

West Side

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

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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.

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View of Polk County

Elkins & Co., City Truck and Transfer Co.

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

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A. W. HOWELL, Prop.

Mitchell & Bohannon, SASH DOORS.

SCROLL SAWING AND WAGON REPAIRING.

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 see through a telescope 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 see 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 homeowner, if he had Trapp's apparatus in his various rooms, could look into the interior halls and apartments and see 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.

AND VANDUYN, -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.

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.

GEO. E. BREY, Commission Merchant AND GRAIN BROKER.

MAZEPPA SALOON

F. J. MORRIS, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors AND CIGARS.

MIXED DRINKS A SPECIALTY.

Whiteaker Brick, Independence.

J. H. ALEXANDER, Dealer in BEUNA VISTA, OR.

Having purchased the stock of Drugs formerly owned by L. W. Robertson, I am prepared to meet all the old customers, and many more new ones. Fair and courteous treatment to all.

INDEPENDENCE FOUNDRY,

E. BUNCE, Manager.

Is now prepared to make any kind of Casting in BRASS OR IRON.

On short notice. Is now at work manufacturing Bunces Improved Grain Crusher.

Acknowledged to be the best grain crusher in America—strongest, cheapest and most durable. A full list of the class of work done at this foundry will be published in this paper. Any person in want of a PORTABLE SAW MILL—can be supplied here. Repairing done for all kinds of machinery. Main street, Independence.

Storm Signaling at Night.

A huge lamp, visible as far as the Narrows, has been placed on the top of the Equitable building in New York city. It is 225 feet above sea level and seventy-five feet above the building's roof. It is expected to be of great use in giving storm signals at night. Under the lamp is a small tower, which is an instrument shelter.

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.

Sheaf 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 here 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 a 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 expected to 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, who 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 connection 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 long reach for tidewater 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 Steam 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-chief 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 runs 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 Georgia 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 the Indian, 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 Java, 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 long gunge of a native, "it would bog a saddle blanket."

In the waters huge alligators, almost as large as their cousins of the Nile, lazily float about watching for fish and frogs, and it is abundant, secure, and pike and jack and bream—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 bear to bring back the honeycombed nut 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 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 lots, 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 forgive 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.

EASTERN NEWS.

The Race Around the World Will Soon be Decided.

A BIG OFFER MADE HENRY N. STANLEY.

A Candidate for the Presidency in 1892 Comes Forward.

The United States squadron has sailed from Gibraltar, and been drawn by M. Eprussi, a wealthy banker of Paris.

Seventy English miners were injured by a train smash at Chesterfield.

The loss along the St. Lawrence river by the storm of the 20th will amount to \$500,000.

There is more trouble on the New York Central road, and it is thought a strike will occur.

The \$125,000 prize in the Panama canal lottery, has been drawn by M. Eprussi, a wealthy banker of Paris.

The consul of Great Britain in Hayti has reported that he has been grossly insulted by the Haytian government.

Louis Arberry, Lizzie Bowles, Will Rose and Dan Arberry, all young people, were drowned in a lake near Carmi, Ill.

The senate committee on finance has ordered a favorable report on Senator Sherman's bill to declare trusts unlawful.

R. K. Dames & Co., importers of non-furnishing goods, New York, have made an announcement. One-third of the assets are preferred.

John Laffin, a wealthy cattle buyer, Ohio, was murdered and robbed of a large amount of money near Parkersburg, W. Va.

A committee of the Chicago board of trade has been appointed to decide what shall be the result of the board toward the bucket shops.

Joseph A. Wilson of Chicago was re-elected president of the National Association of Iron Roofers at the annual convention in Cleveland.

The house committee on election took up the third of the West Virginia local election cases—that of Ashburn vs. Pendleton.

Two freight trains collided at Snydertown, Pa., and smashed ten cars and killed Conductor Deffenbacher and hurt several of the crew.

Chakir Pasha has been ordered to re-victual all the fortresses in Crete and to reinforce the troops in Sphakia. Fresh cementes are anticipated.

Chief Engineer Kerins, supposed to have been killed in the elevator and steamship fire at Baltimore, was found alive on the still burning ship.

A small republican band in Spain has cut the railroad at Venta Cardenas in the province of Jaen. The band is being pursued by the civil guard.

The Cronin jury bribing case was called in Judge Horton's court January 20, but was postponed to February 10, on account of the illness of the defendant, John Graham.

The Journal Debats, of Paris, referring to the Russian budget, says that it gives evidence of a pacific policy on the part of Russia. The St. Petersburg papers make similar comments on the budget.

Henry M. Stanley has been offered \$1,000 a night for fifty lectures in America. Who wouldn't throw away his stock of elephant tusks and emerge from the jungles of the dark continent?

The Journal de St. Petersburg says the Russian loan prejudices Russia's rights, article 23 of the Berlin treaty assuring Russia of the right of occupying Bulgaria, for which the revenues of the Bulgarian railways were assigned. The payment of these revenues has been in arrears since 1886.

The Portuguese government, finding the powers unwilling to mediate in the dispute between the Russian and American concerning territory in East Africa, will submit Lord Salisbury's full demands under protest, while at the same time it will try to conciliate Portuguese public opinion.

The Russian government denies that it sent a note to the powers regarding the Bulgarian loan. Russia simply sent a circular to its representatives abroad, informing them that Russia left the right of protest to Turkey, and would support Turkey in that protest.

The heavy purchase of bonds during the past week, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000, resulted in the occupation of the available treasury surplus to about \$20,000,000. The secretary of the treasury has therefore decided to suspend the purchase of 4 per cent. bonds until further notice.

Victoria C. Woodhull announces herself a candidate for the presidency in America. True, the early bird gets the worm