

The Santiam News.

VOL. I

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

NO. 20

The Santiam News.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
ROY R. 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 ALBATROSS.

The tempest plays on tautened stays,
The canvas drips with sleet;
The ghostly things on flashing
wings

Against the weather beat—
About the pouring scuppers wheel,
And with the topmasts pitch and
reel.

The straining craft, swept fore and
aft,

Dips in the fitful moon;
The ocean roars on iron shores,
The night is black and soon;
And these are phantoms of the dead
That swoop and flutter overhead.

What grewsome tales of tattered
sails,

Of sunken ships, they know;
Of vessels blown to seas unknown,
A hundred years ago;

Of every lost, unshriven soul
The currents sweep from pole to
pole.

Oh! spirits swift of storm and drift,
Of seas of smothering spray.—
The timbers groan, the breakers
moan,

The light is far away.—
Spread out your wings upon the
deep,
And let the wearied sailor sleep!

Charles Allen, in Sports Field

The reported loss by fire of the
Clara Nevada, and the fire in the
hold of the steamship Oregon, go to
show that everything is sacrificed
in the mad race to the Yukon.
Safety of passengers is a secondary
consideration. Every old hulk
that can be used, is pressed into ser-
vice, regardless of old boilers and
worm-eaten timbers. Few fires
were reported among our coast ves-
sels till this rivalry in transportation
to Alaska was inaugurated. It is
said the Clara Nevada caught fire on
the trip up the coast, and that much
trouble was had with her boilers.
Yet she continued in the service.
If the truth was known, no doubt
other vessels may prove unsafe, and
we may expect to hear of more dis-
asters later on.

It seems that even American built
ships and that even American com-
manders of our war vessels may
have accidents befall their com-
mands. The recent destruction of
the Maine in Havana harbor was
doubtless due to the carelessness of
one of the officers of the Maine. It
is very probable that any attempt
on the part of over-zealous Span-
iards to destroy the Maine would be
as successful as this affair seems to
be.

Partisan politicians dread
nothing so much as mugwump-
ery, the breaking of party lines. But
mugwump-ery, in its essence, is
nothing but life chipping the egg-
shell of death; spirit superseding
formula. Its exponents are not
always the wisest or the best men
in the community; their aims may
often be personal and selfish; but
the principle on which they act is
in the abstract always beneficent. If
we would see the result of a civiliza-
tion devoid of mugwump-ery, we
have but to look at China—the
standing example of arrested devel-
opment in the modern world. But
even China is beginning to peck at
the shell now; and there are mug-
wumps of all degrees and descrip-
tions all over Europe.—Julian Haw-
thorne in Collier's weekly.

There was considerable excitement
among members of the house before
assembling Monday, owing to the
imperative summons sent out Sun-
day night by subordinate officials of
the house to each republican mem-
ber impressing the urgent necessity
of his presence at the session Mon-
day. Royce, republican, of Indiana,
presented an unanimous report of
the committee on elections No. 2, in
the case of Vanderburg vs. Tongue,
from the second Oregon district, in
favor of the sitting member, and it
was adopted without division or de-
bate.

In Buenos Aires (Argentine Re-
public) and Para (Brazil) street cars
are drawn by mules at a speed of
ten miles and over per hour.—La
Vie Scientifique.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

A Column Devoted To The
Interests of Farmers.

If the cook should conclude that
the trouble of salting our food is all
unnecessary, or that if we require it
at all, once each week is sufficiently
often, she would undoubtedly meet
with a vigorous protest from all con-
cerned.

What reason is there, either in
theory or practice, to lead us to sup-
pose that our dumb animal friends
are less sensitive to such irregulari-
ties?

The writer remembers well that
with every Sunday morning in his
boyhood days came the duty of giv-
ing both cattle and horses a handful
of salt. As time went on a cheese
factory was built, and as we became
its patrons we had an excellent op-
portunity in weighing our milk

The great object to be attained in
feeding brood sows while pregnant,
is the proper development of the
pigs in bone and muscle without
any surplus fat, and at the same
time bring the mother to the critical
time in the best of health and
strength.

Hens that are being "coached"
for egg production should not be
"stuffed." Their food being of the
proper character, their crops should
never be more than moderately full.
It is a delusion to suppose that hens
will not eat more than is good for
them. As in the case of human
beings, when tempted by appetizing
viands, they will gorge themselves,
and than bring on indigestion, and
waste energy in the effort to get rid
of the surplus.—Farm Journal.

"The discussion of the bacon hog
has waxed exceeding warm of late.
Secretary Wilson urges our farmers
to produce the aforesaid hog and
recommends the Tamworth. Prof.
Thomas Shaw, another authority on

hogs. He is going to 'lay low' till
the question is cleared up a little.
He is counting the cost of produc-
tion as well as looking at the selling
price. He is figuring profits and
not prices, and he will climb down
on the profit side of the fence, no
matter how nice it looks on the other
side."—National Stockman and
Farmer.

A successful dairy farmer writes
to Hoard's Dairyman as follows:
"The skim milk is fed to the pigs
and calves. My calves are taken
from the cow when a day old, as
then the calf has taken the first milk
from the calf which is necessary to
the welfare of the calf. It is taught
to drink, and when a week old a lit-
tle skim milk is mixed in its moth-
er's milk, till at the end of two
weeks it is fed on skimmed
milk entirely. The amount fed de-
pends, largely, on the vigor and con-
stitution of the calf. Last year I
raised calves that could only be fed
about twelve pounds of milk daily;
while now I am feeding calves that

county, Kansas, recently marketed
a load of cattle in Kansas City whose
average weight has probably never
been exceeded by a full load of cat-
tle sold in those yards. The load
contained twelve head of high-grade
Shorthorns, eight of them four past
and the balance three past. The
combined weight of twelve head was
24,600 pounds, or an average of 2,050
pounds to the steer. They arrived
in a 30-foot car and filled the car
so tightly that they were unloaded
with difficulty. Mr. Stiers bred and
raised these cattle and feels justly
proud of his achievement. They
were sold at \$5 per cwt., or an aver-
age of \$102.50 per head. Mr. Stiers
said that they netted him at home
very nearly \$100 per head.

It is not so generally appreciated
as it should be that the breeding sow
while she is bearing her young,
needs just the kind of nutrition that
the growing pig will require. Sows
fed heavily on corn fatten, and
bring thin, stunted pigs, with very
little ability to care for themselves.
Such pigs will never do so well as
those which are fed milk and wheat
bran, with some kinds of roots,
while bearing their young. These
will have good digestion, and will
grow rapidly, while the stunted pig
will never fully recover from the im-
proper nutrition it received before it
was farrowed.—American Cultivator.

If you have been selecting for feed
the best of your hay or fodder all
winter, it may be that you are now
feeding that which is not so good.
See that the grain ration is increased
a little so that the cows and all stock
come out of winter in a little better
shape than they went in.

Last season was an unusually good
one for the dairymen in Coos county.
Patrons of the creameries never be-
fore have done so well. The Co-
quille creamery patrons received
32 cents per pound for their butter
fat. The coming season has every
prospect of being a good one, and
the Coquille creamery expects a
larger milk supply than ever.

Adam M. Stevens, the president
of the Washington Dairy Associa-
tion, has a herd of registered Jerseys
which, for the past year, produced
6,323 pounds of milk yielding 411.5
pounds of butter, making an average
earning per cow, of \$63.92. This is
a clear illustration of the profit of
keeping good cows. Low markets
cannot make such cows produce but-
ter at a loss.—Hoard's Dairyman.
Think of this some of you farmers
who find things are not moving ex-
actly right, in spite of your best ef-
forts at raising grain. That Jersey
cows will and do give quantity (as
much as scrubs commonly do in this
country) as well as quality, is a fact
not to be disputed. This can be
proven to the most skeptical by ex-
amples found right in this town.

Several years ago we raised a
number of calves by hand, and (un-
knowingly) fed and fatted them by
good methods, as laid down by
authority for raising a milk cow,
viz.; they were never too fat. To
those who predicted a complete fail-
ure, we would invite to just call
around and make a comparison
with their best cows that were allow-
ed to suck the mother when young,
and kept in such fine fettle.

Sour feed is not good for hogs,
that is, not as good as feed that is
not sour. This is successful hog
raiser and feeders, who do things
in a methodical way. And oil meal
is a food not a medicine, feed it to
every thing on the farm, and you
will be surprised. Some breeders
claim that sour feed is a lingering
poison, and only by the hogs terri-
ble constitution is he able to make
any profit at all on such stuff. It is
unnatural and contrary to reason.
Some people say that a hog cannot
be raised properly without being
penned up. Hog men who should
know say that a hog cannot be
raised successfully with out plenty
of exercise. Nitrate of lead mixed
with water and made quite a weak
solution will keep off mange when
sprinkled liberally on the hogs.
Scour can be checked by feeding
charcoal. Oat hay is very unhealthy
for hogs to sleep in, and seems
poisonous to pigs.

That corn field you planted last
summer if put into a silo would
have kept one cow per acre the
year round, supplied with the best
of milk-producing feed. Would it
have paid you? Suppose you plant-
ed 25 acres of corn and had 20 good
cows, raised all the feed at home
and your cows cleared you \$40 each.
Would it have paid? Is this silo
business a fake anyway? Better
find out. Pigs, sheep, horses, any-
thing thrive on silage.

Our Wonderful Klondike Sale...

We are not "Closing out at Cost", nor purpose selling at Cost at all, because it
takes money and Profit to keep a business going. But beginning with tomorrow
and lasting until further notice we will sell goods at unprecedented low prices.

Frankly we do this in order to get hold of a little money to pay our debts, and at
the same time reduce our stock, which is too large for this time of the year, and there-
by make room for spring goods. The following prices will show you that we are not
talking through our hats.

- \$2 50 Leather boots, mens - - - - - \$1 75
- \$3 50 & \$3. Fine shoes, ladies - - - - - 2 50
- \$1 50 Heavy shoes, ladies - - - - - 1 20
- Childrens shoes proportionately low.
- We have a few children's mackintoshes at - - - - - 1 35
- A big line of shirtings, outings and satteens at low prices.
- Brown muslins 20 and 25 yards for - - - - - 1 00
- Good dark calico 25 " " - - - - - 1 00
- We have one of the biggest stock of dress goods in the country and
will sell everything at our prices.
- 52 inch lady cloth, the very best - - - - - 40 cents per yard
- 32 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 20 " " "
- Nice half wool goods - - - - - 15 " " "
- Flannels of all colors, the best on earth - - - - - 25 " " "
- Our prices on Clothing nobody can beat.

GUM GOODS, PRICES "OUT OF SIGHT"

- Long-leg Snag Proof boots, good as ever sold - - - - - 3 50 per pair
- Long-leg common " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 3 00
- Short-leg Snag Proof " good as ever sold - - - - - 2 50
- Short-leg common " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 2 00
- Ladies first grade over-shoes - - - - - 40c
- And lastly have you heard how our prices on coffee make our poor
compeds. turn pale?—Read:
- Arbuckles & Lyons 10 cents a package, 10 packages for - - - - - 1 00
- Good broken roast, 20 pounds for - - - - - 1 00
- (Our compeds ask 11 cents per pound for the above.)
- 14 pounds Green Rio for - - - - - 1 00
- Baby Elephant Soap - - - - - 4 cents per bar

WE ALWAYS PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR PRODUCE.

- All kind of poultry is high.
- Large fat old hens, \$3 50 dozen
- Good last years chickens from \$2 50 to 3 00 "
- Good geese 7 1/2 cents per pound or 7 50 "
- Dried aples, sun dried 5 cents, machine dried 6 & 6 1/2 cents per pound.
- Eggs - - - - - 17 cents per dozen.

Ross E. Hibler, Scio.

from day to day to study the effect
of changing conditions. We soon
learned that "salt day" was invari-
ably followed by a shrinkage in
weights at the factory. We very
naturally concluded that such over
doses of salt irritated the stomach
of the cow, causing a feverish con-
dition of the entire system, and con-
sequent lessening of the flow of
milk. We at once adopted the plan
of sprinkling the mangers with salt
before stabling the cows, both at
night and in the morning, and the
irregularities noted above were at
an end. The cows seem to enjoy
the licking from end to end of a
salted box much better than a large
quantity of salt. They come into
the stable as soon as the doors are
thrown open instead of waiting to
be driven in as formerly, and stay
each in its accustomed stanchion
much better than when there is
nothing to take up their attention,
and every dairyman knows that
"in contentment there is a great
gain."—A Dairyman.

livestock, endorses both the secreta-
ry and the hog. But now comes
Mr. Sanders Spencer, the recogniz-
ed English authority on swine, and
says the Tamworth is a very inferi-
or hog; that he doesn't want any
Tamworths in his'n, and the Danes,
who produce the highest-priced bac-
on in the world, dont want any
either. Mr. Spencer is sure that
the white breeds (Yorkshires) are
the only genuine bacon hogs—and
he breeds them to sell and ought to
know what he is talking about.
Nor are our hustling American
breeders unheard in this argument.
Each claims that his favorite breed
will make the best bacon and make
it the cheapest—if they are only fed
for it. Feed me for lard and you
get lard, feed me for meat and you
get lean meat, is what the American
hog promises—through the mouths
of the breeders. The packers are
not saying much, neither are they
paying much extra for bacon hogs.
The plain, every-day pork-maker is
not saying much either, nor is he
giving away his lard brood sows or
swopping them for trotting-breed

get about twenty-four pounds daily.
After the calf has been fed milk for
about four weeks I begin giving
whole oats and a little bran, and
when six weeks old I commence
feeding oil meal. At first each one
gets about a tablespoonful a day
scalded in a little water mixed in
the milk. The oil meal and oats and
bran are increased in quantity as
the calf grows older. Hay is put before
them when two weeks old. I feed
their milk and grain while fastened
in stanchions, from a trough with
partitions in it, so that each calf gets
its own share and no more. It will
learn to eat oats and bran very
quickly, by putting the grain in the
trough as soon as it gets its milk
drank; They are fed on this above
ration until about six months old
when they are fed a ration of hay
and grain. I prefer to raise calves
dropped in October, as the milk
keeps sweet better in cold weather,
and then when grass comes they are
ready to turn on to pasture and will
thrive well.
John Stiers, of Corning, Nemaha

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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'ks. \$1
Shaving by the month, (cash in ad-
vance) two baths included, 1 50
H. L. Sumner, Prop.

CAN YOU READ?

Yes, of course, if you have anything to read.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY!

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
Hoods Dairyman,	" 1 75
Orange Judd Farmer,	" 1 80
Thrice-a-week World,	" 2 00
Farm, Field and Fireside,	" 1 75