shelled corn, or bran
and oats, in sufficient quantities,
with hay or other coarse feed, to
keep them thrifty and growing.

A large majority favor dehorned
or hornless cattle, and say that for
fattening, such cattle have a 10 per
cent greater value than those with
horns. Thirty reports give them a
greater value of 17 cents per 100 lbs.;
26 place it at 2.05 per head. The
higher price they say fat cattle
without are likely to sell for average
13 1/2 cents per 100 pounds.

The time required for properly
and safely changing cattle from a
grass to a full or maximum grain
diet is 23 days, or from corn-stalk
fields, 16 days.

With two exceptions, all say, ex-
tra labor considered it is not profit-
able to keep fattening cattle tied in
stalls.

54 per cent advise keeping feed
constantly accessible to fattening
cattle, and 46 per cent say it is best
to feed twice daily, and only so
much at each meal as will be eaten
before the next feeding.

Ninety per cent say it is profitable
to grind some or all of the grain; and
the average cost of grinding is given
as 1 1/2 cents per bushel. Ten per cent
say grinding is not profitable.

Those who have soaked corn for
fattening cattle say its value is in-
creased 21 per cent thereby.

Those who have fed wheat bran
with corn esteem it highly, saying
it aids digestion, lessens the quan-
tity required of other and more costly
foods, and hastens fattening. From
15 to 25 per cent (by weight) of
wheat bran fed with shelled or
ground corn is reported profitable,
when bran costs no more than \$8.40
per ton.

Lincseed oil-cake meal is praised by
those who have fed it with corn, and
40 feeders say they are justified in
using more or less of it at a cost not
exceeding \$19.70 per ton, as a very
desirable adjunct of corn costing 25
cents per bushel. A smaller number
report favorable on the use of lim-
ited quantities of cottonseed-meal.

The cost of grazing in pastures
averaged with that on open ranges
is 22 cents per month.

Eighty per cent favor the use of
loose or barren salt, and 50 per cent
prefer rock salt for the feed lot or
pasture. The principal objection
offered to rock salt are, that cattle
spend too much time licking it in
order to satisfy their wants, and that
in doing so their tongues are likely
to be made sore.

Using as a basis of comparison of
value wild prairie (blue-stem) hay at
\$5 per ton as a forage or "roughness"
for cattle being fattened with grain,
the cattlemen on the average, rate
other forage with it like this: Red
clover, at \$3.80 per ton; alfalfa straw
(thrashed), \$2.35; millet, \$2.90;
sorghum or Kafr-corn grown in
hills, with the seed on, \$3.00;
sorghum or Kafr-corn hay (broad
cast or in drills), \$2.50; oat straw,
\$1.70, and wheat straw, \$1.05.

In a contribution to Clay, Robin-
son & Co.'s Chicago Live Stock Re-
port, J. C. says: I see away in the
distance a type of bullock adapted to
the West, totally different to the
heavy bodied shorthorn or sluggish
beef-forming poll—active, low-leg-
ged, light in offal, stylish in head
and horn, with intelligence in the
eye equal to the deer or antelope,
with rare quality of bone and mus-
cle so that traveling is no burden; and
yet withal we must have a quick
feeder when once within the yard
of a Nebraska or Iowa farmer. Con-
ditions will develop this class of
animal, as it has given us other
classes of cattle suitable for the con-
ditions and climate of different
zones. In this year's champion, if
he were a prototype of what is need-
ed in the West, we are drawing
away from that model, and while
getting the beef are losing the un-
derground work which is necessary
to carry through and properly devel-
op steers for the feed yard as they
need to be raised in the West.
When you look at a horse or a hound
it is the feet and legs that come in
first for criticism, and while it is not
so important in the steer, more es-
pecially on the rich grazing farms of
the central West, yet beyond the
Missouri you have to develop qual-
ity of bone and shortness of leg to
meet the necessities of the country.

Feed the cow before the calf ar-
rives, then you will save trouble and
expense. Keep the bowels regular
and feed carefully and not too much
and you will have no trouble with
your cow either before or after calv-
ing.

There has been quite a howl about
hogs being too fat. That is all
right, but does the man who raises
"streakly" bacon get any more per
pound than does the man who raises
the "fat" bacon? We think not.
If the difference in price was great
enough to warrant the extra ex-
pense in feeding to secure the
"streakly" sort, the farmers would
soon supply the demand.

There are many "theories" held
by "practical" farmers, although
they are ever ready to denounce
theory and book farming. In fact,
some farmers depend wholly on the-
ory. They plant by the moon and
make no distinction in breeds. The
number of farmers who believe that
sheep can do without water is leg-
ion, yet sheep, like other animals,
require water, and go without it at
times because they are unable to
procure it rather than from any un-
willingness to drink.

A Kansas horseman says that
seven year ago there were forty-five
breeders of trotters in that state,
while today he knows of but three.

The Ontario experiment station
tested grains of wheat used for
seeding and found that there was a
great difference in the yield when
plump grains were used compared
with seed that was not perfect.
The large, plump, selected grains
yielded at the rate of three and two-
thirds bushels more per acre than
the small, plump seed, and six and
four-fifths bushels more per acre was
obtained than from seed that was
shrunken. This difference is suffi-
cient to pay for the seed and its
selection, and insures a better yield
under adverse conditions when
plump seeds are used.

The brood sows should not be
allowed to run down in flesh while
suckling their litters. By proper
and careful feeding they can be kept
up. Feed middlings and bran mix-
ed, equal parts by weight, made
moist with skim milk and kitchen
slop. Sour slop is not a healthful
food for pigs or hogs at any age.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore-
gon, Nov. 15, 1897. Notice is hereby
given that the following named set-
tler 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 East.
He names the following witnesses to
prove his continuous residence upon
and cultivation of, said land, viz:
Archib G. Gaines, J. L. Davenport,
James Craft, of Lawwood, and Wm-
son Richardson, of Scio, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

Market Report.

Wheat, 25 cts. per bu.
Oats, 25 " " "
Flour \$4 20 " bbl.
Bran 12 00 " ton.
Middlings 16 " "
Chop, \$16 per ton.
Potatoes, 50cts per sack.
Eggs, 15c. per doz.
Butter, creamery 25; ranche 12 1/2 p. lb.
Hams, 12c per lb.
Shoulders, 8c per lb.
Bacon, 10c per lb.
Lard, 10c per lb.
Chickens, 3 50 per doz

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A new "Gibson girl," drawn by
the society artist, C. D. Gibson, will
make her debut in print as the cov-
er design for the February Ladies'
Home Journal. The new "girl" is
the artist's own little daughter, who
at one year of age, will be shown as
drawn by her clever father. The
legend under the picture is "My
Valentine."

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Farm, Field and Fireside, " 1 75