# The Santiam News.

## Politically Independent.

Entered at the postoffice at Scio, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
T. L. DUGGER
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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|---|---|
| One year in advance | $1 25 |
| One year, at end of year | 1 50 |
| One year, at end of 2 years | 1 75 |
| One year, at end of 3 years | 2 00 |
| Six months in advance | 75 |
| Three months in advance | 50 |
| Single copy in wrapper | 05 |

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## *DEATH HAS SOLVED THE PROBLEM.*

Senator John H. Mitchell is no more. This was the leading news of the Portland dailies of last Friday. Senator Mitchell had been troubled with a diabetic affection for several years, which had gradually undermined his health. Last Thursday he had four teeth extracted. Excessive loss of blood resulted, and in his enfeebled condition, his system would not recover from the great hemorrhage. His death occurred at the Good Samaritan hospital a short time before noon.

In the death of our senior senator, Oregon has lost her leading statesman. He has been the leading, central figure in Oregon politics for more than a quarter of a century. He was serving his fourth term as United States senator, which would expire March 4, 1907.

Senator Mitchell's political and senatorial service, up to the past year, has been brilliant. To him Oregon is chiefly indebted for all the improvements within her borders, undertaken by the federal government. To him more citizens of Oregon were indebted for favors done at Washington than to any other of our members of Congress. His genial, accommodating nature was ever ready to respond when any service at the nation's capital was required by a citizen of Oregon, regardless as to what his political sentiments, or position in society, might be. Indeed, the senator's genial, accommodating nature probably led to his undoing. No senator stood higher in the estimation of the people, nor was more fondly loved by his constituents, than was Senator Mitchell.

In an evil hour he was induced by one S. A. D. Puter to prosecute some matters before the Department of the Interior, and to accept pay for doing so. The result was disastrous in the extreme. Disgraced and dishonored for this one mistake; dragged down from being Oregon's most distinguished and honored senator, to that of a convicted felon, was a most fearful penalty for his very sensitive disposition to pay.

When he was convicted by a jury of his constituents last spring, many of his old friends predicted that he would not survive the disgrace a twelve-month. How true the prediction!

A few days before his death, Senator Mitchell resigned his committee assignments and, should his appeal to the United States supreme court have failed to be sustained, he would probably have resigned his seat in the senate.

Disgraced and dishonored, the aged senator probably welcomed the pale messenger. His sphere of usefulness had closed abruptly. Who could blame him if he laid down a burden that his sensitive nature was incapable of sustaining, willingly.

As we view it, Death has solved what was coming to be a difficult problem. If he had resigned his senatorial position, it would have been equivalent to a confession of guilt. Nor could the senate take any official action until the matter had been finally settled by the courts. In the meantime, Oregon's interests would probably suffer from inadequate representation in the senate. Death, under the circumstances, was doubtless welcomed by Senator Mitchell, by the United States senate, and by the state of Oregon.

With the passing of our senior senator, let us remember his long years of brilliant, useful service to the state, rather than the one mistake that made the last few months of his life sorrowful. Let us remember his many useful years to the people of Oregon, and cover the one last year of his disgrace and life with the mantle of charity.

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Quite a large number of Oregon's politicians would willingly step into the senatorial shoes made vacant by the death of Senator Mitchell. Let us hope that Governor Chamberlain's selection will be a man for whom the shoes will not be several numbers to large. Among the number of names most favorably mentioned is that of Hon. James K. Weatherford, of this county. Mr. Weatherford's ability and known high character for honor and integrity makes him an ideal candidate for the position. He would not be prejudiced against any portion of the state and would give his best energies to the advancement of all and every portion. His location is ideal. Being a resident of the first congressional district, his appointment would place a senator in each district, making the representation in Congress equal from each. It would be manifestly unjust to name a Portland man, as the second district has always had both senators, as well as a congressman. Fair play would give the appointment to the first district, and there is no better man for the place than J. K. Weatherford.

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Bad men have been recommended for federal office in Oregon by our congressmen in the past, and Senator Fulton seems to have continued the practice. These men have been recommended in return for political work done in the interests of the aforesaid congressman. Because of the Jack Mathewses, the John Halls, and the Booths, President Roosevelt has turned a number of Fulton's nominees down and appointed men of his own selection. Now it is said Senator Fulton will oppose the confirmation of Marshall Reed to get even with the president and, therefore, incur the president's antagonism. Perhaps the man that Governor Chamberlain will appoint will be the congressman nearest the throne. Who knows?

## *WILL BE REVISED IN DUE TIME.*

Every few days some Republican senator or representative breaks out with the assertion, "there will be no tariff revision this session. Perhaps these men are the mouthpieces of, and assert the sentiments of the controlling Republican congressmen. If so they practically say to the American people, "You must continue to pay double prices for what you consume in the way of manufactured products, and you can't help yourselves." While this statement is true, still we, the people, do not like to have it "rubbed in" too often nor too deeply. The "tariff" is a subject that has been discussed by Congress at every session since the foundation of our government, and will continue to be discussed so long as men differ in opinion as to how the tariff tax shall be assessed and collected.

The prime object of the tariff tax is for purposes of revenue. This, with our domestic revenue tax, is the only method by which the enormous sums of money necessary to support our federal government is raised. If, therefore, a tariff schedule is so arranged that the tax on an article is so high that but very little, if any, of this article is imported, then the tariff, as a revenue producer, is a failure. Its prime object is defeated. Our domestic manufacturers are thus enabled to charge exorbitant prices for their product, because the foreign competitor is practically barred from our markets. Now, if it is a fact that our manufacturers pay no more for their skilled labor than the supply and demand in the labor market forces them to pay, then this practically prohibitory tariff ceases to be a tax and becomes simply robbery. There are but a few thousands of our people who are beneficiaries of the tariff. The protection that has enabled these thousands to accumulate fortunes that have run up into millions, in a few years, has been taken from the other seventy-five millions of our people. Where the tariff has made one millionaire, it has made thousands of paupers. These are facts that cannot be successfully disputed, and for such men as Speaker Cannon, Senator Beveridge and other "standpatters," to so authoritatively assert that there will be no monkeying with the tariff this session, and that this privileged class of a few thousand shall be allowed to rob the rest of the American people for another year is, to say the least, in bad taste.

President Roosevelt thought that railroad rate legislation was of more urgent importance than tariff revision, but when the rate measure is out of the way, then he will press for tariff revision with as much forceful persistency as he is now doing for rate legislation.

To sum the whole matter up in a sort of axiomatic manner, the following now seems too well established to be successfully disputed: (a) The prime motive of tariff is for the purpose of raising revenue; (b) to produce revenue a tariff tax must not be placed so high that it will be prohibitory, in which case the object of a tariff as a tax is defeated; (c) manufacturers pay no more for labor than the condition of the labor market forces them to pay and, therefore, our present protective tariff laws simply enables the manufacturer to absorb larger profits.

While the arrangement of a just and equitable tariff schedule may be tedious and difficult, the principle of the system is easily understood. To be just, a tariff should not be laid upon the commodities that are in common use among the people and are regarded as necessities. Our protective tariff is not unlike a subsidy law. In fact, it is a subsidy paid the manufacturers by the people. It is, also, one of the basic principles of the Republican party, and if continued much longer as now laid will, as a millstone, sink the party. The people are getting their eyes wide open upon this matter and will not allow themselves to be hoodwinked much longer.

A moderate tariff, which would produce ample revenue for governmental purposes, if justly and equitably laid, even if it did afford our manufacturers some measure of protection, would be paid by the people without a murmur. But to have it laid so high that our manufacturers, by pooling their interests, can systematically rob the people through exorbitant prices, will not be submitted to much longer.

These "standpatters" will probably be like the opponents of the president's freight rate measure: When the time comes for action, they will suddenly see the justice of the demands of nine-tenths of the people, and acquiesce.

As a consumer of the wealth produced by the people, our protective tariff is a most complete success. Along with other reforms, it must submit to the demands of the people. If our infant industries, years ago, needed to be fostered and protected by it, they have grown to be such lusty giants, that they are abundantly able to hold their own with like industries anywhere, or in any country.

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Affairs in Russia seem to be growing from bad to worse. The revolution seems to be gathering in force, yet there does not seem to be any central figure around which the revolutionists can gather. Let us hope that some man of the hour, capable of directing matters, will soon come to surface. In any case, whenever the people are pacified, the condition of the down-trodden masses will probably be better—larger liberties and better opportunities for the development of intelligence and for the means of gaining a livelihood.

## CONVICT LABOR ON ROADS.

By request we publish the following letter from the secretary of the Oregon Road Commission, to the Labor Press, Portland. We are in full sympathy with the idea and have long advocated it:

Editor Labor Press:

In complying with your request to write something to be sent to the newspapers of Oregon concerning the work of the State Road Commission, authorized to devise a plan for working the convicts on a state road to be built from Portland to the south line of the state, I will say: The Commission has held three meetings, at two of which we had short talks by Judge L. R. Webster, of this county, author of the resolution creating the road commission, and at one a talk by Hon. J. E. Magers, ex-judge of Yamhill county, now chairman of the road committee of the Portland Board of Trade. Both of these gentlemen are enthusiastic in their favor of the idea of working the convicts on the roads, and proffer us all the assistance in their power to accomplish such an end. The Commission is also very much indebted to Secretary Laber, of the Board of Trade for many helpful suggestions and also for tendering us the rooms of the Board of Trade for our meetings, free of charge.

I mention these things to show the interest taken by these men and their organizations in the work of this commission, and in the same connection I have letters proffering the aid, in any way we desire it, of the departments of the University of Oregon having to do with work of this kind. F. G. Young, professor of economics and sociology in that institution, has compiled a voluminous document on "Tendencies in Recent Road Legislation," and among the brief introductionary remarks is the following, which is significant of our labors:

"Several northern states, among them New York, Illinois, Iowa, and California, are using convict labor to advantage in preparing road material. Nearly, if not quite, all of the southern states are successful in lowering the cost of road construction in the use of prisoners and state convicts."

We are also in receipt of a quantity of literature from the Department of Road inquiry, Washington, D. C., among which is valuable data from eastern and southern states concerning the work of convicts on the roads. I have written to each of these states for copies of the laws (and all data bearing on the practical working out of the same) that have to do with the employment of convicts on the roads, and ere long it would seem as though our work can begin to take definite shape.

It will, of course, be remembered that it is a part of the specified work of this Commission to examine into and report upon the feasibility of working the convicts on the roads. While it is no secret that the entire Commission at this time is a unit in the belief that it is feasible, every one realizes that the perfecting of a definite plan is a work that will develop the multitude of unseen difficulties which may finally convince us to the contrary. In the work of determining the feasibility of thus employing the convicts, every one who is sensible of the real value of good roads, in every section of the state, should get busy setting forth what resources his section offers, and what benefits it would derive or what disadvantages will be encountered. Particularly do we want to know the disadvantages and obstacles. It is easy to see there is a vastly greater sentiment in favor of than opposed to the idea, and it is just such facts that often cause hasty, imperfect and costly plans by reason of immature consideration of the obstacles.

It will be seen by the resolution authorizing the appointment of the Commission that a definite road is provided for, viz: a macadamized road from the city of Portland south to the California state line. This may cause a feeling of resentment from those people located in sections farthest from this proposed route.

It should be remembered, however, that the first and greatest consideration is whether it is better that the convicts be worked on the public roads than leased to private concerns in direct and very unjust competition with free labor at a pittance per diem for such of the best workers as the corporation may select.

It is the opinion of the entire Commission that it is not bound to follow the letter of the resolution as to just where and how the convicts should be employed, but that our findings should be in line with what is most economical and most practical for the greatest number of people of the state, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no opposition will be met on this point.

R. A. Harris,
Sec'y Oregon Road Commission.

## The Scio Markets.

The following are prices quoted on Thursday of each week by our dealers.

| | | |
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| Wheat, | per bushel, | $ 68 |
| Oats, | " " | 32 |
| Bran, | " ton | 20 00 |
| Shorts, | " " | 25 00 |
| Chop, | " " | 25 00 |
| Eggs, | " dozen, | 34 |
| Chickens, | " pound | 10 |
| Geese, | " " | 07 |
| Turkeys, | " " | 15 |
| Ducks, | " " | 11 |
| Beef, | per pound live weight | 02 |
| Hogs, | " " " " | 04¾ |
| Veal | " " for shipping | 06 |
| Sheep, | " " stockers | 03½ |
| Mutton | " " | 05 |

## OUR CLUBBING COMBINATIONS

For the convenience of our patrons we have effected the following clubbing combinations. The price named includes one year's subscription to the Santiam News:

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|---|---|
| The Weekly Oregonian | $2.00 |
| The Oregon Twice-a-week Journal | $2.00 |
| The Oregon Weekly Journal | $1.75 |
| The St. Louis Globe-Democrat | $1.75 |
| The San Francisco Examiner | $2.15 |
| The N. Y. Tribune-Farmer | $1.50 |
| Tom Watson's Magazine | $2.20 |

All other publications will be obtained for you at reduced rates, if taken in connection with the News.

We also will make the following offer for clubs, for the News.

For a club of 5, with a paper for the getter up of the club, $6.50.

For a club of 10, with paper for the getter up of club, $10.

Any of the above offers require all arrears to be squared up, before clubbing offer is available.

### Vetch for Sale.

S. W. Gaines has 600 bushels of vetch seed for sale; mixed half oats and hal vetch, $1.00 per bushel; four-fifths of vetch and one-fifth oats, $1.25 bushel. All is clear of any foul seeds. First come, first served, cash up and no grumbling.

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Christmas gifts at F. M. French's jewelry store, Albany.


**Royal Baking Powder**

is made of Grape Cream of Tartar.

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Makes the food more Wholesome and Delicious.


### Saw Mill for Sale.—A Snap.

We have for sale a first class-saw mill that is worthy of the attention of any lumberman who is looking for such property.

The mill is capable of cutting 25,000 feet of lumber in ten hours; has splendid engine power, cut off and edging saws; the latest up-to-date planer; turning lathe; has logging engine with 600 feet of cable etc.

With the mill is included 360 acres of fine timber. Logs can be put into the pond at a cost of 50 cents per thousand. The price for the whole business is $10,000. For particulars inquire of the Santiam News.


There is to-day a crying need of a reformation in the treatment of the body. The basis of this reformation is to be found in the thesis of Dr. R. V. Pierce: "Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach."

In the forty odd years of Dr. Pierce's experience as chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., he has treated more than half a million people, with a record of ninety-eight cures in every hundred. The theory held by Dr. Pierce that the stomach is the chief breeding place of disease, is abundantly borne out by the success of his treatment which is addressed primarily to the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

No other medicine acts so powerfully and as perfectly on the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Men and women afflicted with shortness of breath, heart disease, suffocation, dizziness, spots before the eyes, "liver pains," and similar ailments have been promptly and perfectly cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

Miss Lavilla Bonine, Curator Natural History Society, of 408 Lewawee Street, West, Lansing, Mich., writes: "I suffered with chronic dyspepsia for nearly seven years, and this caused me to grow very thin and pale, at the same time my blood became poor and I was so nervous and unstrung that I was unfit to attend to my daily duties. Heart was also affected and fluttered at the least excitement. I spent a lot of money doctoring and found no relief, until I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It certainly is a wonderful medicine. It toned up my stomach and I began to have a splendid appetite; had no trouble with my digestion, and I began to pick up and get strong; soon new, rich blood flowed in my veins, and I once more felt the beauty and joy of life. I have now enjoyed perfect health for a year, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."



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