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.

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POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE GROWING.

COMPARE THE political sentiments and action of the average citizen of today with he of two or three decades ago, and a most striking difference will be observed. An examination of poll boxes of today with those of prior to 1890, and the ballots therein contained will tell the story. Prior to the '90s, there were two political parties whose lines of demarkation were absolutely separate and distinct. Political parties then, through the convention, nominated candidates for office and the people voted for those candidates without question. The simple fact that a candidate's name appeared upon the ballot was sufficient evidence to most voters that a candidate for office was worthy and deserving. When the election board, in those days commenced to count the vote, for convenience and speed in counting, it was the custom in many instances, to separate the ballots and group the straight party votes together in separate piles and the mixed or "scratched" ballot in another pile. As a rule there would be but a dozen or two "scratched" ballots in a poll of a total of seven or eight hundred votes. "Vote her straight" seemed to be a maxim with nearly every voter of that time, and he who had the temerity to "scratch" his ticket and vote for an opposition candidate, was looked upon as a renegade. Loyalty to the party candidate was thought to be the only political virtue, and disloyalty to the party candidate was regarded as next door to a criminal act.

Just the reverse of the above maintains at the present day. Election boards expect nearly every ticket to be "scratched." Independence in voting is no longer looked upon as the act of a renegade; but rather as a mark of individual thought and meritorious action. In Oregon the political boss no longer dictates the nomination of candidates for office. Through our primary law, (a law enacted by the people) the individual voter selects whom he desires to run for a particular office and, should he be nominated, votes for his man at the following June election, or otherwise, as may be preferred. Nor is the voter censured, in any way, for voting for whomsoever he may desire.

Again, there are other evidences of the growing independence in political action. In 1904 we remember the crushing defeat of the Democratic nominee for president, attributable, largely to the refusal of individual Democrats to endorse the candidacy of the Democratic leaders, and of the election of Governor Folk, of Missouri, when the rest of the Republican ticket was elected by a good majority; of the election of Governor Hughes, of New York, the Republican candidate, while Democrats were elected to the other state offices; of the election of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, a Democrat, at the same election in which President Roosevelt carried the state by more than 100,000 majority; of the election of Governor Chamberlain, in our own state, when the Republican majority is, normally, from 30,000 to 40,000, and the election, for the second term of Democratic Mayor Lane in Portland, a city which is Republican by 5000 to 6000 votes.

All of the foregoing are examples of independence in political action that augurs well for our political future. It is an assurance that political honesty and integrity is to have an inning, and the grafter, boodler and briber, that have so long disgraced our political system, are brought several degrees nearer to what is their just deserts.

To what or to whom is this liberality of political thought and action chiefly attributable?

About two decades ago the political dishonesty and corruption which maintained, generated, chiefly, among our agricultural population a strong desire for political honesty and reform. An organization, known as the Farmers' Alliance, resulted. It was soon determined by these long whiskered farmers that concerted political action was necessary to carry the reforms they advocated and deemed necessary into practice. The Populist party was the outgrowth of this determination, and at Omaha, Neb., these long-haired and bewhiskered Farmers' Alliance reformers assembled. The platform of principles they there promulgated and the reforms they advocated seemed so necessary and practical, that they appealed very forcibly to all lovers of political honesty. Men who, hitherto, had been Republicans or Democrats, viewed with alarm the corruption of both old parties. Patriotism overcame their old political prejudices, and the declaration of principles they promulgated obtained a phenomenal popularity.

The rapid growth of the Populest party became a source of alarm to both old parties. They, metaphorically, fell over each other in their eagerness to adopt the principal reform measures proposed by the rural statesmen. As a result, many of the reform measures proposed at the Omaha convention are now laws in many of our states. Oregon has the Initiative and Referendum incorporated into her constitution, and a Direct Primary law on her statute books that is a terror to the political boss.

But the best of all the benefits conferred upon the people by the Populist party, is the fact of having taught the people to think for themselves and to not longer be a mere automaton, to be manipulated and controlled at the pleasure of and by the political boss. To this fact can the independent political thought and action of today be almost wholly ascribed. Every farmer of the present day, to a great extent, is a thinker. He has become an omniverous reader and deduces his own conclusions. A candidate for office, to secure his support, must stand for something. He cares very little whether a candidate is labeled a Republican or Democrat; but they do insist that he shall stand for principle and that he shall do things.

Hence, the politics of the future promises a gradual return to honesty and efficiency in public officials. Class legislation and class favoritism is doomed to soon cease from robbing and vexing us. The day is at hand when a candidate must stand for something other than the mere fact that he is a Democrat or a Republican. We are just beginning, in deed and in truth, to establish "A government of the people, by the people, for the people."

WILL IT PAY?

THE QUESTION may be asked relative to our fair, "Will it pay?" Will the benefits to be derived reimburse the expense and labor involved? Let us see.

The expense involved is covered by about 170 outstanding membership certificates, each representing $10 in value. In addition to this amount, a great amount of work by the president, secretary and directors has been donated. The fair grounds, as they now appear, represent in cash and labor about $1100, leaving about $600 in the treasury with which to finance the fair and pay for the two big tents. This amount will fall short of what is required about $300, which will have to be taken from the gate receipts. So far we have had to consider expense accounts only. The benefits are yet to be considered.

The first and immediate benefit, will be the social reunion of relatives and old friends during the three days of the fair meet. On the first day addresses will be delivered by Hon. W. C. Hawley, Col. E. Hofer and H. M. Williamson, secretary of the state board of horticulture. All of these gentlemen should, and doubtless will, be able to tell the people many thoughts that will be of value. on the second and third days farmers' institutes will be held, during the sessions of which able teachers will discuss questions of immediate value to the farmer and fruit grower.

Undoubtedly the greatest benefit afforded will be to our dairymen and stockmen. Dairying is destined to be the chief industry of our farmers. In order that the greatest amount of profit that is possible shall be obtained in this industry, is is necessary that the dairyman shall be up-to-date in his method of managing the dairy herd. He should know what constitutes the best and most profitable dairy cow; how to feed and care for her; what constitutes the best and cheapest food, etc. These facts will be brought out during the sessions of the institute. The various breeds of dairy cows will be on exhibition from which the dairymen should be able to gather much useful data.

The exhibit of stock of all kinds promises to be large, and the breeder can, by comparison, see wherein he can improve his methods of breeding and ascertain where he can obtain better parent stock.

The exhibit of grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables must, necessarily, generate a spirit of laudable rivalry, which will bring about better results in the future. But, best of all, is the advertising that Scio and vicinity is receiving and will receive because of the fair. Already Scio has been talked of as never before. The fact that we have the interprise to finance and conduct a successful fair, gives us a more prominent position on the map than we could have secured in any other manner.

We are and will be pronounced an energetic, enterprising and progressive community, and by this means will cause energetic, progressive farmers to come among us and secure homes. Pay? Of course it will pay. We could expend $1700 in no way that would bring us as rich returns as by giving the fair.

During our fair several of the S. P. dignitaries have promised to visit us. The matter of building the railway line into Scio should be presented to them at that time with the strongest possible argument. If it is true that the sawmills would furnish the ties free to lay the track from the main line into Scio, the railroad people should be informed of the fact. Surely, if the South Santiam bridge is not to be rebuilt, the traffic Scio furnishes ought to be sufficient inducement to cause the spur to be constructed. Then a good terminal point would be secured, where nearly all of the freight at this end of the line originates. These facts should, also, be set before the officials while here.

FRUIT GROWING.

Perhaps some of your readers may be interested in hearing some of the conclusions arrived at after visiting the Medford and Grants Pass districts in search of information concerning fruit growing. These two sections of Southern Oregon are very successful horticultural regions, and were visited in hopes of securing information that might stimulate the fruit growing interests of the Willamette Valley.

One of the first things noticed was that the Medford growers never talked about their fruit pests. All their talk is about the perfect fruit and the splendid prices commanded by Medford apples and pears. If you would know about the pests you must make special inquiry about them. How different from the Linn county grower. He never tires of telling of the endless battle against the pests that destroy his crop. The Medford grower treats his pests as the gardner does a good crop of weeds, an indication of a productive soil, and goes to work in a business-like way to eradicate them. Allow me to say right here, that the Medford grower has all the pests known to the growers of Linn county, and others too; and to prove that he can eradicate them, it is only necessary to see the great quantity of perfect apples and pears shipped from that locality. Most of the soil of that section is of a black sticky nature of dobe, very much like the black soil along the foothills of the Willamette Valley. This is considered the very best apple land, while the lighter soil, containing a little gravel, is looked upon as ideal pear land. Most all the orchards of this section are irrigated. Where it is not possible to secure water from the streams, artesian wells are being bored, and proving quite a success. Do not get the idea that all orchards in Southern Oregon are well kept and profitable. They are not. It is only the wideawake, paine-taking grower that is receiving good crops of fruit that command fancy prices. These neglected orchards were quite as interesting to us as the others, as they told us what the soil and climate did when left to themselves. In none of the neglected orchards did we see a single decent apple or pear, and, in fact, in some of the best kept orchards, the older trees, trees from 16 to 20 years from planting, are beginning to fail, and presents to the grower a knotty problem. One block of Bartlett pears, 22 years old from planting, was pointed to with pride as proving that the trees of that particular section were long lived. This block of trees was indeed a beautiful sight, the ground in perfect condition, not a weed in sight, a perfect mulch 4 to 6 inches deep, these splendid trees loaded to the breaking point with large, perfect fruit. It was indeed enough to give one the fruit growing fever.

Amid this ever-changing panorama our mind was turning to our own beloved Willamette Valley, the garden spot of the Pacific Coast. Here we can go out into the old neglected orchards and select fruit fit to grace the show tables of our apple fair. Who of us have not seen the old neglected Bartlett pear tree 40 or 50 years old, unpruned and uncultivated for 25 or 30 years, bearing annually its heavy crop of as fine fruit as can be found in any part of Southern Oregon. Here the climatic and soil conditions are so perfect that the highest type of fruit can be grown with the minimum amount of labor. The up-to-date fruit grower of Southern Oregon, Who is familiar with Willamette Valley conditions, admits that we can, with the same care, beat him in everything but Newtown Pippin apples and Comice pears; but to our mind, from comparison we have been able to make this summer, we are not behind them in Newtown Pippins.

It may be a surprise to many to learn that, according to an apple expert, a man familiar with all the apple growing districts of Oregon, Linn county has the best 12 year-old Baldwin Orchard in the state. There are a number of splendid young orchards that promise great things in the near future. We are glad to note the awakening interest and see our young men grasping the splendid opportunities offered in the field of horticulture in the Willamette Valley.

E. C. ROBERTS.

IS GETTING BUSY.

The Oregon Railroad Commission is going to do something more than ride about in palace cars, as the following communication indicates and to which all shippers should give heed:

SALEM, Oregon, Sept. 18, 1907.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS: A great many complaints are being filed daily with the commissioners by shippers who are unable to get cars, and it is evident, from the information we receive, that shippers are going to suffer far more this fall than last from car shortage.

The Commission is investigating the matter, and hearings will be held at an early date with a view of ascertaining the real cause of the shortage, placing the blame where it belongs, and securing some relief for the shippers of this state

In conducting such an investigation, it is necessary to have the cooperation of the shippers, and we ask that you be prepared, when called upon, to furnish some definite information covering your experience in securing cars during the last thirty days.

You will be duly advised when the matter comes up for a hearing. In the meantime would be pleased to hear from you.

Yours truly,
RAILROAD COMMISSION OF OREGON.
By OSWALD WEST,
Commissioner.

Subscribe for the SANTIAM NEWS.

New Goods!

We are now ready to show you a nice new up-to-date line of Dress Goods, viz:

CHIFFON BROADCDOTH	LADIES' CLOTH
CHIFFON LORENTO	CASHMERE
WOOL TAFFETA	ALBATROS
PANAMA	ENGLISH SERGE
SERGE	PLAID SUITINGS
MOHAIR	WOOL TRICO, ETC.

ALSO

MISSES' COATS
BOYS' SWEATERS
LADIES' WRAPPERS
(Large Size.)

HIBLER & GILL Co.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, September 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, Leonard J. Doherty, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7369, for the purchase of the nw ¼ ne ¼ of sec 26, tp 10 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 his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 5th day of December, 1907.

He names as witnesses: A. G. Pear on, of Portland, Oregon; C. E. Stahl, of Portland, Oregon; I. W. Tandy, of Portland, Oregon; Les Stamer, of Mill City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of December, 1907.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
LAND OFFICE AT PORTLAND, OREG.

September 14, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Miner M. Gray, of Salem, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 14479, made August 12, 1902, for the west ½ of section 28, township 10 s, r 4 e and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on October 29, 1907.

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

Edward Wolf, of Gates, Oregon; L. Theodore Hennese, of Gates, Oregon; Joseph G. Kauffman, of Salem, Oregon; Byron Wolf, of Gates, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

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 under signed recommends him and guarantees satisfaction. Call or write him at No. 117, West Second Street, Albany, Oregon

J. M. WESTFALL.

THE COZY CORNER

CONFECTIONERY AND

Ice Cream Parlors

ANNOUNCEMENT

I HAVE JUST OPENED the neatest and most up-to-date establishment in this line that can be found in the upper valley. Everything new, neat and clean. My Candies, Nuts, Cigars, etc., are all absolutely fresh. Our Soda Syrups are made direct from the fruits—no extracts or harmful colors used. Come into the Cozy Corner and see me.

MRS. F. H. MacDONALD

HARNISH WILL BE HERE!

C. S. Harnish will be at the Scio Gallery Wednesday morning, October 2, and remain four days.

In stamps, large size only will be made, at 50c per doz. Last trip this year.

LAND FOR SALE.

I offer my farm of 200 acres for sale; 34 acres in cultivation, 15 acres slashed, and 150 acres of first-class fine timber. Land lies six miles east of Scio, has house, barn and fair orchard; living water. I am offering a bargain, and any one desiring to purchase land will do well to see me.

JOHN RUZICKA,
Scio, Oregon.

FOR SALE.

On account of ill-health of myself and family, I hereby offer my butcher shop, fixtures and business for sale. To the right kind of a purchaser this business is a paying one. Terms reasonable. For particulars consult me at the shop, on the east side of Main street, next to the bridge. GEORGE KOENEKE.

BEDS WANTED.

During the fair a large number of people will have to be provided with lodging. The hotels can take care of but a limited number, and the only recourse is for our citizens to open their homes to the overflow. Therefore, anyone who has a bed to spare, if they will list them at this office, we will see that they are provided with nice, respectable lodgers.

Farmers' Meat Market

GEORGE KOENEKE
Proprietor

SCIO, - - - OREGON

Having purchased the above named Market from the former proprietor, Geo. McKnight, I solicit the patronage of the public. I will continue the wagon on the road on the routes established and supply choice cuts at reasonable prices. With a desire to form the acquaintance of every body and a determination to treat every one right, I am

Yours for business,
GEORGE KOENEKE

FOR SALE.

Fifteen tons of baled hay and 20 cords of peeled fir poles. V. CLADEK.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

DO YOU WANT WEALTH?

Would you go mining in Nevada's rich mountains at a nominal cost?

ONLY A FEW DOLLARS

will put you on the ground floor and may put you on Easy street.

Many have invested a small amount in Nevada mining and are

NOW INDEPENDENT FOR LIFE

A trip to town, a long street car ride, a cheap excursion by rail were all luxuries THEN; a private automobile, a tour of Europe, a summer home down by the sea, are mere matters of choice NOW.

STOCK IN THE LEE COMSTOCK MINING CO.

will do the work!

It Is Only 15 Cents a Share NOW

Rush your orders, or write for particulars

LEE COMSTOCK MINING CO.

P. O. Box 258, Rhyolite, Nev.

WANTED!

Ship all your

Poultry, Eggs, Veal and Pork

To the largest and oldest established produce house in Portland, to obtain highest market prices;

Market today on
Chickens, 14c to 15c per lb.
Ducks, 15c per lb.
Veal, 9 to 10c per lb.
Pork, 8 to 9c per lb.

Write now for our free folder, "How to Dress Poultry." Quick reports and quick returns on all consignments.

PAGE & SON

PORTLAND - OREGON

The Local Markets.

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

Wheat, per bushel	$ 74
Oats, per bushel	42
Flour, per sack	1 10
Bran, per ton	30 00
Shorts, per ton	35 00
Chop, per ton	36 00
Butter, (Country) per roll	45
Eggs, per dozen	27
Chickens, per pound	13
Chickens, per pound, young	13
Geese, per pound	08½
Turkeys, per pound	15
Ducks, per pound	8
Beef, per pound, live weight	06
Hogs, per pound, live weight	06¼
Veal, per pound, for shipping	07
Sheep, per pound, stockers	06
Mutton, per pound	08