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THE INDEPENDENCE

West Side.

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 growing better.
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VOL. VIII. \$2.00 Per Year. INDEPENDENCE, POLK COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1891. Five Cents Per Copy. NO. 29.

THE WEST SIDE
 INSURED BY
Polk County Publishing Company
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 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
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 Independence is located at the head of navigation (the most of the year, on the Willamette river, and on the main line of the Oregon & California Railroad, contains a population of 100 people, is the principal shipping point for the county, which is one of the largest, most healthy and best populated in the Willamette Valley.
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 A Full Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing Neatly Done.
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 Independence to Corvallis by S. P. R. R.
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 Independence to Salem by " "
 Independence to Astoria by A. & S. C. R. R.
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A HOP CENTER.
 The present area in Hops, tributary to Independence, will soon be trebled. The amount of income will reach in a few years, at least one million dollars.
A FRUIT CENTER.
 The adaptability of our lands for special fruit-raising, such as prunes, pears and apples; will employ hundreds of men; bring into the country thousands of dollars, and make our farming lands worth from two to three hundred dollars an acre. Fruit raising will bring canneries and fruit dryers.

SUGAR BEET RAISING
 The rich bottom-lands of this section are peculiarly well adapted to raising sugar beets, the profit, above cost of production, being estimated at from thirty to forty dollars an acre. One sugar factory will call into use over 3,000 acres of land, increasing its value half a million dollars, and employing labor.

COAST NEWS.
 Ex-Attorney General J. F. Alexander of Nevada died very recently at Orange, Cal.
 San Francisco has put in her bid for the national political conventions next year.
 Evidence in the Colfax election fraud case shows that many men whose names were recorded as having voted did not vote at all.
 Stephen Varnard, famous as a hunter of highways, died in Nevada City, Cal., aged 67 years. He came to the place in the early fifties.
 A Chinese lasaretto has been established on Darcy island, about twenty miles from Victoria, B. C., and five patients have been taken there.
 The Petaluma Fruit Packing company has commenced work for the season on cherries. The company expects to put up during the season 75,000 cases.
 The courts have decided that San Diego must pay the Coronado school teachers their salaries from the 24th of October, 1889, up to the date of the incorporation of Coronado City.
 Representative Herman of Oregon has recommended to the secretary of the interior the appointment of John W. Crawford of Salem as agent for the Umatilla Indians, vice Lee Morehouse, resigned.
 Charles Hawley, a laborer from Modesto, Cal., has been awarded at Stockton a verdict of \$2,000 damages against the Southern Pacific Railroad company for being ejected from a Pullman car in December, 1880.
 The \$100,000 of Helena, Mont., city bonds the issue of which was authorized by the legislative assembly to fund the floating debt, were sold recently by City Treasurer Walter at public auction. Bidding was lively, and the bonds brought \$1 premium.
 The other day near Grass Valley James Hayes, a young man, was riding a horse when the animal reared up and fell on his back, crushing Hayes beneath it. The removal of the saddle struck the young man in the stomach and dangerously injured him.
 The sixth annual meeting of the Oregon State Sunday-school association was held at Eugene, Or., recently. Reports from county associations show 40,000 children in the Sunday-schools of the state, and the finances of the association are most satisfactory.
 Judge Alphonso Taft, secretary of war and ex-minister to Austria, died at his home in San Diego recently. The remains were taken to Cincinnati, and the family accompanied them. The three departments of the superior court adjourned out of respect to the deceased statesman.
 John Brooks entered John W. Smith's house at Wheatland, Or., and fired at the latter with a revolver. Smith then took shots at his assailant, inflicting two scalp wounds. The trouble grew out of Brooks' attention to Smith's wife. Brooks was arrested, and there was talk of lynching him.
 The schooner-yacht Haleyon, during all the time she has been reported dodging around the Hawaiian islands and the California coast, has been lying quietly at the head of the inlet on Barclay sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. She reached Vancouver from Japan April 30.
 Joe Medley, an old-timer, killed three California lions lately within a radius of one and a half miles of the Fresno toll house. The settlers in that locality have suffered considerable loss from the attacks of these beasts on their stock. One of the lions is being stuffed. He measured eight feet from tip to tip. The others were nearly as large.
 The Pacific Fruit Line company has been incorporated at Chicago. The new organization has made arrangements with the Santa Fe to transport their car. The company will compete with the California Fruit Transportation company, which has long had a mortgage on the business. The new line has had 150 new cars built for the shipment of fruit.
 At a convention of swamp land owners of Sacramento the reclamation of 500,000 acres of tule lands in the Yolo basin, opposite Sacramento, was considered. It is proposed to cut a drainage canal from a point five miles above Sacramento, on the west side of the river, to Suisun bay. It is a revival of the project suggested by the state board of engineers under the act of 1878.
 The two rival presidents and boards of directors of the San Diego Land and Town company have fallen out to such an extent that a receivership has been asked for by the opponents of the Kimball management. The great Sweetwater dam and irrigation system, together with the National City and Otay railway and thousands of acres of the finest land in the country, are owned by this company.
 A jury at Spokane, after being out twenty-four hours, could not agree. The judge ordered them back into the jury room to remain until they reached a verdict. He also instructed the bailiff not to give them anything to eat until they had found a verdict of guilty or not guilty in a highway robbery case. In ten minutes thereafter the jury returned a verdict finding the prisoner guilty as charged.
 Col. Compton, commandant of the fort at Walla Walla, while giving testimony before the court of inquiry into the recent lynching at Walla Walla, stood cross-examination manfully for several hours, when at last he broke down and his eyes filled with tears. He said it was all due to his non-commissioned officers, unfaithful. Had they done their duty the lynching would not have occurred. He thought he had such perfect discipline that after his earnest lecture the night before no further violence would take place.
 A Bill of a Woman.
 Louise Lawson, the sculptor whose statue of Sunset Cox is occasioning considerable discussion just now, is a bit of a woman, with golden brown hair, gray eyes, a lip and a vivacious manner. She wears, when working in clay, a dark blue blouse and trousers, and her studio costume is always of white linen—skirt and coat—the latter finished with an extraordinary collar of coarse embroidery, tied with the traditional knot of baby blue ribbon. With this costume yellow shoes are worn. The whole effect is rather more bizarre than attractive. Whatever the critics say, the letter carriers swear by Louise and her nine-foot image.—Exchange.

THE GREAT CORBETT FIGHT.
 It Was a Great Battle But Neither Man Was Decided "No Contest."
 The long-looked-for Corbett-Jackson fight ended as few dreamed it would—both men fought to a standstill in sixty rounds and unable to injure the other in the least. The men were in the finest possible condition. Jackson's black skin shone like polished ebony. Corbett in the ring was the picture of a well-developed, lithe athlete, his extremely white skin contrasting strangely with that of the Australian. The cleverness of the two men was shown from the moment they entered the ring. Corbett showed up bravely and confidently, and



JAMES CORBETT.

watching for an opportunity to send a fist into any opening that presented itself. There were not so many of these openings, either. Corbett managed to get in the greater number of blows and to labor the least. Jackson's great work in his previous battles has been a peculiar jerking of his slender body out of harm's way. Peter missed the trick when he tried that in this contest. Corbett's arms were too long and he was too long. When he reached for the top of Jackson's white thighs he usually touched it, and he touched it more than once. Jackson showed his great gregariousness in keeping Corbett moving backward all the time. This tired Corbett more than anything else. Jackson was stronger than the San Franciscoan, but Corbett was more than that with his superior action and agility. Both fought for the body of his opponent and were severely punished. Jackson's stomach and shoulder were completely gone and Corbett's hands were practically useless. After the forty-first round no fighting was done. A walking match then began and lasted until the sixty-first round when the referee decided the fight "no contest." It was evident that the fight could not be brought to a finish. There was not a knockdown in the fight.
 The important rounds of the contest were the sixteenth, twentieth, thirtieth, thirty-first and forty-first. In these rounds some hard fighting was done and it looked at times as if the battle was going to end, sometimes in favor of Jackson and then in Corbett's. Little blood was shed. Jackson drew first blood in the sixteenth and Corbett brought forth the Australian's claret in the eighteenth. The fight was a test of the Dempsey and Jim Mace school of fighting. Corbett fought Dempsey's style all through and Jackson followed the teachings of Mace. The decision of "no contest" makes the two men dependent upon the generosity of the California club for any part of the purse they may get.
 True to the Life.
 A painter was commissioned to portray the image of a saint on the refectory wall of a convent. The price stipulated was very low, but it was agreed that the artist should have his meals provided at the expense of the convent until his work was finished. It turned out that the only food supplied to the poor artist by the reverend fathers consisted of bread, onions and clear water. The day for unveiling the fresco at length arrived. The friars stood round the artist, the curtain was removed. It was no doubt a very fine picture, but the saint had his back turned toward the spectators.
 "What does this mean?" shouted the indignant prior.
 "Père, I was compelled to paint the picture as you see it, for the saint could not bear the smell of onions."—H. Carver.

BRIEF MENTION.
 A terrific tornado is reported from Mexico, Mo. Many houses were demolished and twelve people were killed.
 Seven stores, two lumber mills and thirty houses were burned at Houston, Tex., recently. The loss was \$500,000. Queen Natalie has been forcibly expelled from Serbia. Affairs in that country are in a critical condition.
 J. W. Mackey, Jr., is making quite a name for himself in business circles at New York. He is called the new Napoleon of finance.
 Sybil Sanderson, the young California prima donna, scored a brilliant success in Massenet's opera, "Manon," at London.
 A company has been organized by English and American capitalists to build ten steel steamships to run direct from Chicago to Wales. The capital is \$5,000,000.
 The New England Moral Reform society is after the modern dancers. The society declares that the old style of dancing was commendable and enjoyable but the modern dances are indecent.
 An important question has been brought up in the surrogate's court at New York. The court is asked to decide whether or not an American woman forfeits her citizenship in marrying an English nobleman.
 The fight between Billy Meyer and Andy Bowen at New Orleans ended very unsatisfactorily. Meyer felled Bowen, it is thought by accident, and the referee decided a draw. All bets were declared off.
 Enormous quantities of gold are still being shipped from America to Europe. New York bankers have been unable to determine where it is going. A panic is feared in financial circles.
 A special from Montreal says Premier Mercier of Quebec, according to official information, has been unable to induce French capitalists to float his \$10,000,000 loan on the ground that his securities are insufficient.
 The referee in the case of Dr. Fraser C. Fuller of New York against his wife, Lizzie Hastings Fuller, formerly of San Francisco, has decided in favor of the defendant. Ex-Judge Leicester Holmes, Mayor Grant's secretary, was made a co-respondent by the plaintiff.
 The thirty-first annual convention of the United States Brewers' association was held at Chicago a few days ago. The past year, according to the president's address, has been a prosperous one. He recommended a continuance of the fight against the prohibitionists. The association will erect a building at the world's fair which will cost \$18,000.
 The story published of the death in Algiers of M. Hercaulis, the French naturalist, was a hoax. He went to Algiers to find a remedy, if possible, for the locust pest, and a friend of his started the story of his skeleton being found under a pile of locusts as a joke. M. Hercaulis has telegraphed the French academy of sciences that he is alive and well.
 The United States Consul at Gibraltar in his report to the state department says that during the last four months thirty-one foreign steamships have touched at that port, carrying more than 20,000 immigrants to the United States and many more are expected soon. The United States Consul at Naples reports a vast multitude of immigrants leaving for the United States on every steamer.
 A work train on the New York Central railroad was blown to atoms near Tarrytown by the explosion of dynamite which was being transported for construction purposes. It is thought a spark from the engine caused the explosion. The force of the explosion was terrific. The walls of buildings in Tarrytown were shaken and cracked and window glass fell on the sidewalk in showers. The track at the scene of the wreck was torn up for 600 feet and the rails were twisted in all shapes. There were thirty-three laborers on the train, twenty of whom were killed and all injured more or less.
 Gambling will not be permitted on the exhibition grounds of the world's fair in any form. That is one of the first of a series of iron clad rules that has been laid down by the ways and means committee to govern the men who get concessions. Nor will drunkenness be allowed. Goods offered for sale must be exactly as represented. The rules that have been adopted show that no visitors will be imposed upon by "fakers." A distinction is made between privileges and concessions. The former refers to the sale of such goods as are manufactured in order to illustrate the machine or process exhibited, while concessions apply to the sale of all goods and the attractions from which the securing of revenue is the sole object of the business.
 A new political party has come to life. It was born at Cincinnati and the National Union Conference is the author of its birth. The conference consisted of delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor, Prohibitionists, Greenbackers and other kindred organizations. The People's Party is the name of the new organization. The committee on resolutions, of which Ignatius Donnelly was chairman, drew up the platform, which is the same as that adopted at Ocala, Fla., in 1890 by the Alliance. It reiterates the demands of that platform for the abolition of national banks and the establishment of sub-treasury; that the government loan money at 3 per cent. on non-perishable property; that laws be passed prohibiting alien ownership of land and that the government reclaim and open up for settlement all lands owned by railroads and corporations not in actual use. An attempt to introduce a proposition plank in the platform was voted down unanimously. The widest enthusiasm prevailed after the reading of the platform. The leaders of the new party say this is the beginning of a great struggle between capital and labor.

ITEMS FOR OUR FARMERS.
 If the old bones lying around farm houses or about the yard, were gathered together and buried at the roots of fruit trees, not only would the premises be greatly improved but the growth of the tree also advanced, for trees are very fond of such nutriment as is found in bones. Fragments of bones are just as valuable as bone dust, although their elements of fertility will not be found available in so short a time as if large pieces were reduced to atoms. Bury the bones at least eighteen inches below the surface so as not to interfere with plowing.
 The new firm of Patterson Bros. is a large dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry. They have received a dainty line of ladies' watches in silver and gold. Lady school teachers should consult them, as they offer extra inducements.
 Now that our fruit orchards are becoming valuable we find that vigilance is required to keep insects from destroying all the fruit. June is the time when most of the insects lay their eggs and at that time bonfires should be built at night in the orchard, when the insects will fly into them and be destroyed, or get some bottles with open mouths and fill half full with a mixture of water, molasses and vinegar, and tie up in the trees; empty in a week and fill again. During June the bark should be washed with soap and, as far as can be reached on the large limbs, also sprinkle a handful of coarse salt about the root of the tree. Ashes piled about the base of the tree is also good.
 Mr. J. M. Staats, who raised and is the present owner of Jay M., a thorough-bred horse, a son of the celebrated Altamont, will be in Independence Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

Now that our orchards are about to be replanted, pruned and renewed, a few words may prove of value about renewing an orchard. Thoroughly cultivate the ground between the trees. Do not be satisfied with one plowing but cross plow. It is not necessary to plow near the trees than three feet. Much damage is done to orchards by careless plowing. Corn is the best hood crop for an orchard, and beans the next. Potatoes should never be planted in an apple orchard, as they exhaust the potash from the soil and that is what the apple needs. The least exhaustive crop should always be grown in an orchard, or else the trees will be robbed of needed sustenance. It is a double robbery to make a meadow in an orchard and nothing will run an orchard down so fast. The ground may be plowed in the spring, but a better plan is to turn over the sod in the autumn in order that the trees may have full benefit of the decayed sod and the more mellow soil.

Remember when in Salem to call in at Stroug's restaurant, near Westcott & Irwin, and get a meal not to be excelled on the Pacific coast for 25 cents, at 271 Commercial street.

The Fitchburg Sentinel tells how a Leominster farmer cured his horse of a balky freak by gentle means.
 He drove him, attached to a rack wagon, to the wood lot for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him, but tied him to a tree and let him stand. He went to the lot at sunset and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten a tug. "I made up my mind," said the farmer, "when that horse went to the barn, he would take that load of wood." I went to the barn, got blankets and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw. At noon I went down and he was probably lonesome and hungry. He drew that load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned and got another load before I fed him. I then rewarded him with a good dinner, which he eagerly devoured. I have drawn several loads since. Once he refused to draw, but soon as he saw me start for the house, he started after me with the load. A horse becomes lonesome and discontented when left alone, as much as a person, and I claim that this method, if rightly used, is better for both man and horse than to beat the animal with a club.

Patterson Bros. keep the Royal Banner cigars; they are the best cigar made.
 We have noticed, says a farmer of experience, that our garden plot seems after a few years to get tired seemingly, of growing crops, and we had been advised to change to some other spot and rest the soil. We have a better plan than that, since it takes from one to two seasons' cultivation to get ground in good condition. We rotate our crops on the same piece of ground. It is a good plan to make a diagram of the plot used for a garden, and have it marked off into divisions of suitable proportions for the vegetables required. Each division should be numbered, or, what is better, the name of the vegetable raised thereon written upon it. These diagrams drawn each year should be carefully preserved, so that, by referring to them, one could ascertain just what had been raised on each particular division for years back, and by this means keep up a systematic rotation. A garden to be advantageously cultivated should be long and narrow, thus enabling a horse cultivator to be used to advantage. Such garden vegetables as rhubarb, asparagus, and others of a like kind, requiring two or more years to reach the proper bearing condition, should, of course, be given a permanent place for several seasons; but they, too, need removing about once in four years in order to get the best possible results.