

West Side

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER DEVOTED ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. VII.

(2.00 PER YEAR.)

INDEPENDENCE, POLK COUNTY OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 31, 1890.

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THE "WEST SIDE"

Favors Equal Law and Equal Taxation, A Protective Tariff and Tariff Reform, an Alien Land Law Senators elected by the people and all other needed reforms.

THE WEST SIDE.

K. C. PRYLAND, PUBLISHER.

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A. M. HURLEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office: Cor. Main and Mainmouth Sts., INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

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INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

President, J. S. COOPER. Vice President, L. W. ROBERTSON. Cashier, W. H. HAWLEY.

DIRECTORS: D. P. Thompson, J. S. Cooper, L. W. Robertson, W. W. Collins, G. W. Whitenker.

Transacts a general banking business. Buys and sells exchange on all important points.

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A general banking and exchange business transacted. Bills discounted. Commercial credits granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check. Interest paid on time deposits.

DIRECTORS: Joshua McDaniell, H. H. Jaeperson, A. J. Goodman, H. Hirschberg, Abram Nelson, T. J. Lee, I. A. Allen.

(Established by National authority.)

Capital National Bank

OF SALEM, OREGON.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$50,000.00. SURPLUS, \$11,000.

H. S. WALLACE, President. W. W. MARTIN, Vice President. J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.

LOANS MADE.

To Farmers on wheat and other merchanable produce, consigned or in store, either in private granaries or public warehouses.

Draws drawn direct on New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Portland, London, Paris, Berlin, Hong Kong and Calcutta.

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JOHN ALLEN, DEALER IN CHOICE BEEF.

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Hams Bacon, Corned Beef, Tongues, Etc. Foultry and game in season. All goods delivered free of charge.

A. B. GRIGGS, MEAT MARKET.

S. F. Irvine, cutter. Choice meats constantly on hand. Davidson's Brick.

FOR PILES AND ALL SKIN DISEASES

MOORE'S CELEBRATED POISON OAK REMEDY.

It kills all inflammation and irritation, and is the only safe destroyer of Moles and other skin troubles. Free Price, 25 cents a Box.

THE Willamette Real Estate Co., Of Independence, Oregon.

Transacts a general Real Estate Business buys and sells Property, affects Insurance and does a general Conveyance Business.

Parties having Lands for sale will find it to their advantage to LIST THEIR PROPERTY!

With this Company, as they are daily sending lists of land east, thus placing desirable property before the residents of the East.

JAMES GIBSON, J. W. KIRKLAND, President, Secretary.

G. W. SHINN, House, Sign & Ornamental PAINTER.

Paper Hanging, Graining, Preserving, Etc. Paint rooms opposite Johnson's Stables, Independence, Oregon.

M. BEAMER, Manufacturer of

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THE Building & Loan Association Of Aberdeen, Dakota.

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This Association does business in all Parts of the United States.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

For the Investor, and Low rates of Interest for Borrowers.

For further particulars inquire of C. H. HOAG, Agent, SUVER, OREGON.

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BEST BRANDS OF Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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Incorporated under the Laws of Oregon. D. T. STANLEY, IRA C. POWELL, President, Cashier.

Does a general banking business. Sight drafts on New York, San Francisco and Portland for any amount. Deposits received on current account subject to check. Interest paid on time deposits.

DIRECTORS: Joshua McDaniell, H. H. Jaeperson, A. J. Goodman, H. Hirschberg, Abram Nelson, T. J. Lee, I. A. Allen.

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Draws drawn direct on New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Portland, London, Paris, Berlin, Hong Kong and Calcutta.

E. E. Kregel, SHELLEY

AND VANDUYN, BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON REPAIRING.

—Are still at the front with— FIRST-CLASS GOODS AND LOWEST PRICES

They are ready to MEET COMPETITION IN EVERY LINE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BARGAINS IN Winter Goods, Overcoats and Clothing.

S. A. PARKER, ARCHITECT.

Plans and Specifications furnished on application. Estimates made.

Office: Cor. Railroad and C Sts., INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

New Feed Store.

H. M. LINES & CO., Have opened a First-class Feed Store on the east side of Main street, and will keep constantly on hand Raled Hay and Straw, Oats, Chop, Shorts, Bran, and Wheat for chicken feed, or any and all other kinds of feed that the trade may demand. Give us a call.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP.

C Street, - Opposite Post-Office.

HORSE SHOING A SPECIALTY

W. GRUWELL & CO., INDEPENDENCE

City Drug Store.

A full line of DRUGS & GHEMIGALS, Druggists' Sundries, FINE CIGARS.

C. W. Gruwell, a competent prescription clerk, will be in charge. Prices Reasonable.

INDEPENDENCE FERRY.

WM. JONES, Proprietor.

This Ferry is now in operation, and prepared to transfer passengers and wagons to or from the City.

It will pay persons wanting a View of Polk County, To cross the Ferry and go to the top of Prospect Hill.

Elkins & Co., PROPRIETORS OF THE City Truck and Transfer Co.

Hauling of all Kinds Done at Reasonable Rates.

Mill Feed, Oak, Ash & Fir Wood For Sale.

Collections Made Monthly. INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

CITY HOTEL,

C Street, Independence, Or.

A. W. HOWELL, Prop.

First-class in every respect. Special attention given transient customers. A sample room for commercial travelers.

Mitchell & Bohannon, SASH DOORS.

Manufacturers of SCROLL SAWING AND WAGON REPAIRING.

Main Street, Independence, Oregon.

A DISCOVERY IN OPTICS.

By Which Many Places Can Be Seen at the Same Time.

Edward Trapp, a German civil engineer residing in this city, says the Brooklyn Eagle, has secured the broadest kind of a patent for an invention which promises to set aside all the established theories of physicians regarding the conveyance of light and which opens up a new field in optics. This is what is claimed: By Trapp's contrivance a superintendent can sit in his office and observe, wheeling around in his chair and adjusting a little telescope to his eye can see exactly what is going on in every department of the factory or warehouse. The manager of a hotel can look from his office to the kitchen, dining-room, or any other apartment of the hotel by simply looking in the tube arranged to go into the apartment in question. This is the broad adaptation of the process. Not only can the observer see all that is going on in the room into which he is gazing, but he can see everything minutely. All the colors are portrayed. The color of a person's hair and the hues of a flower can be plainly seen. The title of a book lying on a table can be read by a person of fairly good eyesight. By means of an ingenious slide, worked by a wire, the observer can even look at what is directly beneath the observation glass in the room gazed at. Mr. Trapp has also an arrangement by which the gaze can be concentrated on a single object, apart from every other object. The object thus scrutinized is seen life-size by the observer. A banker can awaken in the night by opening a tube can look at his safe in the house or in his office. In case a burglar were at work on the safe the proprietor from his bedroom at home could see the burglar in operation, take in all the features of the burglar and give an alarm that would surely entrap the thief. In case of a noise in the house at night and a belief that an intruder had entered, the household, if he had Trapp's apparatus in his various rooms, could look into the intruder's hall and ascertain at once whether any one really had entered. The warden of a prison could from his private office scan the corridors and even the cells at his pleasure. Any private quietly working to dig his way to liberty could be watched at all his movements. In fact, there are a thousand ways in which the method of the Brooklyn engineer could be utilized for the convenience, comfort, and protection of humanity.

Thomas A. Edison is creating a stir by claiming to be able pretty soon to arrange the telephone so that a man in Philadelphia, but at the same time see the face of the person he is addressing. That a wonderful feat is to be accomplished by electricity. Mr. Edison can only show the face at the telephone. He can not disclose the contents of the apartment at the other end. Trapp shows the entire room, although not at so great a distance as Edison can show the face at the phone. There is no electricity in Trapp's method. It is simply a series of tubes, depending on the distance to be covered, with a clever and accurate arrangement of mirrors, lenses, reflectors, and magnifying glasses. At the observation end there is a small magnifying glass the distance to be scanned is short, and a small telescope if the distance is great. The common supposition that a ray of light is lost in a tube is upset by Trapp's invention. It shows that the light is bound to escape somewhere, and the method regulates and utilizes the way of escape. At the terminus is a magnifying lens of great power, depending on the distance from the point of observation and the range of vision to be disclosed. It does not matter whether the apartment observed is illuminated by sunlight, gaslight, or electric-light. The eye at the observation glass will see just what the naked eye would perceive were it in the room observed. Where no light is desired in the room itself Mr. Trapp arranges a few electric-lights around the terminal glass, and the observer sees whatever the electric-lights reflect and take in all the radius covered by the light. It is like a search-light, but the demonstration can be made at any time at Trapp's residence, on Adelphi street. Perhaps the most interesting and possibly the most important feature of the invention is the adaptation Trapp is making of it for deep-sea observation and for mines. He has a tube, a straight tube or one with several turns in it, as the case might require, with a number of small electric lights incased around the terminal glass, which is usually covered. This tube is so adjusted that it can be lowered from the surface to the deck of a wrecked vessel, for instance. The observer above can scan perfectly the wreck within the radius of the reflection of the terminal glass. By moving the tubes the range of observation can be extended infinitely. The process will save any risk on the diver's part, as it will show the condition of affairs and prove whether it is advisable or necessary for the diver to descend. So with mines. By a similar use of electric lights the tube can be run down into the various sections of a coal mine and the superintendent, from his office above ground, can at any time observe what the miners are doing. In case of danger or even in case of disaster the observer could ascertain pretty accurately just what the trouble was. The adjustment of the system to a mine might be pretty expensive, but it would be cheap at any price if it averted one of the disasters so prevalent in collieries.

Outside of these things, however, it seems to be beyond question that Edward Trapp has made one of the most ingenious inventions of the century.

A Dog That Prints a Paper.

Printing-presses are usually run in this country by steam-power, by water-power, electric motors, and by main strength and awkwardness; but the machine that grinds out the Plain City Dealer is run by dog-power. A large wheel about ten feet in diameter and about two feet in width is connected with the drive-wheel of the press by means of a belt. Cleats are placed about a foot apart on the inside of the wheel, where Joe, the journalistic dog, walks his warty round and thus causes the wheel to revolve. Joe has run the press for about five years and has faithfully earned his five week work. It is now about time for him to die and go where good dogs always go, and the proprietor of the Dealer is casting around for another canine. Part of Joe is shepherd and the rest is common, every-day dog.—Columbus Post.

COAST NEWS.

Only Five Through Trains into Moscow, Idaho, this Month.

BRICK LAYERS' STRIKE AT SEATTLE.

The Portland, Lower Columbia and Eastern Washington Railroad Assured.

Fifty-five men are employed at Ulen packing ice at the rate of 1300 tons per day.

The Oregon improvement Co., has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on its common stock.

A postoffice has been established at Isee, Grant County, Or., with C. W. Bonham as postmaster.

C. J. Lindel has been appointed postmaster at Vesper, Or., and L. W. Krebs, at Keshyn, Wash.

Sheafy Smith and his deputies arrested seventeen Chinamen at Astoria Tuesday night, while they were smoking Opium.

Rudolph Hansen, the Tacoma mill employee who was knocked senseless by Adam Heller, is improving, and will probably recover.

Frank Williams, accused of robbing mails in Northern California, pleaded not guilty in Judge Hoffman's court, in San Francisco. The date of trial has not been fixed, but it will be shortly.

The snow is now 30 inches deep in Moscow, Idaho, with indications of a chinook. Only five through trains have arrived at Moscow this month, but the blockades are now raised, and trains are running regularly. Stage mails from Juliette, Lewiston, Genesee, Palouse City and Astoria have made regular trips during the storm. Ranchmen are jubilant on account of the heavy snow, assuring a heavy crop.

At Seattle the bricklayers' strike continues, and no work is being done on buildings of which the contractors have not severed to the demands of the bricklayers. Both sides are firm in the determination to fight to the last extremity, and are equally confident of winning the day. The weather has been fine for bricklaying, and long for the strike all the buildings in the city would be rushing toward the skies.

Vice-President Prescott has received a telegram at Tacoma from General Manager of the Northern Pacific, pleading speaking of the conflicting reports circulated in the east about a blockade on the Northern Pacific road. Mr. Mellen says the line is open through its entire length and that all the trains are moving on time. This will set at rest all rumors of a blockade on the eastern end, although nobody believed there was one, trains are arriving on time.

The O. R. & N. Co. has finally established regular communication between Vancouver and Portland during the continuance of the freeze-up by sending a boat every morning to Hamilton's landing about five miles below Vancouver, where the boats are taken on horseback. The boats are now running every day, and it is expected that the Columbia will be bridged, and then Vancouver's intercourse with the rest of the world will not any more be interrupted by this annual freeze-up.

In San Francisco no trains have arrived by overland or Oregon routes since the 15th instant. There are some 500 sacks of newspapers and thirty-five lockboxes of letters loitering in the snow-covered streets of the Port Townsend. The idea when they will come in here out of the cold. Each lock box contains about 30,000 missives. If they all arrived now we would have over a million letters returning at 10 o'clock on Tuesday. The blockades is raised and by that time two or three millions will have piled up.

One of the most peculiar incidents connected with the recent sad drowning of Dr. Minor, of Morris Haller and E. Lewis Cox, says the Port Townsend Argus, was a dream that Mrs. Haller had on the night of December 2, the night on which the drowning is supposed to have taken place. She dreamed that her husband stood before her with no coat or vest on, and drenched with water from head to foot. Naturally she was alarmed, and in the morning she related her experience to Mr. Haller's brother and Mrs. Minor.

Four different establishments were robbed in Seattle by a gang of burglars, which is a new record for this city, and which seem to have struck the town, and lost no time in commencing operations. The first and heaviest was the dry goods store of De Mers & Co. on Union street, which lost \$165 in goods and money, Gardner Kellogg's drug store was entered and about \$50 taken from the drawer. H. Jones & Son, shoe-dealers who carry on business in the city, were relieved of several pairs of shoes, and C. B. Smith, who has a store on Pike Street, scared a burglar out of his store just in time to save a big amount of money. No one of the burglars has been arrested.

The Portland, Lower Columbia & Eastern Washington railroad has an assured fact. North Yakima, has with little apparent effort, raised the required bonus of \$100,000 to ensure the building of the line of railroad, but work has been received from the capitalists who are back of the enterprise, that work will be commenced on both ends of the line within ninety days. This proposition is of the utmost importance to both Portland and North Yakima, making the former a market for the inland Empire and giving the latter a competing line to tidewater. The ultimate advantage of this line by one side or the other is a matter of indifference to the people of the region, as the tide-water is also beyond peradventure.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, it was decided to construct during the present year a railroad from Seattle or a point on the Puget Sound Sound Railroad, recently acquired by the Northern Pacific Railroad, in a northerly direction to the international boundary line, with branches to Bellingham bay and Ship Harbor. Orders were given to the engineer-in-charge to have this line located immediately so as to enable the company to commence construction with the opening of spring.

An experiment which will be watched with interest is the sinking of a submarine artesian well by the Mechanics Mill and Lumber Co., of Seattle at this mill, which is located on the mudflats, about a mile from the shore line, at a point where the water is ten feet deep at low tide, and from twenty to thirty at high tide. The well, which is four inches in diameter, has penetrated through the mud and silt to a depth of eighty feet. It is anticipated that a body of fresh water will be encountered at a depth of 150 feet. It is expected that from now on alternate layers of clay, gravel and sand will be encountered. The Mechanics mill has five large boilers to feed with fresh water, and the bill for water from \$200 to \$300 per month. If water is struck by the borers it will save almost all that is at present paid for water. It is anticipated that in aggregate amounts to considerable per annum. If the experiment of the Mechanics is successful other corporations having establishments in that vicinity will also sink like wells.

THE GREAT OKEEFEENOKEE SWAMP.

No-Man's-Land, Where Fierce Wild Animals Make Their Home.

Down in the wiregrass, where the stately Florida pine mingles with the spreading Florida magnolia, lies the great Okeefeenokee swamp, larger in extent than any county in Georgia, and surpassing in wild desolation the dismal swamp of Virginia. No white man has ever traversed its hidden recesses, and even the untamed Indians, when they roamed unmolested the broad Savannahs of the wiregrass, shunned it as a land the great spirit had made to tremble under his furore. The fish and game, so abundant and varied, possessed but little attraction for him, and he preferred the open plains and the waters of the Altamaha, the Alphaha, and the Satilla. When the Indian had disappeared and the lands were divided out among the whites no application was made for this wilderness of desolation. No one wanted it, no one would have it, and hence it came to be regarded as a no-man's-land.

It is a dense swamp as impenetrable as the jungles of India, where the pine and the cypress and the maple and the black gum and the tupelo are clad with the dark gray moss, and around their trunks the plant rattan, the clambering bamboo, the deadly poison oak, the running fox-grape, and the thorny touch-not twist and cling and climb.

Briars of rank growth and the gnarled roots of the sun palmetto and tufts of luxuriant wiregrass afford a hiding place for moccasins and scorpions and spiders. Where the undergrowth is not so dense near the margin of the sluggish waters, the footfall of man or beast makes the earth tremble for a half dozen yards in every direction, and still nearer the quagmire becomes so yielding that the hunter's lance, the pike and jack and beam—the best fish that ever swam—swim in the waters like grasshoppers on the plains. The fisherman who has the hardihood to wade through mud and slash and face the weird loneliness, as well as the growl of the bear and cry of the wildcat, is more than repaid. With a pole no longer than a buggy whip, a line half its length, and a few worms, a half hour's work will secure a bountiful dinner. And any man who could not appreciate a half dozen of those bream, nicely browned, flanked by a "gopher" loaf and two cups of steaming coffee ought to be taken up and sent to school. He is not educated.

Through the wiregrass the bears have made winding paths, and along the margins of the lakes the other slides are numerous. Wading about in the shallow streams the long-necked crane and the dim-colored Indian puleet, without much exertion, secure their food, and perched upon a dead limb of some overhanging cypress the fishhawk watches for a choice repast. The bald eagle, with its eight foot spread of wing, soars above the tree tops, ready to swoop down upon rabbit, squirrel or fawn.

In some hollow gum trees the frisky cubs climb up and down waiting for the old she bear to bring back the sweetest morsel from some bee tree which she has posed out.

In this vast jungle the roar of the thunder sounds louder and more terrific and the flash of the lightning seems more lurid and destructive.

Woe betide the luckless adventurer who loses his way in this tangled wilderness and is compelled to pass the night there. To the horrors of darkness and unknown danger are added the most bloodcurdling sounds. The hoarse monotone of the building, the wailing cry of the catamount, the deep growl of the bear disturbed in his slumber, the crackling of the cane-break under the tread of the puma, the mournful hoot of the owl, and the despairing shriek of some animal that has fallen a victim to the wildcat are enough to freeze the blood and whiten the hair.

But there are some islands of high hummock in the Okeefeenokee where the soil is rich, and sugar cane, corn, blackseed rice, and sweet potatoes will grow in great profusion. There are indications that the deep woods below the surface there are immense beds of coal.

There are nooks of high, arable land which make into the swamp, many of which are inhabited. The nooks, of course, are high land, and called "corn houses." The name was given to them because in the old times when the country beyond the Altamaha was sparsely settled, the pioneers, who owned large herds of cattle, were accustomed to drive them into these islets, where they could find abundant pasturage; and one man at the gap of the mouth of the inlet could guard hundreds of head of cattle from straying off.

From the Walker cow house the writer has seen men with ruddy cheeks as ever seen in the mountains, and they claim that it is as healthy as any part of Georgia. The people there live in a primitive style, making an abundance of everything that is needed, provisions and fruits of all kinds. At rare intervals they come out of the cow house to purchase their salt, coffee, and tobacco and to attend to their church meetings. Should a stranger ever enter the cow house he is entertained like a prince and urged to return. They are bighearted people, and the rights of hospitality are sacred among them.—Atlanta Journal.

Tidbits for the Diner.

Dainty food is wasted on the glutton.

Sermons should end with the dinner bell.

All minds are not built alike—not all stomachs.

Virtues need a double breastplate when they battle with hunger.

Temperance maketh a light heart and a heavy purse.

A good dinner treats us better than a long sermon to forget wrongs and forge evil enemies.

The doctor follows close on the heels of the ignorant cook.

It is not unrequited love that will hold for the oyster.

To eat without enjoying what we eat is a waste of time and material.—Table Talk.

A Great Change.

Mother (to daughter lately married)—"What a change has come over your husband, Clara. He has grown very profane of late." Daughter—"Yes, I noticed the change, mother. And to think that it all has taken place in the short time you have been living with us, I can not understand it."—New York Sun.

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