

SANTIAM NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

SCIO, OREGON, JULY 17, 1908.

HIS CHANCES BETTER.

William J. Bryan has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for president for the third time. Whether or not he will win out in the election remains yet to be demonstrated. Certain it is that he will not arouse the fierce opposition which he was compelled to combat in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. The issues which divided the parties in both of those campaigns are now settled and are of past history.

Free coinage of silver was the leading issue of those campaigns. The scarcity of money was rightfully judged to be the cause of low property valuations. Mr. Bryan thought if silver was given the same mintage privilege as gold, that the volume of money would be increased and the distress of the people relieved. Possibly he was wrong in his 16 to 1 theory. But even his enemies will admit that he was endeavoring to evolve a plan by which the people would be relieved of their financial ills. He argued that the price of property and commodities of a country was measured by the amount of available money in circulation. Republicans say he was wrong. The NEWS thinks he was right in his quantitative argument, at least. The volume of money has been more than doubled since 1896. Then we had but \$14 per capita; now we have nearly \$34. Compare the prices of property of 1896 with its value to-day. Any fair-minded man will say they have been more than doubled.

Mr. Bryan's free coinage of silver may not have been the better plan to increase the money volume; but his argument—his quantitative theory was correct and the conditions to-day prove his argument.

The issues of 1900 were practically the same as those of four years previous. But as the volume of money was increasing, times were growing better. The people forgot that Mr. Bryan's argument was being proven true. They could not or did not seem to know that the money volume had been increased to about \$18 per capita. They simply knew the times were growing better and they were ready to give the party in power due credit for the better times and did so by giving President McKinley an increased majority.

But Mr. Bryan advocated numerous other reforms besides free coinage of silver in those campaigns. It will be remembered that railway freight regulation by congress was one of his measures. That measure has been enacted into law by a Republican congress. Again was he proven correct. Mr. Bryan thought that government ownership would probably be necessary to effect this control, but he is more than willing to give congressional regulation a complete trial and will be most happy if it proves a complete success.

Mr. Bryan also urged that trusts be regulated. President Roosevelt has been trying to regulate at least some of the trusts; but has not nor is not succeeding in a way to alarm the trusts very materially.

So it can be seen that all of the reform legislation which congress has enacted into law or has been advocated by President Roosevelt, was first advocated by Mr. Bryan. This fact has

surely not caused him to grow less popular in the minds of the people.

Mr. Bryan's campaign arguments of 1896 and 1900 were not accepted by the people, for the reason that the people had not been educated up to the reforms he advocated. The campaign of 1908 will show a marked change on the part of the people. In his other campaigns, the business world viewed his argument with distrust. It is different now. Mr. Bryan has not changed. The people and the business world have simply come up with him in the march of reform and progressive thought. In 1896 an audience of New York bankers and financiers would not give him a hearing. They thought the financial theories he taught were heresies and nothing but the emanation from a disordered brain. Last year an audience of these same bankers and financiers gave him a respectful hearing and were compelled to admit the reasonableness and truth of the argument he presented.

So Mr. Bryan comes before the people in a very much different estimation by the people than in his previous campaigns. By some newspapers and writers he is called "The new Bryan." This is a mistake. The newness is not in Mr. Bryan; but is in the people. Progress has so opened the eyes and minds of the people, that they now accept as truth what they ridiculed twelve years ago. Consequently a very different result is liable to occur next November than that of the former campaigns.

Mr. Bryan was new to the people in his former campaigns. Now he is known in every corner of the United States. Every body believes him to be honest and conscientious in his political thought. Even his most bitter political enemy will admit that he is honest and pure in his political thought. New York bankers were forced to admit that his banking theory was right. Hence, we say again Mr. Bryan comes before the people in a much more favorable condition to him than in his previous campaigns. Then his theory of finance and of government in general had not been tried. Now they have been tried and proven true. Not by himself nor his party; but by his opposing political party.

President Roosevelt is so independent and so honest that he will accept a truth, even if he finds it in the camp of his political enemies. By so doing he has vindicated the truth of Mr. Bryan's contentions. Never before in the history of our government, has the party in power taken up measures of government advocated by the minority party as President Roosevelt has. He saw they were right and was noble enough to accept them. He, by so doing is responsible for much of Mr. Bryan's popularity with the people to-day, and which may land him as his successor in the White House.

FIGURES ABOUT HORSES.

Some interesting figures have been presented in connection with the horse market in Chicago during 1907. The actual figures showing the number of head received at and shipped from this market have always been published. Price records for drafters were broken

during last season. A load of 21 head was sold at an average of \$422.15, the highest ever paid for an entire shipment of similar size. The highest price of the year for a single draft animal was \$530 and for a pair \$940.

Russia owns the largest number of horses and mules of any nation in the world, the United States coming second on the list with a total of 6,673,000. In this country there are 323 horses for every 1,000 inhabitants and in Russia 247. Argentina has 911 horses per thousand of population or just about as many horses as men, women and children. France has 95, Germany has 75 and the United Kingdom 40 per thousand of population, while Japan has 27 and British India only 31. There are said to be around 1,000,000 horses and mules all told in the world. The horse population (mules not included) in the United States has grown from 10,521,000 in 1882 to 19,747,000 in 1907 and its value from \$31.51 in 1897 to \$95.51 in 1907. When it is figured that the value of the horses in the United States jumped from less than \$500,000,000 in 1897 to nearly two billions in 1907, it will be understood that the horse has been doing some mortgage-lifting himself during the past decade.

In the dull times which lasted from 1893 well into the present century horses were exported in large numbers, most of them going overseas. In 1896 the exports number 25,125 and the increase was gradual up to 1902, when 103,920 were sent abroad. This vast trade was of course due to the demand created in South Africa by the Boer rebellion. Since then exports have fallen off sharply, the total for 1907 being 33,882, the bulk, however, going into Canadian territory with actual settlers and not overseas as was formerly the case.

Average prices are often quite deceptive and at no time reach very much; but it will do no harm to say that according to the statisticians the average price of drafters in Chicago in 1907 was \$192 and in the years immediately preceding in order \$183, \$186, \$177, \$171, \$166, and \$157. It should be remembered that there was hardly any trade in horses at all during the last two months of 1907, but nevertheless the showing is a good one and proves that the horse is the most profitable animal on the American farm to-day.—Breeder's Gazette.

WHAT ABOUT OUR BRIDGE?

Several weeks ago a petition signed by nearly every citizen of Scio, was presented to the county court, asking that the bridge across Thomas Creek, within the city limits, be rebuilt. While our bridge has not been officially condemned, it has been pronounced unsafe for heavy loads, by different members of the court. Last summer Commissioner Butler regarded the bridge as being too weak for the heavy traffic, and in order to make it safe, placed two false or temporary bents to support it. These had to be removed when the winter rains set in; so that now the bridge is as unsafe as ever with one more year's wear in addition.

Our bridge is one of the oldest in the county and had it not been honestly built, would have had to be replaced before this time. The life of a wooden

bridge is said to be from 18 to 20 years. The Scio bridge was built about 1883 or 1884. It has, therefore, been in service the life time limit of wooden bridges. Possibly it might stand for several years; and, again, it may go down any time when a heavy load is passing over it, in which case the county would have a heavy bill of damage to pay.

It was the intention of the old court to rebuild it this year. Judge Stewart even talked of ordering the lumber early in June. But the continued rains kept the creek too high to construct cement piers and a new court having been elected, the old court had some delicacy about commencing a job it could not finish.

So the matter is now up to the new court. The bridge certainly needs attention and, as the chords have been strained six to eight inches out of line, about all that can be done, is to rebuild. Any way it is too narrow for the heavy traffic it is called to carry. Teams can pass each other on the bridge, but it requires careful driving to do so.

Commissioner Butler is familiar with the condition of the bridge and Judge Duncen and Commissioner Kurreil are invited to inspect it as well. As before stated, a bill of damages may be avoided, if the matter is given prompt attention. Harvest is now at hand and the bridge is certainly unsafe for heavy threshing engines to pass over.

Prices of Wood Sawing

We the undersigned wood sawers of Scio, have mutually agreed upon the following schedule of prices for sawing wood for the season of 1908. Compare our prices with those at Eugene, Corvallis or Albany and you will find that our charges are the same, substantially as in those cities.

OUR PRICES

All kinds of split wood, 1 cut	40c
All kinds of split wood 2 cuts	50c
All kinds of split wood 3 cuts	60c
Grub oak, all round, 1 cut	50c
Grub oak, all round, 2 cuts	60c
Grub oak, all round, 3 cuts	75c
Pole wood, or old boards,	
per hour,	\$ 1.70
Pole wood, when convenient	
to measure,	1.00

The above is the prices when we furnish all the help. If you furnish the help, the price of the same will be deducted from our charges.

Wm. Abbott
W. G. McDonald
Shelton Bros.
H. S. Johnson

Woodsawyers

BERRIES, GALORE!

After July 4th.

2.00 gallons of Loganberries	per gal., 20c
200 gallons of Raspberries	per gal., 20c
200 gallons of Cherries, Royal Anne and pie	per gal., 15c
Everybody invited to come out to Santiam Farm and get fruit.	

S. W. GAINES.

Hickory Bark Cough Remedy, made by the Hickory Bark Remedy Co., of Salem, Ore., guaranteed to be pure; guaranteed to cure your cold or money refunded. Guaranteed to make a friend of you. For sale by E. C. Peery, Scio, Ore., and first-class dealers everywhere.