

The Santiam News.

VOL. VI.

SCIO, LINN COUNTY OREGON, DECEMBER 12, 1902.

NO. 7.

The Santiam News.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
SCIO, LINN CO., OREGON.
By IRA A. PHELPS.

TERMS.
Per annum, in advance, \$1.00
Six months, .50
Three months, .25
Advertising rates at fair, living rates, to be
paid monthly.
Transient advertisements must be paid for
when the order is given for their insertion.
Entered at the postoffice at Scio, Oregon, as
second-class mail matter.

T. J. WILSON,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public
SCIO, OREGON.

J. H. STEWART, D. M. D.,
DENTIST
SCIO, OREGON

**Keystone
Tonsorial
Parlors.**
SCIO, Oregon.
C. H. BUCK, Proprietor.

All work guaranteed first class and
satisfaction given in every instance.
Ladies' hair dressing at all times.

Corvallis & Eastern R. R.

TIME CARD.
No. 2, For Yachima—
Train leaves Albany 11:45 A. M.
Arrives Yachima 9:05 A. M.
No. 1, returning—
Leaves Yachima 7:00 A. M.
Arrives Albany 11:45 P. M.
No. 3, For Portland—
Leaves Albany 1:00 P. M.
Arrives Portland 11:00 A. M.
No. 4, from Portland—
Leaves Portland 6:30 A. M.
Arrives Albany 11:45 A. M.
Train No. 1 arrives in Albany 10:30 A. M.
to meet with the S. P. north bound train, as
well as giving two or three minutes to Albany
before departure of S. P. north bound train
of Portland.
Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. West
bound train at Corvallis, and all points south
to Portland.
EDWIN STONE, Manager.
A. TURNER, Agent, Albany.

EAST AGENT SOUTH

Southern Pacific Co.
SEABOARD ROUTE.

Trains leave West Scio for Portland
and way stations at 10:45 a. m. Leave
for Albany at 3:05 p. m.
Leaves Portland 8:30 a. m., 7 p. m.
Albany 12:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m.
Arrives Ashland 12:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m.
" Sacramento 5 p. m., 4:30 a. m.
" San Francisco 7:45 p. m., 8:15 a.
Ogden 4:45 a. m., 11:45 a. m.
Denver 9 a. m., 9 a. m.
Kansas City 7:25 a. m., 9:30 a. m.
Chicago 7:45 a. m., 9:30 a. m.
Los Angeles 1:20 p. m., 7 a. m.
El Paso 6 p. m., 6 p. m.
Fort Worth 6:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
City of Mexico 9:55 a. m., 9:55 a.
Houston 4 a. m., 4 a. m.
New Orleans 6:25 p. m., 6:25 a. m.
Washington 6:42 a. m., 6:42 a. m.
New York 12:43 p. m., 12:43 p. m.
Fullman and Tourist cars on both
trains. Chair cars Sacramento to Ogden
and El Paso, and tourist cars to
Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and
Washington.
Connecting at San Francisco with
various lines for Honolulu, Japan, China,
Philippines, Central and South America.
See Mrs. M. E. Woodmansee, agent at
West Scio station, or address
W. E. COMAN, G. P. A.,
Portland, Ore.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co.
OF ENGLAND,
IRA A. PHELPS, Agent, Scio, Ore.
Assets in the United States \$9,804,902.
This Company has been writing Insurance in the United
States since 1848, and has paid losses to the amount of \$82,000,000

SCIO LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
IRVINE & MYER, Props.
Our Rigs Are First-Class and Our
Horses Are Good Drivers.
Hack Connects with all trains at West Scio and morning
train at Munkers.

F. H. MAULDING.
(Successor to L. W. Richardson.)

**DEALER
—IN—
FINE CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS AND
TOBACCO.**
All kinds of SOFT DRINKS, and LUNCH
GOODS

**T. J. Munkers
Banker**
SCIO, OREGON.

OFFICERS
President.....T. J. McVern
Cashier.....W. A. Ewing

Does a general banking and exchange
business. Loans made at current rates
and drafts issued on principal cities.

A. W. Hagey

Watchmaker

and Jeweler

All kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry
repaired promptly.

SCIO OREGON

Undertaking..

A Full Line of Caskets, Coffins,
and Robes always on hand at
reasonable prices, at the

Scio Planing Mills

Scio Oregon.

J. J. Barnes & Son
General BlackSmiths
and Wagonmakers!

We buy our stock in large quantities
and keep a full line of carriage and
wagon material. All kinds of work in
our line done on short notice.

Horseshoeing a Specialty

Shop Opposite
Livery Stable

Scio, Ore.

Get a FREE LUNCH
and a glass of Good
Beer at

**The Gem
Saloon.**

V. CLADEK, Prop'r

SCIO ORE

Jones Bros.

SALOON

Scio Oregon

Has always in stock a
choice line of Wines
Liquors and Cigars.

ALBANY BEER ON DRAUGHT.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE
TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important
Happenings of the Past Week.
Presented in Condensed Form, Most
Likely to Prove Interesting to Our
Many Readers.

President Roosevelt has announced
that he will send Barrett to Japan.

A riot in the French chamber of
deputies had to be suppressed by
soldiers.

The postoffice department has begun
issuing the 8-cent stamp bearing the
Martha Washington face.

Italy also has claims against Venezuela
and has ordered two cruisers to
that country to enforce her demands.

A violent storm which swept the
coast of Nova Scotia caused many
marine disasters and some loss of life.

A Mexican scout was captured by
Yagual Indians, his feet cut off and then
compelled to walk. He fell dead after
100 yards.

The anthracite miners claim that the
coal companies keep them continually
in debt and are thus able to enforce all
demands.

Justice Holmes, the new member of
the United States supreme court, has
taken the oath of office and entered into
his new duties.

There is much suffering in London
on account of the severe cold weather.
Fully half a million are without employment
in the United Kingdom and
many of them have no food or protection
from the cold.

King Edward will visit Ireland next
year.

Another St. Louis boulder has been
convicted.

Ex-Speaker Reed's condition remains
unchanged.

Two German warships have arrived
in Venezuelan waters.

President Roosevelt will visit the
Northwest next May.

A general exchange of troops in the
Philippines has been ordered.

King Alfonso is having a great deal
of trouble in securing a cabinet.

Blacklisted miners told the strike
committee their side of the trouble.

The anthracite coal trust is negotiating
for the purchase of the independent
companies.

Fire in Cleveland, Ohio, resulted in
the death of three firemen and a heavy
property loss.

At least 25,000 took advantage of the
low passenger rates from the East and
located in California during September
and October.

Emperor William, in an address to
workmen, denounced socialism and
warned them to have nothing to do
with its doctrines.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed is critically
ill.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty is sure
of being ratified by the senate.

Mr. Buck, United States minister to
Japan, died very suddenly of apoplexy.

The men who held up and robbed the
Bridger, Montana, bank have been
captured.

The German reichstag was the scene
of one of the fiercest debates on the
tariff question.

Senator Mitchell and Commissioner
Hermann deny the prevalence of land
frauds in Oregon.

An effort will be made to raise several
Spanish gunboats sunk in Lanoa
lake, Mindanao island, in 1898.

The senate committee on military
affairs will report in favor of the house
bill reorganizing the militia and placing
it on the same footing with the
regular army.

The house committee on appropri-
ations has agreed on the pension ap-
propriation bill, which appropriates \$139,-
847,600, which is \$5,750 more than for
the current year.

The official vote of California on
governor, as announced by the secretary
of state, is: Pardee, Republican, 146,386;
Lane, Democrat, 143,783.
Pardee's plurality, 2,603.

France will expel many more religious
orders.

The Chinese government is planning a
steamship line to the Pacific coast.

It is announced that President Roosevelt
contemplates a hunting trip in
Alaska next spring.

The prospects are that Oklahoma
only will be admitted as a state at this
session of congress.

An unsuccessful attempt was made
to blow up a train in which the em-
peror of Japan was riding.

The bank at Bridger, Carbon county,
Montana, was held up by three masked
robbers and \$10,000 secured.

The opinion of the press all over the
world is that the president's message
is one of the ablest ever delivered by
any president or monarch.

A bill has been introduced into congress
amending the irrigation law. It
would permit reclamation and purchase
under cash entry law, also allow the
leasing of water power developed by
the government.

The United States will not mix with
Venezuela's financial affairs in the pro-
posed new loan.

PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

Chief Executive Delivers
Annual Message

AN ABLE DOCUMENT

SPEAKS OUT HIS VIEWS IN FORCE-
FUL LANGUAGE.

Favors Revision of Tariff on Some Plan
Which Will Not Disturb the Country

Heartily Commends Action Taken
in Irrigation Matter—Alaska Should
Be Given Needed Laws.

THE MESSAGE AT A GLANCE.

Build isthmian canal.
Protect public land laws.
Protect game and fur reserves.
Give Alaska needed legislation.
Establish reciprocity with Cuba.
Extend free rural mail delivery.
Establish reciprocity with Cuba.
Organize capital and organized labor
together for the good of the
nation.
International arbitration should be
extended.
A general staff should be at the head
of the army.
Filipinos are enjoying greater liberty
than ever before.
Control of corporations should be in
the hands of the government.
Build up navy so as to be able to treat
by wise legislation it would be easy
our foreign policy.
Increase to the extent of business
demands, but do not jeopardize
the national credit.
All future financial legislation should
look to the strengthening of the
convertible into gold at the will of the
holder.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President
Roosevelt's annual address to congress
was read in both houses yesterday.
Following is a synopsis of the document:

To the senate and house of representa-
tives:

We still continue in a period of un-
bounded prosperity. This prosperity
is not the creature of law, but un-
doubtedly the laws under which we work
have been instrumental in creating the
conditions which made it possible, and
by wise legislation it would be easy
enough to destroy it. There will un-
doubtedly be periods of depression.
The wave will recede, but the tide will
advance. This nation is seated on a
fertile soil, and its two great oceans
are its highways to the world.
It is composed of men the descendants
of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers
themselves; of men winnowed out
from among the nations of the old
world by the energy, boldness and love
of adventure found in their own eager
hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will
surely succeed from fortune.

In my message to the present con-
gress its first session I discussed at
length the question of the regulation of
these big corporations which are popu-
larly known as trusts.

Our aim is not to do away with cor-
porations; on the contrary, these big
aggregations are an inevitable devel-
opment of modern industrialism, and
the effort to destroy them would be
futile unless accompanied in ways that
would work the utmost mischief to the
entire body politic.

I believe that monopolies, unjust
discriminations, which prevent or cripple
competition, fraudulent overcapita-
lization, and other evils in trust or-
ganizations and practices which in-
terfere with the free trade, can be
prevented under the power of congress
to "regulate commerce with foreign na-
tions and among the several states." If
it proves impossible to enact a law
which will regulate these corporations
then, assuredly, we should not shrink
from amending the constitution so as
to secure beyond peradventure the power
sought.

Stability of economic policy must al-
ways be the prime economic need of
this country. This stability should
not be fossilization. The country has
acquired in the wisdom of the pro-
tective tariff policy. It is exceed-
ingly undesirable that this system
should be destroyed or that there
should be violent and radical changes
therein. Our past experience shows
that great prosperity in this country
has always come under a protective
tariff; and that the country cannot
prosper under free trade changes at
short intervals. It is most earnestly
to be wished that we could treat the
tariff from the standpoint solely of our
business needs. The well being of the
wage earner, like the well being of the
tiller of the soil, should be treated as
an essential in shaping our whole
economic policy. There must never be
any change which will jeopardize the
standard of comfort, the standard of
the American wage earner.

One way in which the readjustment
must be reached is by reciprocity
treaties. They can be used to widen
our markets and to give a greater field
for the activities of our producers, on
the one hand, and on the other hand
to secure in practical shape the impos-
ing of duties when they are no longer
needed for protection among our own
people or when the minimum of dam-
age done may be disregarded for the
sake of the maximum of good accom-
plished.

It would be both unwise and un-
necessary at this time to attempt to
reconstruct our financial system, which
has been the growth of a century, but
some additional legislation is, I think,
desirable. It is suggested that all
future legislation on the subject should
be with a view of encouraging the use
of such instrumentalities as will auto-
matically supply every legitimate de-

mand of productive industries and of
commerce, not only in the amount,
but in the character of circulation; and
of making all kinds of money inter-
changeable, and, at the will of the
holder, convertible into the established
gold standard.

How to secure fair treatment alike
for labor and capital, how to hold in
check the unscrupulous man, whether
employer or employee, without weak-
ening individual initiative, without
hampering and cramping the industrial
development of the country, is a prob-
lem fraught with great difficulties and
one which is of the highest importance
to write on lines of equity and far-
sighted common sense as well as de-
votion to the right. This is an era of
federation and combination.

Organized capital and organized
labor alike should remember that in
the long run the interest of each must
be brought into harmony with the in-
terest of the general public, and the
conduct of each must conform to the
fundamental rules of obedience to the
law, of individual freedom and of
justice and fair dealing toward all. Each
should remember that in addition to
power it must strive after the realiza-
tion of healthy, lofty and generous
ideals. Every employer, every wage
earner, must be guaranteed his liberty
and his right to do as he likes with his
property or his labor so long as he
does not infringe upon the rights of
others.

It is earnestly hoped that the secre-
tary of commerce may be created, with
a seat in the cabinet. The rapid mul-
tiplication of questions affecting labor
and capital, the growth and complexity
of the organizations through which
both labor and capital now find ex-
pression, the steady tendency toward
the employment of capital in huge cor-
porations, and the wonderful strides
of this country toward leadership in
the international business world justify
an urgent demand for the creation of
such a position.

I hope soon to submit to the senate a
reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May
20 last the United States kept its prom-
ise to the island by formally vacating
Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to
those whom her own people had chosen
as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever
affects her for good or for ill affects us
also. So much have our people felt
this that in the Platt amendment we
definitely took the ground that Cuba
must hereafter have closer relations
with us than with any other power.

As civilization grows warfare becomes
less the normal condition of
foreign relations. The last century has
seen a marked diminution of wars be-
tween civilized powers; wars with un-
civilized powers are largely more nat-
ural. The normal condition of the
world for the welfare of the world.
Whenever possible arbitration or some
similar method should be employed in
lieu of war to settle difficulties between
civilized nations, although as yet the
world has not progressed sufficiently to
render it possible or necessarily desir-
able to invoke arbitration in every case.

The congress has wisely provided
for building at once an isthmian canal,
if possible at Panama. The attorney
general reports that we can undoubtedly
acquire good title from the French
Panama canal company. The work
should be carried out as a continuing
policy without regard to change of ad-
ministration; and it should be begun
under circumstances which will make
it a matter of pride for all administra-
tions to continue the policy.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to
say that the prosperity of the island
and the wisdom with which it has been
governed have been such as to make it
serve as an example of what is best
in insular administration.

On July 4 last peace and amnesty
were promulgated in the Philippine
islands. Some trouble has since from
time to time threatened with the
harmless Moro, but with the late
insurrectionary Filipinos the war has
entirely closed. Civil government has
now been introduced. Not only does
each Filipino enjoy such rights of life,
liberty and the pursuit of happiness as
he has never before known during the
recorded history of the islands, but the
people, taken as a whole, now enjoy a
measure of self government greater than
that granted to any other Oriental by
any foreign power, and greater than
that enjoyed by any other Oriental
under their own governments, save
the Japanese alone. Too much praise
cannot be given to the army for what
it has done in the Philippines, both in
warfare and from an administrative
standpoint, in preparing the way for
civil government; and similar credit
belongs to the civil authorities for the
way in which they have planted the
seeds of self government in the ground
thus made ready for them.

The army has been reduced to the
minimum which have been detained in
New York during the past several weeks
by the authorities were ordered released
today by the treasury department, and
they will immediately proceed to the
Point Loma University Brotherhood
school, in California. This decision
was reached after a hearing at the de-
partment today. The meeting was be-
hind closed doors, but it developed the
fact that the school is not objectionable
in any way.

Great Tunnel Finished.
Cleveland, O., Dec. 9.—The last
spade of earth that separated the
workmen engaged in digging the two
sections of the big waterworks tunnel,
100 feet under Lake Erie, was removed
today, and after six years of contin-
uous labor, the tunnel is practically
completed. Its purpose is to supply
the city with pure water from an intake
crib five miles out in Lake Erie. Since
the work began 50 lives have been lost
through explosions and other accidents.

war last year.

For the first time in our history
maneuvers on a larger scale are being
held under the immediate command of
the admiral of the navy. Constantly
increasing attention is being paid to the
gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far
from what it should be.

There should be no halt in the work
of building up the navy, providing
every year additional fighting craft.
We have deliberately made our own
certain foreign policies which demand
the possession of a first class navy.
The isthmian canal will greatly in-
crease the efficiency of our navy if the
navy is of sufficient size; but if we have
an inadequate navy, then the building
of the canal would be merely giving a
hostage to any other power of superior
strength. The Monroe doctrine should
be treated as the cardinal feature of
American foreign policy; but it would
be worse than life to assert it unless
we intended to back it up, and it can
be backed up only by a thoroughly good
navy.

The striking increase in the revenues
of the postoffice department shows
clearly the prosperity of our people and
the increasing activity of the business
of the country.

Rural free delivery service is no
longer in the experimental stage; it has
become a fixed policy. The results fol-
lowing its introduction have fully jus-
tified the congress in the large appropria-
tions made for its establishment and
extension.

Few subjects of greater importance
have been taken up by the con-
gress in recent years than the inausp-
icious of the system of nationally aided
irrigation for the arid regions of the
far west. A good beginning therein
has been made. Now that this policy
of national irrigation has been adopted,
the need of thorough and scientific forest
protection will grow more rapidly
than ever throughout the public land
states.

Legislation should be provided for
the protection of the game, and wild
creatures generally, on the forest re-
serves. The senseless slaughter of
game should be stopped at once. It is,
for instance, a serious count against
our national good sense to permit the
present practice of butchering off such
a safely and beautiful creature as the
elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agri-
culture, and to whatever extent they
may be reclaimed under the national
irrigation law, the remaining public
lands should be held rigidly for the
homebuilder, the settler who lives on
his land, and for no one else. In their
actual use, the desert land law, the
timber and stone law, and the com-
mutation clause of the homestead law
have been so perverted from the inten-
tion with which they were enacted as
to permit the acquisition of large areas
of the public domain for other than
actual settlers and the consequent pre-
vention of settlement. Moreover, the
approaching exhaustion of the public
ranges has led to much discras-
tion as to the best manner of using
these public lands in the west which
are suitable chiefly or only for grazing.

In view of the capital importance of
these matters, it might be well for a
commission of experts to investigate
and report upon the complicated ques-
tions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress
the need of wise legislation for Alaska.
It is not to our credit as a nation that
Alaska, which has been ours for 35
years, should still have as poor a sys-
tem of laws as is the case. It is a ter-
ritory of great size and varied re-
sources, well fitted to support a large,
permanent population. Alaska needs a
good land law and such provisions for
homesteads and pre-emptions as will
encourage permanent settlement. We
should shape legislation with a view
not to the exploiting and abandoning of
the territory, but to the building up of
homes therein. The forests should be
protected, and, as a secondary, but still
important matter, the game also. Laws
should be enacted to protect the Alaskan
salmon fisheries against the greed
which would destroy them. It would
be well if a congressional committee
could visit Alaska and investigate its
needs on the ground.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House Dec. 2, 1902.

Americans Would Have to Pay.
New York, Dec. 9.—Experts familiar
with the trade of Venezuela, under
normal conditions, assert, says a Tri-
bune dispatch from London, that the
customs revenues are derived chiefly
from imports of flour from the United
States and Canada, and exports of coffee
to the same markets, and that the seizure
of the customs for the settlement of
British and German claims would in-
volve the payment of debt through
duties levied upon commerce from and
with America.

Cuban Children Set Free.
Washington, Dec. 9.—The 11 Cuban
children who have been detained in
New York during the past several weeks
by the authorities were ordered released
today by the treasury department, and
they will immediately proceed to the
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school, in California. This decision
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uous labor, the tunnel is practically
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the city with pure water from an intake
crib five miles out in Lake Erie. Since
the work began 50 lives have been lost
through explosions and other accidents.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS
OF THE STATE.

**Prosperous Southern Oregon Mine—Real
Estate Transfers in Marion County In-
creasing—Aged Man 36 Hours With-
out Food or Shelter—Benton County
Hog Discovered with Jaundice.**

A poultry show will be held in Al-
bany, December 22, 23 and 24.

A masked man held up the post-
office at Springwater, Clackamas
county, but secured only 60 cents.

The Northern mining and milling
company has been organized at Oregon
City with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

The board of trustees of the Oregon
insane asylum have added Dr. A. E.
Tamiasse as a physician to the medical
staff at the asylum.

The suspension of timber land entries
until they can be investigated is much
broader than at first account given out.
It embraces all of the offices in Oregon,
Washington and California.

Notice has been received at Albany
from the postoffice department that the
site for the Albany postoffice has been
leased for 10 years. The building will
be enlarged and remodeled throughout.

D. A. Applegate has been awarded
the contract for carrying the mails
daily between Ashland and Klamath
Falls for \$4,000. The contract begins
December 22, 1902, and runs until
June 30, 1906.

A scheme has been foiled at Hunting-
ton to secure several large tracts of
public lands by fraud. The officers
were watching the case, and at the
appointed time of hearing the prin-
cipals failed to show up, having re-
ceived notice that they were being
watched.

The Willamette paper and pulp com-
pany and the Crown paper company,
of Oregon City, have practically com-
pleted arrangements for the establish-
ment of apparatus permitting them
to use crude oil for fuel in their mills.
Contracts have been made with a Cal-
ifornia company to supply oil.

Much local interest is being mani-
fested in the city elections throughout
the state, which occur from December
1 to April 1. Several cities have three
tickets in the field.

Hosea Stokes, aged 78 years, became
lost in the woods at Looking Glass,
Southern Oregon, where he resides,
and when found, had been 66 hours
without food or shelter.

A case of jaundice has been found in
a hog killed by a Benton county farmer.

Mrs. Bride Sinnott, widow of the late
N. B. Sinnott, died at her home in The
Dalles Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Sinnott
was one of the most widely known
pioneer residents of that section of the
state.