

# The Santiam News

POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT

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**T. L. DUGGER**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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### THE VALUE OF THE MANURE HEAP

THE BUSINESS of the Willamette valley farmer since its first settlement by the ox team emigration of the 50s, up to the present time, has been grain raising, the chief crop being wheat. So long as the land was new, and the price of wheat ranged at or near a dollar per bushel, he did fairly well. He grew and harvested his crop with an assurance of a margin of profit over and above the expense of production. With the best of farming land valued at from \$20 to \$30 per acre, a low rate of taxation, wheat crops of 30 bushels per acre, were quite profitable.

But within the past decade, new conditions have arisen. Continuous grain raising brought a reward which had not, apparently, entered into the calculations of our farmer. Impoverishment of the soil has not been thought of. Diminished crop returns and advancing land values has completely upset the pioneer ideas and methods of farming. Instead of crops of 30 to 40 bushels of wheat, he finds that he is able to get only half that amount. Instead of his land being worth but \$20 to \$30 per acre, it is now worth three times that amount. Instead of his taxes being ten or twelve mill levy upon a 50 per cent. value of his land and personal property as formerly, he now is required to pay from twenty to thirty mills levy on a full cash valuation. Under these conditions, grain farming as of old, is an absolutely sure road to bankruptcy; unless the farmer is wise enough to adapt himself to the new conditions.

Farm lands worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, are too valuable to be used for the mere growing of wheat. A more profitable crop, or a more profitable method must be substituted. The productive quality of the soil must be conserved. Hence, the farmer of today has commenced to study his business. He now views the manure heap, not as a nuisance, but as a source of value necessary to his future success. He is compelled to adopt methods which will increase the manure heap; because his future prosperity and the prosperity of his family depends upon it. In fact the ability of the farmers of the present and the future, to retain his farm and keep clear of debt, is now and will be his ability to enlarge the manure pile.

Many Willamette valley farmers believe the dairy is the sure road to recovery of the fertility of the soil, through the increase of the manure heap. The dairy is even doing more than this. It is causing the farmer to grow clovers, vetches, root crops, etc. which, instead of impoverishing the soil, tends to build it up and, besides, such crops are just what are necessary to make the dairy cow profitable.

But the time will come when land will become too valuable to be devoted to the dairy business, as conducted at the present time. When Willamette valley lands become worth \$200 to \$500 per acre, which seems to be not many years distant, they will be too valuable to be used for pasture purposes. When land increases in value four fold, it must be made to yield crops of equally increased value, or else the road to bankruptcy will again intrude its unwelcome presence.

Other portions of the state have proven that fruit, apples, pears, peaches, etc., will yield a profit from land worth \$500 per acre. Indeed, land on which is growing bearing fruit trees, owes its increased value to the growing trees. When orchards are made to produce from \$500 to \$1000 worth of fruit per acre, then it is easy to understand why it is valued so highly.

But whatever crop is grown, the intelligent farmer of today knows he must conserve the productive energy of the soil. Fertility of the soil, like a bank account, must be continually replenished, or exhaustion will result. So the manure heap becomes a matter of vital

importance to the prosperity of the future. He must replace as much productive energy in the soil, as he, through crop, takes therefrom.

The day of slip shod farming is about closed. Instead, the successful farmer of today, must be something of a scientist. He must know what particular elements constitutes a productive soil and what particular property of the soil is drawn upon to grow a particular class of crop. If his land is unproductive, he must know what element of production is lacking. A fair understanding of agricultural chemistry is required of the successful farmer. Not necessarily technical book knowledge, though this not to be despised, but knowledge gained from practical observation and experiment and the sooner our farmers adapt themselves to these modern conditions, the quicker will he place himself among the progressive and prosperous. He must know that the larger his annual manure heap grows, his savings bank account will grow in accordance therewith.

**RESIDENT TAFT** says the new tariff law is the best ever enacted by a Republican congress. The President's veracity should not be a matter of question; yet his judgment may be faulty. The average American citizen likes to have the evidence on matters of such vital importance presented, from which he can make up his own opinion. In courts, second hand evidence is inadmissible. As the new tariff law is fully as important as most questions submitted to the arbitration of the courts we, the people, desire to be treated with the same consideration. So far as the NEWS is informed, the full text of the new tariff law has never been given to the public. As other tariff laws has been published in full this new law, the best of them all, should be published as well. Now, that the "best ever" law is in actual operation, and there has been plenty of time to print the law in full, and further, it is probable that this law will stand for at least three years longer, we, the people are entitled to the fullest information about the matter. If it is as good as President Taft would have us believe, it is due, as a substantiating evidence to his statement, to have it published. If it is bad, as some of the schedules imply that it is, then the people should know about it. If we have been deceived, let us find it out as quickly as possible.

**RESIDENT TAFT** has made his tour of the Pacific coast, and is now hobnobbing with sugar and cotton planters of the South. While the coast accorded him respect because of the great office he holds, there is a feeling very close to disappointment in the mind of every thinking voter. From the president's speeches, one is forced to conclude that his world-his thought is not for and in the interests of the common people. This is scarcely to be wondered at. Mr. Taft has, during his entire life, been of the wealthy class. His associations have ever been with the wealthy, in his school days, in his young manhood and during his official life. He does not know how to sympathize with the hewers of wood and carriers of water. No wonder, then, that he pronounces in favor of ship subsidies and says the present tariff is the best ever enacted by a Republican congress; for each favors the class with whom he associates and sympathizes with. Mr. Roosevelt was nurtured in like manner with Mr. Taft, but his association with the cowboys of the west caused him to get closer to men who labor with their hands. Mr. Roosevelt made friends among laboring classes when he traveled among them. Mr. Taft simply emphasizes the fact that he is not of the common people, nor does he feel for or sympathize with them.

The darkest hour is said to be just before daylight. When the S. P. commenced active construction of the cut-off from Crabtree to Lebanon, that was a dark hour for Scio. We had been told by railroad officials, that when the line was changed, it would pass through Scio. But our hopes from this source have gone glimmering. But with the Willamette valley electric to commence active construction, which is promised early next year, our hopes revive. It is safe to say, when this electric line is in operation with a Scio connection, the Southern Pacific will haul empty cars, as far as Scio is concerned.

Uneasy lies the crowned head over in Spain, these days. Press dispatches state that King Alfonso's throne is tottering and may collapse at any time. The execution of Professor Ferrer has caused the spirit of revolution to renewed activity in every city of that unhappy country. The Spanish government reeks with corruption from stem to stern and the wonder is that the people have not rebelled against the injustice many years ago.

Whenever the opposition in congress becomes sufficiently powerful to relieve the country of Cannonism, the people will draw a long deep breath of relief. We have a government which is supposed to be controlled by majorities. This one-man rule is an innovation not at all desirable to the common people.

### REPORT ON THE PROPERTY

Of The

Crown Mining and Milling Company

Gates, Oregon, Sept. 30, 1909.

To Robert E. Peery,  
Managing Director, Scio, Ore.

Dear Sir:—Pursuant to your request, I have made a careful examination of the foregoing named property and hereby submit the conditions as found:

**SITUATION**—The property is situated on two unnamed tributaries of the North Fork of the Santiam river, in Section 32, Township 8 South, Range 4 east, of the Willamette Meridian, on what is known as Elkhorn mountain and about 1/4 of a mile from the foregoing named river, in Marion county, Oregon.

**DESCRIPTION**—The property consists of six lode mining claims 600 by 1500 feet, on which, is a good cook house 12 by 26 feet, and blacksmith shop being built, the equipment of which is already on the ground.

**GEOGRAPHY**—The property is located in the mineralized zone of the Cascade Range about 10 miles from the town of Gates, the latter being situated on the main line of the C. & E. railroad owned and now operated by and under the management of the Southern Pacific Railroad company.

**GEOLOGY**—The veins forming the ore deposits of these claims are mostly underlying the eruptive porphyritic capping of the Tertiary System of rock formations and lateral surface flow as far as can now be determined, the strike of same is easterly and westerly and parallel to the chain of mountains in which they are enclosed and the veins seem to dip about 79 degrees from the horizontal, in one instance out, but generally into the hill. Some lateral spurs, (one of which lies in a creek bed which flows northerly) are in evidence on the property nearly at right angles to the main veins.

The selvage or gouge usually occurring between country rocks and veins, are shown in the open cuts and tunnel, one of which seems to be many feet in width as is shown on the Great Comstock Lode, which also strikes nearly parallel to the axes of the mountains containing the deposit.

This gouge results from a grinding and crushing movement of walls and vein and decomposition of some of the constituents of the country rocks and such gouge often carries values enough to pay alone for concentrating with the low grade ores, which is here evident by the assay results.

There are no openings by which to determine the width of the main veins, but there seems to be a main vein of over a hundred feet in width and most liable to increase in values as depth is attained and have main rich ore chutes of various sizes from whence comes most of the high grades in many mines, the main characteristics of which are irregularity, but this does not prevent them being, in many instances, very valuable, especially when the whole vein carries pay material.

There has been laid down in sedimentary form, carbonates of lime and magnesia with apparently some silica at some quite low level which, in all probability, was once the ocean floor and at the time of eruption, was shattered to fragments of many sizes and thrown up, and being partly fused by the heat, formed a portion of the vein capping, but is cemented in all shapes and is seen in the tunnel driven 40 feet in same.

There is some calc spar which may carry much silver in depth, for instance the Batopilas Mine in Mexico, wherein a vein of calc spar from one inch to several feet in width, carried, in some places 90 per cent. crystallized native silver and in other places carries crystallized rubly silver, a very rich arsenical sulphide, and also some crystallized sulphides of silver, the latter often occurring in branching flakes like moss formed in the joints alongside the vein. I was told that some branching like fern was found on the property represented by this report.

Some granite rock much altered by the action of hot water and heat lies in form of a dike in the southerly portion of this property, while in the north-easterly portion is a dike of bird eye porphyry which lies below the main vein.

Even though lime is fusible at such a high temperature, it is very soluble in water and the unevenness of these veins owe much to their variations and loose character to this solubility as well as to the decomposition of feld spar and other matter with the iron and sulphur. Silica and other hard rock matter may have dropped into the crevice between the walls, hence where conglomerates are found in the vein mixed with the matrix, such condition is due to broken pieces of such hard rocks dropping in the gap or fault between walls.

A scientific description with view to explanations of many other details has a tendency to much lengthen a report, hence only a few of the most important features are herein described.

**DEVELOPMENT**—About 40 feet of tunnel and several open cuts, with natural erosion, etc., and samples from

the various places, show very large bodies of low grade ores with the indication of the high grade to be yet opened and the assay values of a few samples prove these facts.

**TIMBER**—The most of the large timber on this property is dry, but there is much green timber growing thereon and the dry is sufficient for mining purposes for several years.

**WATER**—There is an unfailing supply of water in the river about three-quarters of a mile away, sufficient for the development of over 500 horse power on the water wheel shaft.

**CLIMATE**—The climatic conditions are such that developments can be prosecuted the year round, the winters being warmer and summers cooler than any other mining state in the Union.

**TREATMENT**—The Huff Electrostatic Separator would be best adapted to the concentration of the low grade ores and that with the high grade smelted on the ground, as there seems to be sufficient lime for the necessary fluxes.

**TRANSPORTATION**—Near the river, about three-quarters of a mile from this property, is a good wagon road leading to Gates, the nearest railroad town, about 9 miles, but the distance to these claims from the road is only a pack trail over which provisions and other supplies are carried by pack animals.

**ASSAY LIST**—About three-quarters of the following samples were submitted for assay at various times prior to my examination of the property, the remainder being taken by myself while on the ground. Note the marked amounts of silver in many of them, agreeing with statements regarding the formation.

Taken from various open cuts:		
Gold	Silver	Total
\$ 13.44	\$ 90.82	\$14.26
9.30	29.97	39.27
14.47	.82	15.29
3.10	4.47	7.57
5.17	5.77	10.94
7.23	2.20	9.43
4.13	3.46	7.59
8.24	3.85	12.12
1.03	1.48	2.51
14.47	6.05	20.52
6.20	1.37	7.57
1.86	5.61	7.47
1.45	.33	1.78
1.24	.26	1.51
1.65	.33	1.98
12.60	2.10	14.70
6.20	1.65	7.85
43.40	5.60	49.00
3.51	2.50	6.01
5.57	3.10	8.67
1.03	.35	1.38
2.06	1.90	3.96
.62	2.24	2.86
.62	2.24	2.86
.62	2.45	3.07
2.69	2.24	4.93
2.06	2.90	4.96
5.37	2.45	7.82
1.45	2.82	4.27
.62	2.82	3.44
.62	2.82	3.44

**NOTE**—The average of all the foregoing assays equal about \$9.35 when all the low grade, including country rock trial sample assays are added.

**CONCLUSION**—The prospective outlook for the future success of this property is now beginning to be apparent and as there are only a few other properties with any marked similarity to this, they having produced immense wealth as indicated by the foregoing report, the best advice which I am able to submit, is to finish the cross-cut tunnel to the south wall and then drift easterly on the best ore until an ore chute of the high grade is encountered and sink in it by machinery, driven by power obtained from a water wheel at the river, transmitted over electric wires from a dynamo at the wheel to the works.

Respectfully submitted  
F. H. COLPITTS, E. M.

### Clubbing Rates

As the time of year is now at hand when winter reading should be provided for, we make the following clubbing offer to our readers. One year's subscription to the Santiam News is included in all the prices quoted below:

The Weekly Oregonian (Portland) \$2.25  
The Semi-Weekly Journal " \$2.00  
The Breeders Gazette (Chicago) \$2.25  
The Thrice a week World (N.Y.) \$2.25  
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### The Local Markets.

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

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Barley, per ton.....	28 00
Shorts, per ton.....	30 00
Chop, per ton.....	30 00
Butter, (country) per roll.....	45
Eggs, per dozen.....	20
Chickens, per pound.....	12 1/2
Chickens, per pound, young broilers.....	14
Grease, per pound.....	08
Turkeys, per pound.....	14 1/2
Ducks, per pound.....	12
Beef, per pound, live weight.....	08
Pork, dressed.....	08
Veal, per pound, for shipping.....	08
Sheep, per pound, ste. kers.....	04
Lamb, per pound, dressed.....	06

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