THE WEST SIDE.

E. C. PENTLAND, Publisher

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

WE must commend the Union party in their actions in this county. They propose endorsing the best men on the tickets of either the republican or democratic tickets.

THE prosperity of our town demands better school facilities. Remember that this year is as good as next for voting a new school building. We have over $12,000 worth of churches; let us keep pace with our school houses.

THE editor of the WEST SIDE is often tempted to follow the lead of other papers in berating the lack of enterprise in certain quarters; but second thought always teaches us that the proper way to do is to "grin and bear it." Mossbackism is a vegetable growth. Throw "cold water" on it and you will see that it only freshens up and still grows. Just put a few rustling men in a town, rubbing up against mossbacks and sooner than you expect you kill the germs. Mossbackism objects to "push and energy" and "push and energy" are their death warrants.

THE legistature of the new state of Washington has at last adjourned. The legislature has been in session one hundred and forty-three days, during which time about six hundred bills have been introduced and one hundred and seventy-five passed and become laws. The total appropriations amount to $684,000, of which the legislative expenses take $140,000; Medical Lake asylum, $100,000, and the Steilacoom insane asylum, $75,000. Governor Ferry, in his remarks to the legislature, said that he should certainly have to call an extra session next fall to pass an apportionment bill, as, according to the provisions of the constitution, no new legislature can meet until a reapportionment of the senatorial and representative districts is made. It is said that many members of the house which refused to pass this bill now regret their action, and it is possible that if it were brought up again it would pass.

SENATOR STANFORD is a schemer. The more he gets the more he wants. He has robbed the government and thousands of toilers, out of millions of dollars. Senator Stanford is a rich man in gold, but a very poor man in heart and principle. His money influence secured his election as senator from California. As senator, Stanford could see when and where he could manipulate schemes to add to his large store of ill-gotten gains. Stanford does not possess a dollar of money he legitimately became in possession of. His latest scheme is to have a law enated by which the government will loan money to land holders, taking the land as security. Stanford and his corporations own thousands upon thousands of acres (stolen from the people) upon which he wishes to borrow money from the government. He pretends this sceme is for the benefit of the farmer—the public. What does Stanford care for the public? He might well say in the language of Vanderbilt, "Damn the public!" *Vindicator.*

WHAT THE FARMER'S WANT.

The farmers of Eight-mile, Wasco county, held a meeting recently and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are opposed to any system of finance which necessarily perpetuates the public debt. That we favor a national momentary system in the interest of the producer, and that there be free coinage of silver equally with gold.

Resolved, That we oppose land monopoly in every form, and that no alien shall be allowed to acquire any land in the United States, and that we demand the forfeiture of all unearned land grants.

Resolved, That the unequal taxes now loaded upon lands, though generally the least productive of capital, demands a radical reform. We favor, so far as can be made, a gradual income tax, according to the measure of protection wealth receives, thereby giving just and greatly needed relief of productive labor.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our faith in the usefulness of the interstate commerce law, and advise that its provisions be extended to express companies and water lines.

Resolved, That we favor and recommend our state legislature taking such steps as will speedily overcome the obstructions at the Cascades.

Resolved, That we favor a revision of the tariff laws in such a manner as to enable producers to receive a just and reasonable compensation for their labor.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional amendment making U. S. senators elective by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we favor such legislation in regard to the liquor traffic as will prevent that business from increasing our taxes, endangering the morals of our children, and destroying the usefulness of our citizens.

Resolved, That we labor to defeat any candidate for legislative honors who will not pledge himself in public and in private to labor to incorporate into the form of law the principle of the Australian system of voting.

Resolved, That we favor the strict enforcement of laws prohibiting the importation of subjects from foreign countries under contracts.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish these reforms, and to secure and maintain our rights we urge citizens throughout the country to aid in the work that we may act in concert in securing the election of just and honorable men.

WHERE WE STAND.

The WEST SIDE has labored incessantly for the upbuilding of Independence and vicinity. It has advocated progress, PROGRESS, PROGRESS. In this day and age the town that waits Micawber like "for something to turn up" "gets left." As a part of Polk county we demanded that our wishes as citizens of Polk county should be listened to, and respected. It has been a long and bitter fight. We feel that we have been in the right all the time in demanding that the people should be allowed a vote on the relocation of a county seat before the rebuilding of our court house. The people have stood by us and public sentiment has sustained us. The end of fishing is [not fishing but "catching." We have told the people that there was a brilliant future for the town of Independence. Our belief was based on the natural surroundings of the town; which were to be take advantage of by the citizens of the town. The WEST SIDE has done its part. The part which belongs to the citizens of the place can only be done by them. You as citizens have a work to do. Will you do it? Do you want schools? Encourage them! Do you want railroads? Encourage them! Do you want manufacturers? Encourage them! If you have no money, give time. If you have no time, give your influence. Say a good word at home and abroad. The people of Polk county are with us. To retain that friendship we must progress. All that we have a right to ask has been granted us. Now let us earn our reward.

WOULD THE DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES HELP OUR FARMERS?

Notwithstanding all the reduction in the price of manufactured commodities which have taken place since the inauguration of the protective system there are some persons who contend that manufactured commodities are still cheaper in England than they are here, and they go on to say that but for the protective tariff our farmer could buy the same goods cheaper in England than he does here; and they demand the repeal of the protective system and the substitution of the English system, a tariff for revenue only, to enable the English manufacturers to bring their commodities here free of duty and to sell them to our farmers, as they allege, at a cheaper rate than they are now paying. This, it is claimed, would be a great benefit to the farmer. Let us examine this question and see if it is true. Can the farmer buy in England cheaper than he can here, and, if he can, what would the effect of his buying there be upon our people and country, including the farmer and the persons engaged in other industries?

The first question that meets us is this: If we transfer the manufacture of all these commodities from this country to England we throw our people out of work, and we consequenty injure our farmer's home market to this extent. We now manufacture about $7,000,000,000 worth of commodities, for which we pay not less than $1,500,000,000 yearly in wages. It is the profit of these commodities and the wages we pay to labor that make business, stimulate trade, enrich our country, and enable our working people to live as they do, much better than the laboring people anywhere else in the world. Take away this work from our own people and give it to the people of England and what would be the consequence? The profits which our manufactures now earn would be earned there; and the wages that our workpeople now earn would be earned by the workpeople there. These profits and these wages would then go to the people of England instead of to our own people. They would be heaped up there, and enrich that country instead of our country. You would enrich them and impoverish us. If you do not pay wages to our people how can they buy from the farmer? To the extent that you take wages from our people and pay them to England to the same extent, as we have seen, do you injure and destroy the farmer's home market. He would then have just as much surplus product as now; indeed, there would be more, for thousands who are now engaged in mills and workshops would then be turned out, and would resort to agriculture to earn bread to keep from starving. This would increase his surplus and make it more instead of less. What would the farmer then do with his surplus? If there is no money to buy it, he must let it rot or give it away. One thing would be certain; prices would go down and he would be compelled to sell at the reduced prices, at less than he is now receiving, and he would find himself with less money to purchase cheap commodities from England, even if they should be cheaper than he is now buying. The question would then be as it is now, how much will a bushel of corn or potatoes buy. A thing at half price is dear if you have no money to pay for it.

The next difficulty that meets us is this: All imported goods under the present tariff, except those on the free list, now pay duty, and this duty takes the place of tax, and goes toward defraying the expenses of our government. As has been stated, nearly all the expenses of the general government are paid in this way; and the people including the farmers, are relieve to this extent from direct taxation. When you repeal the tariff and introduce free trade your revenue will cease, and you will have to provide some other method of procuring the money necessary to pay these expenses. There is but one way left, and that is, by direct taxation in some form or other, levied directly on the farmer, mechanic, and others. There is no escape from this.

The foreign manufacturer who brings his goods here now pays a duty upon them, and in this way helps to pay our taxes. Repeal the tariff and you then permit him to bring his commodities into this country and sell them without paying one cent of our taxes, and you shift the whole burden of the payment of these taxes upon our people, our manufacturers, farmers and mechanics.

These are some of the reasons why we should not repeal our protective system, even if we could buy all our manufactured commodities in England cheaper than we could in the United States. Even then, upon that assumption, the farmers of this country could not afford to do it. They would lose by it and not gain, and the loss in the home market alone would be far greater than any supposed gain abroad.

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

Taken from the *West Shore* of March 29th.

On the west bank of the Willamette river, in Polk county, about seventy-five miles south of Portland by the Southern Pacific railroad, is situated the town of Independence. Its location is beautiful. Here the river wends its course through one of the most picturesque portions of the valley that bears its name. On each side may be seen finely cultivated, undulating fields, having for a back ground rolling hills upon whose sides and summits, at this season of the year, may be described well fenced, green fields. The town, with its highly cultivated and beautiful surroundings, has long been the center of one of the most productive agricultural districts in Oregon. The farmers from a wide extent of country come to do their trading. They come from the many farms lying to the north a distance of twelve miles, and to the west as far as the Coast range, which is distant about twenty miles. It is from the forests on this range, at the head of the fertile Luckiamute valley, that the saw mill here, and the mills at Salem, looks for their supply. The country extending south as far as the Benton county line also obtains its supply from this town. A large district on the east bank of the river is also tributary to this place.

The productiveness of all of this tributary country has been thoroughly tested for a period of nearly half a century, large and unfailing crops having been gathered year after year. On the highest summits of the rolling hills, without irrigation, are harvested annually immense crops of wheat and other cereals, such as oats and barley, while the bottom lands are not surpassed in their yields of corn and hops. Corn stalks may been seen growing that have attained the height of fifteen feet. It is to the credit of Polk county of having raised more pounds of hops to the acre, during the year 1889, than any other county in Oregon. The upland soil of this portion of the valley is a black loam, and will average from two to three feet in depth, while the bottom land is principally a sandy loam Most of the territory that is tributary to Independence was acquired from the government under the old donation law. A large portion of this land is still held in large holdings, such as were then granted to the early settlers. Gradually these large tracts are being broken up and placed upon the market, and there may be obtained in this section the most productive kinds of lands at reasonable prices. The people are unacquainted with the wild and inflated prices that usually prevail in what is known as "booming country." If the settler is anxious to enjoy the same social, educational and religious privilages that he was wont to enjoy in the thickly settled portions of the union, he may rest assured that in this portion of the Willamette valley he will have like opportunities; for the people who have settled this section of the country brought with them their love for home, the school and the church.

Independence, on account of the opportunities for trade it has long enjoyed, is one of the most opulent of the small towns to be found in the Willamette valley. It claims a population of about 1200 and possesses sixteen brick business houses. Its merchants are prosperous, and carry large stocks of goods to meet the demands of the large number of farmers who come here to do their trading. It has two national banks, having a capital of $50,000 each. Their are two well graded schools, upon whose rolls are the names of about 400 children. Five churches have been erected. The Masonic order has a lodge, also the Odd Fellows. A city hall has recently been built at a cost of $3500, also an opera house at a cost of almost $11,000. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels of wheat were shipped from here last season, besides a large quantity of other cereals, and about 400,000 pounds of hops. During the same time about 20,000 bushels of potatoes were raised.

The coming season, it is expected, will be one of the most prosperous this town has ever witnessed. The Independence National bank will erect a new two-story, brick building that will cost about $12,000. A school house is also to be built at a probable cost of $20,000. A new saw mill is in course of construction that will be capable of cutting 30,000 feet of lumber per day. A new flour mill is contemplated which will be equipped with the most approved roller machinery, and will have a capacity of 100 barrels per day. The ties and rails will soon be on the ground for a motor line to connect this town with Monmouth, in which the State Normal school is located, and which is distant two and one-half miles. This line will connect Independence with the narrow gauge line of the Oregonian Railway company, which runs through nearly the whole of this county on its way from Portland to Airlie. A tile factory is soon to be erected, to utilize the large deposits of fine clay that are found adjacent to the town. An electric light and water works company has been organized, and it expects to begin work soon. Arrangements have been made to make 1,500,000 bricks this season. The two navigation companies that trade on the river between Portland and Corvallis intend erecting large wharves and warehouses at this place for the purpose of better handling the products that are shipped from here by way of the river. Besides these numerous improvements, a large number of others are in contemplation, such as the building of a $4000 to $5000 addition to the City hotel, and several fine residences, and, perhaps, two or three large business blocks. The town is favored by possessing a progressive board of trade, which is working incessantly to advance the city's welfare.

S. Goodnight of the Capitol Teacher's Agency, Salem, is in the city.

S. K. Crowley of Crowley station was in town Thursday.

A QUAKER'S DOZEN.

Richard Stege, the well known proprietor of the Quaker Dairy, No. 30 Ellis St., San Francisco, last week sent the following letter to the Edwin W. Joy Co.

"My family have been taking Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla now for months with splendid results. Our experience has been that after taking it regularly for a short time and getting the system started right, an occasional dose thereafter keeps the system in perfect condition. A peculiarity of your vegetable compound inexplicable to me is, that it does not lose its effect, but seems to accomplish the same results continually. As a liver and bowel regulator and corrective it is perfection. We would not be without it in our house. In fact I have just bought a dozen bottles to get the reduced price."

A. M. Rowe, of 523 Jones street, S. F., also writes that it has been his habit for years to awake in the mornings with a headache and an exhausted feeling; but since the first bottle he has had no return of his old time debilitating headaches.

RENA MARSELLS,

The legitimate actress and vocalist, will play six nights at

THE OPERA HOUSE,

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON,

Commencing Monday, April 7, the opening bill will be

FANCHON THE CRICKET.

Miss Rena Marsells has conducted her own company for the past ten years and has played in all the largest cities in the world.

THE IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION,

LINCOLNSHIRE LAWYER!

Will make the Season of 1890, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at W. B. Davis' stables, Dallas; on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at Eli Johnson's stables, Independence.

DESCRIPTION:

He is a splendid bright bay, rising four years old, weighs 1800 pounds, with black front legs, mane and tail, white hind feet, with stripe down the face. He has a good flat bone, with lots of fine silky hair, stands 16 hands and one inch high, and is a most powerful, compact, perfect specimen of an English Shire Horse, with good style and action. He was foaled May, 1881, bred by Wm. Newton, Esq., Newark-on-Trent, England and was imported August, 1882. Since importation, Lincolnshire Lawyer received the following prizes: 1st Oxford county show, 1882; 2nd, Dorchester Township Show, 1882; 2nd, London Western Fair, 1883 and 1884, seven others competing; 2nd, Dorchester Township Show, 1883; 1st, Special and Sweepstake, South Oxford Spring Show, 1884; 1st Springfield, 1884.

Lincolnshire Lawyer is a sure foal getter and his colts in the East have been sold for a high figure.

PEDIGREE:

As entered in the English Stud Book. Lincolnshire Lawyer; No. 2621; Shire Horse, bay, white heel, foaled 1881; breeder, Wm. Newton, Hillside House, Newark-on-Trent, England; sire, Melbourn Sweep, bay (2315); dam, Superior Cart Mare, bay; dam's sire, President Lincoln, bay, (1796); Melbourn Sweep's sire, bay (1958), by sire (1978), bay; g g (1500), bay; g g g (29), bay; g g g g (876), black; g g g g g Howards, bay; dam's sire, bay, (66); grandsire, bay, (1087); g g, bay, (555); g g g, bay, (815); g g g g, bay, (741); g g g g g, bay, (2228); g g g g g g, bay, (1508); g g g g g g g, Lion Guntrips, black.

The above testifies that Lincolnshire Lawyer, has descended from some of the best English stock.

TERMS: Insurance, $20; Season, $15; Single Service, $12.

Insurance due when the mare is known to be with foal or has been disposed of or moved out of the county. Season, due July 1st. Single service, due at time of service.

All care taken to prevent accident, but responsible for none.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Owner.

JOHN LAKE, Groom. Dallas, Or.

Look Out for My Car Load

—OF—

FURNITURE,

—Of all Kind, and the Latest Styles—

Which will Arrive from the East in a Few Days.

Come now and see my new line of Baby Buggies and Wagons, Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Sweepers, Carpets, Matting, Oilcloth, Wall Paper, Borders, Decorations etc., and a General Line of Furniture.

At Bedrock Prices for Cash.

A. J. WHITEAKER,

Independence, Oregon.

JEWETT NURSERIES,

—Of White Salmon.—

Mr. M. L. White, of Independence, has been appointed agent for the above nurseries, which deal exclusively in fruit and ornamental trees and shrubery. Catalogue and price list can be obtained upon application to the agent. Special attention is called to the large stock of

ITALIAN PRUNES and PEACH TREES.

These are home grown trees, free from insects pests. The JEWETT NURSERIES were established in 1878, and now covers over fifty acres of land. Prices reasonable and stock guaranteed to be as represented.

Parties who are building homes around Independence by clubbing orders, can get special terms. M. L. WHITE, Agent.

ROCKWOOD

No. 1467.

Sire of Lady Maude, Nautilla, May Wintler, Black Bess, Black wood, Kitty Lee, etc.

DESCRIPTION:—Dark bay, 15¼ hands, right fore foot and left hind foot white, with star in forehead. Foaled in 1875. Bred by James Coleman Esq., Goshen, N. Y.

PEDIGREE.—By Fleetwood (894) record 2:29; 1st dam by Alexander's Abdallah (15); 2nd dam by Grey Messenger; 3d dam by Pirate Whip; 4th dam by Hambletonian; Fleetwood by Happy Medium.

Happy Medium by Rysdyk's Hambeltonian (10); dam, the famous trotting mare Princess (10 mile wagon road record 29:10¾), and winner of a two mile race over Flora Temple, trotting the first mile in 2:28, by Andrus Hambeltonian, by Judson's Hambeltonian, by Bishop's Hambeltonian, by Imported Messenger; 2nd dam by the Rudd Horse, son of Signal; Rysdyk's Hambeltonian by Abdallah, by Membrino, by Imported Messenger; 1st dam Chas Kent's mare, by imported Bellfounder; 2d dam One Eye, by Bishop's Hambeltonian, son of Messenger. Rysdyk's Hambeltonian sired Dexter, 2.17¼, and 37 others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Rockwood's dam) sired Goldsmith's maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Major Esdale, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; and Almont. Fleetwood's dam by Vernol's Black Hawk, sire of Green's Bashaw, (50); Vernol's Black Hawk by Black Hawk (24) son of Andrew Jackson (4) by Young Bashaw, he by Grand Bashaw (Arabian.)

ROCKWOOD will make the season of 1890, commencing April 1st and ending July 1st, on Mondays Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Eli Johnson's stables, Independence; the rest of the week at Jay Smith's, (Fisher) stable, Salem.

TERMS:—Single Service, $20; Season, $35; Insurance, $50.

For further particulars, address

A. L. HODSON, Own'r.

3:6 SALEM, OREGON.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.

The English Shire Stallion,

BRITON.

[No. of Register, 1139.]

Imported from England, June, 1887, by Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wisconsin.

This fine English stallion was purchased by the undersigned, of Galbraith bros., Janesville, Wisconsin, Sept 1st 1887, and brought to Oregon during the same month. He will be found during the season of 1890, commencing April 1st and ending July 1st, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at my farm at the Davidson bridge, two miles southwest of Buena Vista; on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Johnson's stable, Independence.

TERMS:—Season, $20, Insurance, $25.

Season due at the end of the season. Insurance, due when the mare is known to be with foal, or has been disposed of, or moved out of the county.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

BRITON is a fine dappled grey, foaled 1881, bred by Mr. Goodwin Herrion, Staffordshire, England. Imported in 1887, by Galbraith bros., Janesville, Wisconsin. Sire; Farmer's Friend (806); he by Pride of England (1770), who won amongst others, the following prizes: 1869, first Oswestry; 1870, first Montgomery; 1872, first Staffordshire; 1873, first Chester; first Newcastle, 174; first Tewkesbury; first Hertford; first Dudley; 1875, first Cirencester; first Worcester; first Leamington; first Uttoxter; 1876, second R. A. S., Bermingham, amounting to about $1,000. He was sired by Bower's Conquering Hero.

Dam by Sweet William, (2065); he by Sampson, (1937), who won the following prizes: 1869, first R. A. S., Warwick; 1869, first Burton-on-Trent; first Northamptonshire; 1861, first Briggs; first Market Bosworth; 1862, first Newcastle; first Leicester; first Burmingham; 1863, first Northamptonshire Show; 1865, first Latterworth; 1866, first Northamptonshire. He was sired by Matchless, (1509); he by Active, (25); he by Farmer's Profit, (873); he by Howard's Farmer's Profit.

BRITON weighs 1800 lbs., is 16½ hands high, and a horse of fine style and action.

☞ All care taken to prevent accidents, but will be responsible for none.

For further particulars, address

W. M. DAVIDSON,

Buena Vista, Oregon.

W. G. SHARMAN,

Merchant Tailor.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER, FIT GUARANTEED.

Custom Goods for Merchants and others recut and pressed.

I will open monthly accounts with Merchants at Independence and Monmouth for recutting.

C STREET, Opposite P. O.

E. W. COOPER. R. D. COOPER

COOPER BROS.

Evan's Patent!

—The Best in the World.—

Anti-rusting Tinware.

For Particulars Call For Special Circular.

FULL LINE OF HARDWARE AND STOVES.

Scotch Clipper, Garden City Clipper, and Olivers' Chilled and Steel Plows. Carpenter Tools a Specialty. Monitor Seeders and Drills.

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THE GROCER.

Is Still on Top, and Continues to Take the Lead in Groceries.

California Butter, and Everything that 's Good to Eat.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE IN CITY,

—AND—

MONMOUTH.

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and SALE STABLES.

FIRST-CLASS TURNOUTS AND REASONABLE RATES.

Stock left in our care will be well attended to.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

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The Public is Most Cordially Invited to Call and Price Our Latest Selected Stock of Writing Papers, Tablets, Pens, Ink, Rulers, etc., also All the School Books in Use in the Public Schools.

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Young Horses.

Double and Single Teams

New Buggies.

Riding Horses.

First class Turnouts for Commercial Travelers. Prices reasonable and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Give us a call.

North End Main St., J. KENNEDY, Prop

Best and Cheapest,

HENRY WALLER,

—DEALER IN—

Boots - Shoes - and - Gloves.

Call and examine our $4.00 seamless Shoe

H. D. WALLER, Prop'r.

Independence, - - Oregon.