

The Santiam News

VOL. VII.

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, DECEMBER 11, 1903.

NO. 24.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
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By D. C. Humphrey.

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when the order is given for their insertion.
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second class mail matter.

PROFESSIONAL

WILBUR N. PINTLER, D. M. D.

DENTIST

Scio Oregon

S. C. BROWNE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Scio, Oregon

Graduate Eclectic Medical College
Cincinnati.

A. G. PRILL, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Scio, Oregon

Telephone Exchange No. 11.

R. SHELTON

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Justice of the Peace Notary Public
Scio Oregon

F. H. Maulding

Dealer in

Fresh Candy, Nuts, Cigars and Tobacco,
and soft drinks of all kinds.

Try Him.

R. W. HEGEY

Watchmaker and Jeweler

All kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry
promptly repaired.

SCIO OREGON

J. R. GILL

Scio Oregon

General Blacksmith

AND

Wagon Maker

—ALBANY—

LUNCH - COUNTER

McKillop & Churchill, Props.

ALBANY OREGON

The best 20c meal in the valley
Open all night.

Go To The

Keystone Shaving Parlors

C. H. BUCK, Prop.

Only First-Class Shop In The City

Shaving.....15 cents

Hair Cutting.....25 "

Shampooing.....25 "

Baths.....25 "

DR. M. H. ELLIS

EYE AND EAR

McLwain block Albany, 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

SCIO, OREGON

D. C. HUMPHREY

INSURANCE AGENT

For the Liverpool and London and
Globe Insurance Company.

EAST AND SOUTH

—VIA—

Southern Pacific Co.

SHASTA ROUTE.

Trains leave West Scio for Portland
and way stations at 10:45 a. m. Leave
or Albany at 2:45 p. m.

Leaves Portland 8:30 a. m., 8:30 p. m.
Albany 12:10 p. m., 11:30 p. m.
Arrives Ashland 12:35 p. m., 11:30 a. m.
" Sacramento 7:55 p. m., 8:55 a. m.
" San Francisco 7:55 p. m., 8:55 a. m.

Pullman 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
several 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.,
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Scio State Bank

Scio - - - - Oregon

OFFICERS

President.....T. J. MUNKERS

Cashier.....W. A. EWING

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

J. M. MOORE

House, Sign, and Carriage

PAINTER

All work guaranteed. Estimates furnished

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RESIDENTS TO CONGRESS

**Chief Executive Sends Message to
People's Lawmakers**

HANDLES MATTERS BEFORE PUBLIC

**Favors Lewis and Clark Exposition—Undesirable
Class of Immigrants Should be Kept Out—Ap-
point Commission to Inquire Into Needs of Ship-
ping—Extend Rural Free Delivery—Better Legis-
lation for Alaska—Panama Canal Question.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President
Roosevelt's message to Congress was read
before the Senate and House today. The
text of the message follows:
To the Senate and House of Representatives:
The country is to be congratulated on
the amount of substantial achievement
which has marked the past year, both
as regards our foreign and as regards our
domestic policy.

With a nation as with a man the most
important things are those of the hour
and therefore the country is especially
to be congratulated on what has
been accomplished in the direction of
the exercise of supervision over
the great corporations and combinations
of corporations engaged in interstate
commerce. The Congress has created the
Department of Commerce and Labor, in-
cluding the Bureau of Corporations, with
for the first time authority to secure the
publicity of such proceedings of these
great corporations as the public has the
right to know. It has provided for the
enforcement of the Federal anti-trust law; and
by another law it has secured equal treatment
to all producers in the transportation of
their goods, thus taking a long stride
forward in making effective the work of
the Interstate Commerce Commission.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Indications Are That the Surplus of
the Present Year Will Be Small.

From all sources, exclusive of the postal
service, the receipts of the Government
for the last fiscal year aggregated \$260,386,
the expenditures for the same period
were \$260,099,007, the surplus for the fiscal
year being \$287,077. The indications are
that the surplus for the present fiscal year
will be very small, if indeed there be any
surplus. A large surplus is not
tightly undesirable. Two years ago the
first year thereafter still showed a surplus
of \$100,000,000. It is now likely that a substantial
equality of revenue and expenditure will
be attained. Such being the case it is of
great moment both to exercise care and
economy in appropriations, and to ac-
curately any change in our fiscal revenue
system which may reduce our income.

The integrity of our currency is beyond
question, and under present conditions it
would be unwise and unnecessary to at-
tempt a reconstruction of our entire mon-
etary system. The same policy should be
deposited in the Treasury to be granted
him in the deposit of receipts in the
amounts. In my message of December 2,
1902, I called attention to certain needs of
the financial situation, and I again ask
the consideration of the Congress for these
questions.

FRAUDS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

Appropriations Urged to Investigate
Land and Postal Affairs.

In my last annual message, in connection
with the subject of the due regulation
of combinations of capital which are
or may be injurious to the public, I
recommended a special appropriation for
the better enforcement of the anti-trust law
as it now stands, to be expended under
the direction of the Attorney-General.
Ordinarily (by the legislative, executive and
judicial appropriation act of February 23,
1903, 32 Stat., 84, 90), the Congress ap-
propriated, for the purpose of enforcing
the various Federal trust and interstate
commerce laws, the sum of \$500,000 to be
expended under the direction of the At-
torney-General in the employment of spe-
cial counsel and agents in the Department
of Justice to conduct proceedings pro-
secuting under said laws in the courts
of the United States. I now recommend,
as a matter of the utmost importance and
urgency, the extension of the purpose of
this appropriation, so that it may be
available, under the direction of the At-
torney-General, and until used, for the
due enforcement of the laws of the United
States in general and especially of the
civil and criminal laws relating to public
lands and the laws relating to postal
crimes and offenses and the subject of
naturalization. Recent investigations
have shown a deplorable state of affairs
in these three matters of vital concern.
By various frauds and by forgeries and
perjuries, thousands of acres of the pub-
lic domain, embracing lands of different
character and extending through vari-
ous sections of the country, have been
dishonestly acquired.

RURAL FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE

System Must Be Extended, and Sal-
aries of Carriers Adjusted.

The rural free delivery service has been
steadily extended. The attention of the
Congress is asked to the question of the
compensation of the letter carriers and
clerks engaged in the postal service,
especially on the new rural free-delivery
routes. More routes have been installed
since the first of July last than in any
like period in the department's history.
While a due regard to economy must be
kept in mind in the establishment of new
routes, yet the extension of the rural free
delivery system must be continued, for
reasons of sound public policy. No Gov-
ernment movement of recent years has
resulted in greater immediate benefit to
the people of the country districts.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

Congress Should Give It Support as
Well as Recognition.

I trust that the Congress will continue to
favor in all proper ways the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition. This exposition
commemorates the Louisiana purchase,
which was the first great step in the ex-
pansion of the United States as a continen-
tal Nation. The expedition of Lewis and
Clark across the continent followed there-
on, and marked the beginning of the
process of exploration and colonization
which thrust our National boundaries to
the Pacific. The acquisition of the Oregon
Country, including the present States of
Oregon and Washington, was a fact of
immense importance in our history; first

giving us our place on the Pacific sea-
board, and making ready the way for our
ascendancy in the commerce of the Great
oceans. The centennial of our establish-
ment upon the Western Coast by the
expedition of Lewis and Clark is to be
celebrated at Portland, Or., by an
Exposition in the Summer of 1906, and this
event should receive recognition and sup-
port from the National Government.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA.

Legislation is Needed and the Survey
of Public Lands Urged.

I call your special attention to the Ter-
ritory of Alaska. The country is develop-
ing rapidly, and it has an assured future.
The mineral wealth is great and has
yet hardly been tapped. The fisheries, if
wisely handled and kept under National
control, will be a business as permanent
as any other, and of the utmost impor-
tance to the people. The forests, if
properly guarded, will form another great
source of wealth. Portions of Alaska
are fitted for farming and stockraising,
although the methods must be adapted to
the peculiar conditions of the country.
Alaska is situated in the Far North; but
so are Norway and Sweden and Finland;
and Alaska can prosper and play a part
in the New World just as those nations
have prospered and played their parts in
the Old World. Proper land laws should
be enacted and the survey of the public
lands immediately begun. Coal-land laws
should be provided whereby the coal-land
entryman may make his location and se-
cure patent under methods kindred to
those now prescribed for homestead and
mineral entrymen. Salmon hatcheries, ex-
clusively under Government control,
should be established. The cable should
be extended from Sitka to the Yukon
rivers and trails should be built, and the
building of railroads promoted in all le-
gitimate ways. Lighthouses should be
built along the coast.

HAWAII.

Greater Power Should Be Vested in
the Governor.

I recommend that an appropriation be
made for building lighthouses in Hawaii,
and that the Hawaiian canal shall be
built. The territory should be reimbursed
for whatever amounts it has already ex-
pended for lighthouses. The Governor
should be empowered to suspend or re-
move any official appointed by him with-
out submitting the matter to the Legis-
lature.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Philippines Should Be Kept Closer by
Tariff Agreements.

Of our insular possessions the Philip-
pines and Porto Rico it is gratifying to
say that their steady progress has been
such as to make it unnecessary to spend
much time in discussing them. Yet the
Congress should ever keep in mind the
peculiar obligation rests upon us to
further in every way the welfare of
these communities. The Philippines
should be kept closer to us by tariff ar-
rangements.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Necessity for Revision of the Laws is
Pointed Out.

The cash receipts of the General Land
Office for the last fiscal year were
\$1,024,745.55, an increase of \$4,762,816.47
over the preceding year. Of this sum,
approximately \$3,469,000 was derived
from the fund for the reclamation
of arid land, making the total of this
fund, up to the 30th of June, 1903, ap-
proximately \$15,191,825.

Experience has shown that in the West-
ern States themselves, as well as in the
rest of the country, there is a general
conviction that certain of the public-
lands and the resulting administrative
practices longer must be changed.
The character and uses of the remaining
public lands differ widely from those of
the public lands which the Congress had
especially in view when these laws were
passed. The rapidly increasing rate of
disposal of the public lands is not fol-
lowed by a corresponding increase in
home-building. There is a tendency to
mass in large holdings public lands, es-
pecially timber land, and to use them
thereby to retard settlement. I renew
and emphasize my recommendation of last
year that so far as they are available
the public lands should be sold, and to
whatever extent they may be reclaimed
under the national irrigation law, the re-
maining public lands should be held
rigidly for the home-builder. The atten-
tion of the Congress is especially directed
to the timber and stone law, the desert
land law, and the commutation clause
of the homestead law, which in their op-
eration have in many respects conflicted
with the public-land policy. The discus-
sions in the Congress and elsewhere have
made it evident that there is a wide di-
vergence of opinions between those who
hold opposite views on these subjects; and
that the opposing sides have strong and
convincing reasons of weight both
within and without the Congress; the dif-
ferences being not only as to matters of
policy, but as to matters of fact.

The work of reclamation of the arid
lands of the West is progressing steadily
and satisfactorily under the terms of
the act setting aside the proceeds from the
disposal of public lands. The corps of
engineers known as the reclamation
service, which is conducting the surveys
and setting aside the proceeds from the
disposal of public lands, has been thor-
oughly organized, and is progressing
throughout the arid states and ter-
ritories, plans for reclaiming works be-<