

THE WEST SIDE.

J. R. B. BELL, EDITOR.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

For Vice President,
A. E. STEVENSON,
Of Illinois.

For Presidential Electors,
**W. M. Colvig, of Jackson,
Geo. E. Noland, of Clatsop,
Robert A. Miller, of Jackson,
W. F. Butcher, of Baker.**

THE WEST SIDE till January 1, 1893, for 50 cents.

A BIG OFFER.

From now till January 1, 1893, we will send the WEST SIDE for 50 cents. That will give you the paper till after election, and will keep you posted as to the course, not only of political events, but in regard to the news of the world as well. Subscribe for four months.

STILL they come. Even the few North Carolina Republicans are deserting the old hulk. A dispatch from Winston, N. C., says: "Dr. J. J. Mott, of Satesville, has declined to accept the place on the Republican state ticket to which he was nominated yesterday, and says he will vote the Democratic ticket. Mott is called the 'Iron Duke' of North Carolina, and has for many years been the dictator of the Republican party in that state. His action insures a Democratic victory in the state."

FROM the local columns of the country press the conclusion can be drawn that the towns all over Oregon are making rapid improvements, and that they are generally prosperous. New buildings, both business blocks and houses, are going up, and streets are being opened, while bonds are being voted to provide them with water-works and sewerage systems. The crops are good, and mortgages are becoming a thing of the past. The farming population is buoyant and the townspeople are happy with increased trade.—*Telegram.*

THE Astoria Budget says that if "the Republicans of Oregon are so badly demoralized in every county in the state as they are in Clatsop, Cleveland will have a walk-over. Here they are thoroughly demoralized, disorganized, and discouraged, and are making no campaign whatever. This state of affairs has been brought about by the greed and treachery of the bosses, who have worked politics for all there was in it for themselves. The Clatsop county ring is downed, and the people will see to it that it stays down." Our friend, if he will take a squint over the entire country, will find the same condition existing in every state in the Union. In fact, the g. o. p. is demoralized high unto death every where.

THEY tell the story of a Southern gardener who drove into town with a load of cabbage, which he offered at two heads for five cents. The negroes would not buy, because they "had no meat to boil with the cabbage." The farmer went to a store and bought a side of pork, which he cut into small slices. Then he put a slice on each cabbage and offered the combination for five cents. The negroes fell over themselves in their haste to buy, though they paid more than at the former price. Here we have a practical illustration of the wisdom of supplying what customers want. The wise finds what his customers need and then offers it—the unwise man gets mad because people won't buy what he thinks they should.—*Statesman.*

In passing an ordinance for the purpose of removing all unwholesome matter from the streets and public places, back yards, etc., the city fathers have done the right thing at the right time. To be sure there is no disease here now, but in view of the rapid approach of the dreaded cholera from the East, and with diphtheria on the increase in the adjoining county of Crook, we had better be a looking a little out. The citizens should show their appreciation of the council's efforts by not waiting until they are forced to clean up around their premises, and should even go a little farther and use disinfectants freely in their homes. Prevention is so much better than a possible cure.—*Fossil Journal.* Fossil is not behind the times, as its name would indicate. Let Independence take a timely warning from the above.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Twenty-five years ago the product of grain in the United States was on an average thirty-three bushels for each inhabitant. Last year the grain product was fifty-five bushels for each man, woman, and child in the country. We have brought into cultivation about one-fifth of our arable land, and upon that small acreage we produce not only this grain crop, but all our cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, and vegetables. Now is it any reflection upon the most intelligent farming population in the world to say that we as yet produce things by methods that are wasteful? It cannot be otherwise as long as our farmers are working cheap lands, frequently virgin soil. They are, to use the words of Edward Atkinson, still "treating their lands as mines and not as laboratories."

Nothing, then, is clearer than that the present farm product of the country is but a meagre fraction of what the country can and will produce as methods of cultivation improve and larger areas of land are brought under the plow. So with manufactures, surpassing all competitors in the abundance and convenience of raw material, and in the invention and use of machinery. It is not easy to imagine a limit to our capacity for production in any of the great machine-using industries. Indeed, it is well-known that in these industries and in some others our existing plant is more than equal to the demands of our consumption. If, for years to come, we should build no more mills or factories, if we should invent no improvements in machinery or in methods of production, we should not overtax our present equipment, working constantly with its full complement of hands. With the capacity to produce so much in excess of our needs, what is the indispensable condition of the prosperity and growth of both farming and manufacturing? Plainly, and beyond controversy, more markets. Napoleon once said very aptly and truly: "Foreign commerce represents superabundance and good for agriculture and manufactures." The superabundance of one people must be exchanged for the superabundance of other peoples, or those who produce it find no profitable return for their labor, and foreign commerce is the only channel through which that exchange can be made. To day, however, there are two ways of dealing with a surplus, whether it be of farm products or factory products. The profitable and natural way, as stated by Napoleon, is to find a vent for it into markets where it may be disposed of at paying prices. The artificial way, little known in the days of Napoleon, is to reduce production to the remunerative demands of the home markets. The farmer must choose one of these two ways. He cannot by any scheme of combination, or any fore-sights of weather or seasons, or of the various pests that ravage his crops, estimate in advance how many acres he must plant in grain to meet the demand of the home consumers. He must look for prosperity not through small sales at artificial or law-made prices in the markets of his own country only, but through the largest possible sales in all markets. Foreign trade is, therefore, the sole present or future dependence of the American farmer for getting rid of his superabundance, and for good employment; that is, for good return for his labor. But in the United States, under Republican rule, we deal with foreign trade as with a threatening pestilence, and admit it to the country under all manner of vexatious and oppressive burdens.

Farmers, now think of this: you now hold your grain awaiting a demand from a foreign market to remunerate you for your past year's labor; think, if those markets are virtually closed against an exchange of products with ours; what will be the result? Ill advised legislation has already reduced the price of our products, and a continuation of the same legislation will be still more disastrous in the future.

THE New York World, in speaking of the late Vermont election, compares the vote of the state with corresponding September elections in previous presidential years. The vote is as follows:

Year	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. p. c.	Dem. p. c.
1872	41,240	19,613	68.281	31.719
1876	44,723	20,988	68.756	31.244
1880	47,548	21,243	69.061	30.939
1884	45,511	19,823	69.274	30.726
1888	48,822	19,677	70.966	29.034

Before the late elections in Vermont extraordinary efforts were made to poll the full Republican vote. Major McKinley was summoned from Ohio to wake up the farmers to the beauties and beneficencies of the tariff. Senator and ex-Secretary Proctor, in a speech made in August at Rutland, told the people that "the vote cast for the state ticket this year is really your vote for president," and further said: "If the Republican party maintains its average majority it will be hailed as a Republican victory. If the Democrats reduce that majority it will be heralded far and wide as an omen of Demo-

cratic success in the nation." Applying the Proctor test, the Democrats seem to have gotten away with it. The average majority in September elections in presidential years for the past twenty years is 25,000. This year the republican vote has fallen to about 39,000, a loss of 9,000 since 1888, and the plurality is reduced to 20,000—the lowest in all this period. It is 3,700 smaller than the Republican majority in 1876, which was followed by the election of Tilden, and 2,700 smaller than the majority of 1884 that presaged the election of Cleveland.

The country will accept Senator Proctor's words, and regard the reduced Republican majority in Vermont as "an omen of Democratic success in the nation."

THE Republicans understand perfectly that their hold upon the West is precarious. They are preparing to contest several states in that section as they never felt obliged to fight for them before. The Illinois state committee has asked that Governor McKinley, Senator John Sherman, and other national leaders of distinction, especially Germans, be sent to their help.

They recognize the fact, which some purblind Democrats at the East seek to discredit, that Illinois is a debatable state. On a poll of nearly 750,000 votes in 1888 General Harrison's plurality was only 22,195. In 1890 the Democratic plurality on treasurer was 9,847 and on congressman over 30,000.

THE conditions in Illinois are very favorable to the Democrats. General Stevenson's personal popularity helps the national ticket. The people believe in Grover Cleveland and tariff reform. The revolt of the Germans against Republican bigotry and intolerance is still general, and the state ticket is a very strong one.—*New York World.*

THE Hon. Thomas F. Bayard recently addressed the class at one of the medical colleges in Baltimore, having for his theme, "The Lawyer and the Doctor." It has been his fortune, he says, to be thrown in contact with not a few medical men who have been "as the salt of the earth" in their respective communities. A man who is already eminent by reason of his natural endowments may be said to double his talent by becoming a physician. "It has been my personal fortune," says Mr. Bayard, "to know such a man. It has been my privilege and delight to accompany him in his visits where his only medicines were his personal presence and conversation of the man himself. He had shared and lessened their anxieties, counseled the wayward, cheered the weak-hearted; had re-

Malaria.
It is believed to be caused by poisonous miasms arising from low, marshy land or from decaying vegetable matter, and which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. If a febrile condition of the blood is maintained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, one is much less liable to malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection.

A Wonderful Medicine
"For malaria I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It has kept my children well right through the summer, and we live in one of the worst places for malaria in Maryland. I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for that all gone feeling, with great benefit." Mrs. B. F. DAVIS, Maryland, Cal.

Break Bone Fever.
"My daughter Pearl was taken with dengue or break bone fever 2 years ago, and my friends thought I would lose her. I had almost given up hope until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took four bottles in four months, and gained 15 pounds. I thank Hood's Sarsaparilla for giving her back to me restored to health and strength." J. L. A. KING, Sherman, Texas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by druggists, 41, six for \$1. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AUCTIONEERING
E. H. Hosner, Monmouth, auctioneer, is always ready to do auction work, either in the city or country, at reasonable rates. P. O. address, Monmouth, Or.

FLOUR AND FEED.
D. B. BOYDSTON
Has just opened a Flour and Feed Store, on Main street, opposite Buster & Shelley's drug store.

Will Sell Cheaper than Anyone Else in Independence
CALL AND SEE.

R. M. WADE & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO GOODMAN & DOUTY.

Have Just Received a Car Load of

COOK AND HEATING STOVES,

And are now receiving a large shipment of

Drills, Seeders, Disc and Spring-Tooth Harrows,

And the Celebrated

Garden City Steel and Oliver Chilled

- - PLOWS - -

Don't fail to call and inspect our stock. We carry a complete stock of Oliver Chilled Plow Repairs.

joined with them that rejoiced, and wept with the weeping. And I have seen such a man so surrounded by an atmosphere of love and trust, holding, as it were, the heart-strings of a family in his hands, their guide, philosopher, and friend; and then I realized what a moral force in society the profession, properly comprehended and properly followed, was capable of exerting, and how relatively small a part of its usefulness was the administration of medicine."

THE AX ILLUSTRATION.

Here is a simple illustration of the oppression of the tariff tax, says the *Telegram*. There is no tool in more common use among the farmers and mechanics than the ax or hatchet. Two months ago the manufacturers of these tools formed a "trust," and the combine now has complete control of the market. An advance has been made of \$1.75 to \$2.22 per dozen.

Now let us see what part the protective duty plays in ax manufacturing. Under the McKinley law the duty is 45 per cent. The price to the home trade is \$7.76 per dozen for first quality delivered on cars at the factory, and \$8.24 per dozen for beveled axes. Now see the difference on the export trade. The first quality is delivered in New York for the export trade at \$6.75 per dozen, a difference of \$1.01, and for the beveled axes, \$7.20, or a difference of \$1.04 on the dozen. You can buy the American ax in England \$1 a dozen cheaper than you can buy them right here at the factory.

This telescope that shows a snow-storm in Mars, is n't powerful enough to show the Republicans any encouragement in the returns from either Arkansas, Vermont, or Maine.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day, under ordinance No. 87 of the city of Independence, Polk county, Oregon, taken up the following described property, to-wit: One yearling roan heifer, mottled-faced, white under belly, and white on tip of tail. The above described property has been impounded by me in accordance with ordinance No. 87. And I do hereby give notice that I will offer above said described property for sale to the highest bidder for cash on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m., unless claimed and costs paid prior to that date.

T. FENNEL, Marshal.

TIME TABLE
Independence and Monmouth Motor Line

Leaves Independence.	Leaves Monmouth.
7:30	7:30
8:10	8:25
9:30	10:00
11:15	12:30
1:30	2:15
3:45	4:45
5:30	6:15
6:15	6:30

E. T. HENKLE
THE BARBER,
Opp. Opera House,
Independence, Or.

T. L. BUTLER,
County Surveyor and Civil Engineer
All calls promptly answered.
Address me at Dallas, Polk county, Oregon.

THE DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
Stockton & Henkle, Props.
INDEPENDENCE, OR.

THE WHITE HOUSE

New Goods have arrived, and as we are too busy to mention all the latest novelties, please come in yourself and see the Hindous, Robaix, Belgian Serges, etc., in different styles.

LADIES' CLOAKS and JACKETS

There are too many articles to mention everything, therefore we invite you to call at our place of business and convince yourself. We will gladly show you all the new designs.

Zed Rosendorf

DRY GOODS

EMPORIUM

Ladies, read this, and do not forget it that
Stockton & Henkle

Have much the finest line of dress goods ever displayed in this market, consisting of
Silk-warp Henriettes, 1 00@1 35
English diagonal and figured crepon, 75@1 35
At the Emporium you may had some lovely single dress patterns, all colors, styles, and prices.
Also, Ladies' Cloth, Broadcloth, Trecoats, Broadhead, Flannels, etc., etc., at from 10 cents to \$1.75 per yard.
A full line of beautiful furnishing goods for ladies and gents. Get our prices on everything in the line of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

This house has only been in business in Independence for the past three and one-half years, and is now doing as large a business as any house in Polk county, for the reason that full value is always given for your money.

THE DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
Stockton & Henkle, Props.
INDEPENDENCE, OR.

O'DONNELL & IRVINE

Are head-quarters in Polk County for

COLUMBUS AND RACINE BUGGIES, CARTS, CARRIAGES, AND TRACTORS

Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware.



Barbed Wire, Buckeye Pumps.

Bain Wagons, the Oliver Chilled and Steel Plows, Deering Binders and Mowers, Monitor Drills and Seeders.

You will all attend the County Fair. Don't leave the city without taking a peep at our show window, or calling inside and looking over our stock. A few new goods we would be pleased to show you. Fruit knives, pie knives, nut picks and cracks, salad bowls, individual salts and peppers, 12 new patterns of napkin rings.

We carry the largest stock of Watches in Polk county. A new watch case given in exchange for your old silver one. Store open fair week until 9 p. m.

PATTERSON BROS.,

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS,
INDEPENDENCE, OR.

THE BAKERY.

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

LARGE STOCK
LOW PRICES

R. H. Wilcox having retired from the firm of R. H. Wilcox & Co., the business will be conducted by L. M. Mattoon, and to our customers we will make a new deal all around. You will be treated with the same courtesy as heretofore. As it is our purpose and aim to cater to the wants of the people, we will carry every thing in the line of groceries that is carried by any first class grocery, and prices will be as low as the lowest. Special inducements will be given to cash purchasers; and cash is what talks and drives business. Give us a call, and be convinced that ours is the place to deal. The most goods for the least money, and the best quality always.

LOW PRICES
LARGE STOCK

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

THE BAKERY.

L. M. MATTOON, PROP.