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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DAIRYING OUR ULTIMATE DESTINY

Dairying is the ultimate destiny of the farms of the forks of the Santiam. No other section of the state is better fitted, naturally, for dairying than are the valleys of Thomas and Crabtree necks and the smaller valleys tributory thereto. Nature could, possibly, have made a more ideal dairy section, but, so far as we have observed, she has failed to do so. With the splendid everflowing mountain streams, which furnish living water for nearly every farm, the rich bottom soil capable of producing the largest of crops, the adjoining hills, covered three-fourths of the year with native grasses, furnish at once nearly all the requirements of the dairy farm. At all events, what nature has failed to supply, the hand of the industrious dairyman can provide. Our farmers are not slow to perceive what nature evidently intended the forks of the Santiam to be—the banner dairy section of the Willamette Valley. They see that the time-honored business of grain raising must be abandoned and give way to a more remunerative occupation. The gradual decrease in the number of bushels of wheat or oats per acre admonishes the observant farmer that the soil is calling loudly for a change, and the dairy and other stock industry affords, easily, the most natural change.

The farmer who takes up the dairy for a change should give it his most intelligent thought. The better he makes the conditions, the more successful the result will be. To this end a plentiful supply of the standard agricultural journals and periodicals of the day should be on his table, not merely as an ornament, but to be read carefully and studied. As all learning is obtained by our own thought and experience, and that of other thinkers and experimenters, no opportunity to learn the methods and results of the experience of others should be neglected. For this reason, the progressive farmer and dairyman reads agricultural journals and attends farmers' institutes and clubs.

The first thing necessary for the grain farmer who contemplates dairying, is to provide plenty of grass for the dairy herd he purposes to assemble. The herd having been selected, the dairyman should as quickly as possible become intimately acquainted with his cows. He should know just what ration and how much should be given to produce the best flow of milk. An accurate record of the number of pounds of milk each cow produced daily should be kept. Every cow, as everyone knows, is not a good milker, neither in quality nor quantity. Frequent tests for butter fat of the milk of each cow should be made. By a close observation of this record, it will soon be shown which cow is the money maker and which the loser. The money losing cow should be disposed of to the butcher as soon as practical. By a systematic course of weeding out of cows of poor quality and judicious breeding, the herd can be developed to a degree of excellence that will be productive of an ever-increasing bank account. A model dairy herd having been selected, the food, feeding and care of the herd should be a matter of profound study. The flow of milk should be observed closely when a change of food is made. As a rule, the fat producing food is not the best for a milk cow. For this reason, grasses, clover and vetches are regarded as good food for the cow. Silege for winter feeding is thought to be necessary by our best dairymen. It should be the aim to have some feed in a green state, or as nearly in that condition as possible, for the dairy cow every month in the year. This can be done by having green corn to cut and feed from the middle of July on till the fall grass arrives, and a well filled silo for the frosty winter months. Experience and close observation along this line will soon demonstrate which plan pays.

In handling the dairy cow, absolute kindness should be the rule. A passionate man for the milker, or a dog, is entirely out of place and is injurious in the handling of the milk cow. Cleanliness about the dairy barn is absolutely essential if we would have a nice, wholesome, untainted milk.

Now that a large condensing plant is to be erected in Albany, the dairy business is apt to be given increased energy. Five years from the present there will, probably, be five times as many milk cows in Linn county as now. For this reason, there is bound to be a brisk demand for good milk cows. Hence, every heifer calf from a good milk strain, should be carefully reared in order that the demand may be supplied.

Above all, every dairyman should keep an accurate account of each cow in his herd, the amount and kind of food consumed, etc., if he would know whether the dairy pays and how much. He should also make it a point to produce nearly all the feed consumed on the farm. While bran and oil meal seems necessary occasionally, their places can be almost wholly supplied by cheaper foods which can be produced at home. All of these facts can be developed by careful experience of the dairyman himself, and a close study of the experiments of others. The greatest degree of success will result to the dairyman who gives his business his closest and most intelligent attention.

A NEEDLESS ANNOUNCEMENT

Every few days some Republican congressman sees proper to announce, very gravely, that there will be no revision of the tariff by congress next winter. Such announcements are wholly uncalled for. Nobody expects that the present congress will interfere with the robbery of the American people, that is continually going on by the beneficiaries of the present iniquitous tariff system. Everybody knows that if the present congress was truly representative of the people; that if it believed in legislating for the great mass of the people, the robber tariff would be the first of the special privilege laws to be repealed. But this will not be done. The present congress, at least a majority of the members, is owned, body and soul, by the small clique of tariff barons. It is no concern to congress that the great body of American consumers are held up, so to speak, every time a purchase of manufactured goods is made. It cares not that every cup of tea or coffee that is placed on an American dinner table, necessarily pays tribute to a tariff baron, if it is sweetened with a spoonful of sugar. The American consumer is not worth considering, and the tariff baron must have his privilege of robbing the American consumer extended so long as high protection tariff congressmen make the law.

One of these days there will be a great awakening among the American people, and, as a consequence, the "standpat" congressman will be without a job.

Both political parties recognize that the major part of the government's revenue must be raised through duties collected on importations; but they differ widely as to how and upon what articles the tariff dues shall be laid. The Republican theory is: A tariff for protection with incidental revenue. The Democratic theory: A tariff for revenue with incidental protection. The republican tariff on many articles is placed so high that it amounts to prohibition, and as a result no revenue, to speak of, is derived from the importation of those articles. The Democrats would place the duty at a figure that would allow importations which, of course, would produce a revenue. Foreign manufactured goods would become competitors in our markets, resulting in lower prices.

There was a time in the history of American manufacturies when protective laws were necessary in order that the infant industries might be nurtured. That day no longer exists. The infant has now grown to lusty manhood and protection is no longer necessary. The one-time argument of the protection theory that the tariff enabled American manufacturers to pay a higher wage is now completely exploded. It is now commonly admitted that the manufacturer pays no higher wages than the demand for his product and the supply of labor compels him to pay.

The evils that the protective tariff laws have generated now have reached such magnitude that it has become necessary for the legal machinery of the government to be set in motion to combat them. The trusts are a legitimate outgrowth of the protective tariff system. But we must not go to the root of the evil to commence extermination, is the edict of the Republican congress. The apostles of "standpatism" must be driven from the halls of congress before the work of extirpation can be properly begun. President Roosevelt may prosecute the trusts as vigorously as he may, and during his continuancy in the presidency, but he will never make any permanent headway until the root of the evil, the tariff, is revised.

Next year the people will be heard from on the tariff subject, and the party that goes before them with high protection as a plank, is very apt to be surprised when the vote is counted. The American people have paid tribute to the trusts and tariff barons, just about as long as they will. A judicious revision of the tariff next winter would be a wise act on the part of the Republican party managers. It would minimize the chances of defeat the following November.

Prosecutor Heney is likely to fail to convict in the Glass trial in San Francisco. The reason is: The defense has succeeded in stopping the mouth of Witness Zimmer, the states star witness. Zimmer testified before the grand jury to facts that would convict Glass; but when he was called at the trial he was as dumb as an oyster. All the same, Mr. Heney has established in the mind of the public, that Glass is guilty of bribery as charged.

A STONEWALL JACKSON STORY

"Stonewall Jackson," said a Virginia veteran, "used to tell a good story about a bridge builder. This bridge builder was called Old Miles. He was necessary to Jackson because the flimsy bridges on the line of march were continually being swept away by the floods or destroyed by the enemy, and in these contingencies Miles was a regular jewel. He could run you a bridge in the time it would take another man to make the measurements.

"One day the Union troops burned a bridge across the Shenandoah. Stonewall Jackson called Old Miles to him and said:

"'You must put all your men to work, Miles, and you must keep them at it all night, for I've got to have a bridge across this stream by morning. My engineer—an invaluable fellow, by the way—will draw up the plans for you.'

"Well, early next morning, Jackson, much worried, met Old Miles.

"'See here,' he said, dubiously, 'how about the bridge? Did the engineer give you the plans?'

"Old Miles took the cigar from his mouth and flicked the ash off with a sneer.

"'General, he said, 'the bridge is done. I dunno whether the picter is or not.'"

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up by the undersigned, at my farm near Thomas, a chestnut bay mare, white spot on forehead, new shoes on front feet, and will weigh about 900 pounds. Owner can have the animal by proving ownership and paying necessary expenses.

J. A. ZYSSETT,
THOMAS, OREG.

Administrator's Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Isaiah Piatt, late of Linn County, Oregon, deceased, and that I have duly qualified as such administrator; therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present such claims with the proper vouchers to me at Scio, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 28 day of June, 1907.

JAMES R. PIATT,
Administrator.

W. R. Bilyeu
Attorney for Administrator

Dr. J. Mon Foo,

An experienced compounder of Chinese medicines, successor to the late Hong Wo Tong, of Albany, Oregon, is now prepared to furnish Chinese medicines to all. The undersigned recommends him and guarantees satisfaction. Call or write him at No. 117, West Second Street, Albany, Oregon.

JIM WESTFALL

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
LAND OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE.

July 20, 1907

Notice is hereby given that Gustaf F. Haroldson, of Scio, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. [illegible], made March [illegible], for the lots 1 and 2, and [illegible] of the [illegible], section [illegible], tp [illegible], r 1 e and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on August 28, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz:

Noah King, of Scio, Oregon; James S. Rossell, of Scio, Oregon; James King, of Scio, Oregon; C. C. Burmester, of Scio, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, June 7, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Caroline P. Sprague, of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. [illegible], for the purchase of the n½ of ne¼ of sec. 12, tp 11 s r 1 e, Willamette meridian, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 19th day of September, 1907.

She names as witnesses: A. P. Sprague, of Elgin, Oregon; David Edgar, of Portland, Oregon; Frank King, of Portland, Oregon; Fred Chapman, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of September, 1907.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

Corvallis & Eastern R. R.

TIME CARD NO. 35.

Trains From and To Yaquina.

No. 1—
Leaves Yaquina .... 7.15 A. M.
Arrives Albany .... 11.58 A. M.

No. 2—
Train leaves Albany .... 12.35 P. M.
" " Corvallis .... 1.18 "
" arrives Yaquina .... 5.40 "

Trains To and From Detroit.

No. 3—
Leaves Albany for Detroit .... 7:30 A. M.
Arrives Detroit .... 12.30 A. M.

No. 4—
Leaves Detroit .... 1 00 P. M.
Arrives Albany .... 5 5 P. M.

Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—
Leaves Albany for Corvallis .... 7:35 A. M.
Arrives Corvallis .... 8:35 A. M.

No. 10—
Leaves Albany .... 2.2 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis .... 3.05 P. M.

No. 6—
Leaves Albany .... 7.35 P. M.
Arrives Corvallis .... 8.15 P. M.

Trains for Albany.

No. 5—
Leaves Corvallis .... 6:30 A. M.
Arrives Albany .... 7:10 A. M.

No. 9—
Leaves Corvallis .... 12.30 P. M.
Arrives at Albany .... 1.15 P. M.

No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis .... 6 00 P. M.
Arrives Albany .... 6.40 P. M.

No. 11—
Leaves Corvallis .... 11 15 A. M.
Arrives at Albany .... 12.58 P. M.

No. 12—
Leaves Albany .... 12.35 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis .... 1 18 P. M.

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T. J. MUNKERS, President. — W. A. EWING, Cashier.

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Attorney-at-Law
Notary Public and Solicitor of Patents and Pensions.
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H. Bryant — C. C. Bryant
H. BRYANT & SON
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Wheat, per bushel	$ 75
Oats, per bushel	[illegible]
Flour, per sack	1 10
Bran, per ton	[illegible]
Shorts, per ton	[illegible]
Chop, per ton	[illegible]
Butter, (Country) per roll	27½
Eggs, per dozen	[illegible]
Chickens, per pound	11
Chickens, per pound, young	11
Geese, per pound	07
Turkeys, per pound	18
Ducks, per pound	12
Beef, per pound, live weight	02½
Hogs, per pound, live weight	06½
Veal per pound, for shipping	07½
Sheep, per pound, stockers	05
Mutton, per pound	[illegible]