

THE WEST SIDE

JOS. A. C. BRANT, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. IN ADVANCE. Five months \$1.00 Three months .60 SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.

Naturally, Mr. Croker is non-committal about the ice trust. But the general opinion is that somebody ought to be committed for it.

Out in Chicago they have a bug that bites bicycle tires. Thus the process of "rubbering around" is spreading even to the insect creation.

It is William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson for president and vice president on the Democratic ticket as against William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt on the Republican ticket.

Count Castellane is still trying to become famous by being in chronic need of money. But, really, this is altogether too common a condition to attract much attention.

The Canton date line will come largely to the front during the next few months, and readers will have to pause to find out whether it refers to China or Ohio.

Owing to the action of the United States, the powers are practically bound to take no political steps in China without first announcing their intention to depart from the present understanding.

Governor Roosevelt says that he is misquoted. Doubtless he is, but that is better than being ignored, and one fate or the other must sooner or later befall the American politician.

B. H. Roberts has been expelled from congress, convicted of polygamy by a jury, and fined \$150 for having an extra wife. In the case of ordinary citizens it cannot be said that the Utah tariff on extra wives comes very high.

Rev. Chas. Sheldon, the Topeka "What Christ would do" man, says that he has seen more drunken men in London in a week than he saw in Topeka in twelve years. This seems to be about the right proportion. London is some 600 times larger than Topeka.

It is reported that Senator Clark will contribute \$1,000,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, with the understanding that no part of it shall be used for any other purpose than the legitimate purchase of votes.

Peace has practically been agreed to in the Philippines, the only point still at issue between the United States and the rebels being the expulsion of the friars. The United States cannot expel these people directly, and it is pledged by treaty to secure to them their landed property. But it will investigate their claims to this most strictly, and wherever clear titles cannot be shown, will seize it. In any case, the control of the friars over the people has ceased forever.

Portland's anti-tax bicyclers propose to test the constitutionality of the bicycle law and have employed counsel to push the matter to the supreme court, a complaint having already been filed. It alleges in part: "That the law is in violation of the state constitution in that it attempts to grant to citizens and classes of citizens of the state privileges and immunities which on the same terms do not belong equally to all citizens; that it imposes taxation which is not equal and uniform; that it is a special and local law for laying out, opening and working the highways, and for the assessment and collection of taxes for road purposes; that it makes an act unlawful in Multnomah county which is not unlawful in 23 other counties of the state; that it imposes upon citizens of the taxed counties burdens not imposed upon the citizens of the 23 counties exempted; that it authorizes the appropriation of moneys collected as taxes to private use and the expenditure of such moneys upon private lands and not upon public highways; that it discriminates against the wheelman and in favor of the dealer and against the lawful use of private property; that it is an arbitrary exercise of legislative power; that it violates section 18 of article 4 in that it did not originate in the house of representatives but in the senate, and that it pretends to raise revenue and is a revenue law."

The amount due the United States from the Turkish government is probably being withheld by the Sultan for the purpose of making a side bet on the result of the presidential election.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., July 2.

The treasury surplus for the fiscal year ending with Saturday, exceeded \$80,000,000. This alone is reason enough, if there were not a score of others, for the continuation of the Republican party in power. This is the first annual treasury surplus since 1893, although there would have been a surplus both last year and the year before, had it not been for the enormous expenditures made necessary by the war with Spain.

Probably the most important news from China during the last few days was that saying that the foreign ministers were safe in Peking, having declined to leave that city. There is some doubt as to the manner in which they were requested to leave and by whom, and this government is giving the Chinese government the benefit of the doubt, just as it is doing in regard to the fighting, although it is positively stated that the allied marines, under the English admiral, Seymour, were attacked by Imperial Chinese troops, and is still acting on the assumption that we are not at war with China, and that all the trouble is the result of an insurrection, which the Chinese government is unable to control. No new orders have been sent to our naval officers in Chinese waters, or to the commander of the troops sent from the Philippines, the original orders being considered sufficient. The mishap to the battleship Oregon, which ran aground off the coast of China, and knocked a hole in her bottom, is deeply regretted in Washington.

Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, who was acting secretary of war during the ten days absence of Secretary Root, has gone to his Nebraska home. He declined to discuss the rumor that he was a candidate to succeed Senator Thurston, but his friends say that he will be a candidate and a strong one. In accordance with recommendations of Gov. Allen and Gen. Davis, Secretary Root has ordered the latter to discontinue the free issue of letters to the hurricane sufferers of Porto Rico, on July 15th. Gen. Davis thinks that all those who are industrious are beyond the need of charity and that it is time to begin to teach the lazy that the free rations were only to help them until they could help themselves, and not intended to go on indefinitely to enable them to live in idleness.

Representative Dick, of Ohio, who is secretary of the Republican national committee, and who will probably be re-elected to that position at the coming meeting of the committee, in Cleveland, gave the following outline of the campaign, before leaving Washington for his home: Active work will begin about August 1, and will be more vigorous and aggressive, if possible, than it was four years ago. The date for the Cleveland meeting of the national committee has not yet been chosen, but it will probably be shortly after President McKinley is notified of his nomination, which will be July 12, at his Canton home, where he now is. Headquarters will be opened in Chicago, after the meeting of the national committee, as the heavy work of the campaign will be directed from there, as it was in 1896, although eastern headquarters will be opened in New York City, and the Washington branch headquarters from which preliminary work is now being directed and literature sent, will still be maintained. Although nothing but good news of the enthusiasm evoked by the ticket and platform has been received, the committee will work just as hard as though the result were in doubt. Its members figure that the best way to insure a continuance of the country's great prosperity is to give McKinley and Roosevelt such an overwhelming majority that will convince the most skeptical doubters that no change will be made for years to come in any of the republican policies which have made that prosperity. Col. Dick said of one effort the Democrats are making a specialty of: "Our friends, the Democrats, are trying to make everybody believe that the German vote this year will go to the Democratic party, but there is not the slightest likelihood of this being the case. In 1896, the Germans voted for President McKinley. They are strong believers in the advantages of a gold standard currency. This the Republican party has given them and they know it. They know also that the Democratic party would gladly take it away from them if it had the opportunity. The German voter is a hard man to fool."

Secretary Hay has not abandoned the Turkish claim, though, in deference to European susceptibilities, he is moving very slowly. He has just sent another request for an immediate answer to his former demand, and if he doesn't get it, Abdul is likely to find out that something is seriously wrong.

PARIS EXPOSITION LETTER.

Paris, France, June 25.

I have by this time been able to make a study and form a general opinion of the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900. There are of course many things I have not seen and many that I could not see if I should continue inspection for six years. But the salient features of the exposition have been noted. It is in great part ephemeral architecture; it is in great part fake, but after all spurious characteristics are eliminated it will remain the most stupendous effort and accomplishment as an exposition the world has ever seen. I shall adhere to my determination to avoid attempts to paint in words architecture, artificial water-works and illuminations. I have never seen any fireworks that were comparable to a sunset or a flash of lightning. The architecture here with its toy-shop effects, like that at Chicago, is good enough to be torn down. This and these are no part of the exposition and in my opinion are as intrusive and as much out of place as would be the latest gown, hat and high heeled shoes on the Venus of Milo. The only matter worthy the visitor's consideration are the results of the competitive efforts of the world's artists, artisans, thinkers and strivers, everyone seeking to attain something a little more acceptable in his special domain. And you can see these results here. If there was ever a microcosm it is now within the Champs de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides. From Finland to Cape Colony and from Alaska to Chili the continents and islands appear to have striven and wrought with better output than ever before. I say you can see it but it will require more than a glance. It will require study and discernment, for the arrangement is not the best, and for comparative study it is frequently misleading and often intentionally so. Some exhibitors under the United States flag and in the United States sections have no right to be there. They are not Americans and have no houses in America. It may be the same with other countries. As seen in the exposition there is not much to flatter our national pride, but we do not need flattery—we need the truth and in heroic quantities. False teeth, dental instruments, corn-cob pipes and eyeglasses are not representative of the manufacturing skill and energy of the United States, and Mr. McKinley or Mr. Peck should not have permitted dealers in these to have so much space and such conspicuous place in the U. S. section of the Invalides building. It is said the Emperor of Germany personally inspected every exhibit of that country and that nothing was allowed to pass to Paris without his approval. There must be some exaggeration in this story for the German exhibit is large and varied as well as fine, and no one person could have given it more than a very informal inspection. But it has evidently been selected with great judgment and care, and there is no doubt but that both the United States and England are outclassed by Germany in a large variety of manufactured goods.

In some things we, of course, excel. Our tobacco exhibit is by far the finest at the fair. But to indicate how we are outdone in diplomacy or what may be called exhibition politics, let me instance the following, all of which may be traced to the negligence of our commissioner. We have but one man in fifteen on the tobacco jury and he is a Cuban who has lived many years in Paris and boasts that he never sold or used a leaf of American tobacco. He is in short the representative of the largest Cuban tobacco manufacturer and from habit and interest inimical to American tobacco. Yet he has had himself appointed as the only American jurist, and this when our exhibit is finer than, and probably as large as, that of all other countries put together. There are many instances of this kind showing a lack of push and enterprise on the part of our representatives and an indifference to the interests of our people and country that is inexplicable in any way complimentary to them.

In the class of harvesters and binders and some other classes of agricultural implements I am told by an authority, and believe from what I can see, we are much in advance of all other countries. This authority says we are about ten years in advance. Our machines are lighter but withal stronger than in mechanism substantially the same as theirs, for they have copied from us. The displays we are making here will doubtless result in the extension of our trade in a few classes. Indeed such result is already assured. The thing to be regretted is that we have through negligence or incompetence lost a golden opportunity to impress upon the world our superiority in many

other classes. This work will now have to be carried on in other fields and by other means. It was almost criminal to send over here on high salaries a lot of incompetent men, ignorant of any except the English language and as helpless as babes to compete in this field with men of thorough education and fine address, speaking fluently three or four languages and *au fait* in all the habits, graces and amenities of cosmopolitan life. The threadbare idea that Yankee wit is able to compete anywhere with anything was never true, and to adhere to it is stupid and very expensive.

The Portland Evening Telegram reads a severe, but none the less deserved, lecture to the "business men" of that extra conservative town and the evils of "mossbackism" and the benefits to be derived from hustling after business and starting new enterprises. The Telegram quotes the best sugar project to be established at Newberg, in Yamhill county, a county which the Portland papers, by the way, used to hold up to the public gaze in a mild contempt sort of style, and draws comparisons which certainly must be very odious to the people of Portland, because of their truth. The Telegram believes that "if an industry thus requiring the outlay altogether of several hundred thousand dollars, and the co-operation of hundreds of people, can be inaugurated and carried on in and around such interior towns as LaGrande and Newberg, should not Portland be able, with renewed efforts, to increase and indeed to multiply its industries? Shall it be said that the few business men of Newberg and the farmers of that neighborhood can secure and establish a beet sugar factory, using the product of 5,000 acres of land, and that Portland cannot have a smelter, a dry-dock, or even a little \$100,000 woolen mill? The enterprise, and faith, and energy, and hustling qualities of the Newberg farmers and business men ought to make Portland mossbacks ashamed of themselves. If Portland had been peopled by the men who live in and around Newberg or LaGrande, it would have been by this time a city of 200,000 people, with half a dozen manufacturing where there is one now. This is not pleasant talk, and it is not a very agreeable duty for the Telegram to state this disparaging truth; but it is necessary that it be told and occasionally held up as a mirror before our property owners and capitalists, until they get a move on themselves, as the good people of Newberg and vicinity have done." The Telegram might have gone farther north and inquired: What would Portland have amounted to by this time had she been peopled ten years ago with such hustlers as Seattle has?

There is no authentic confirmation of the Chinese reports of the safety of the foreigners at Peking. At Shanghai it is believed the date of the dispatch asserting that two Legations were holding out was an error, making the real date of the message June 28, or two days before the alleged massacre. Meantime the allies are meeting with desperate resistance at Tien Tsin, having narrowly escaped annihilation. The foreigners have decided to bombard the native city.

The Chinese governor at Shan Tung reports that July 4 all the Legationists at Peking were safe, except the German. Emperor Kwang Hsu has addressed a note to England, Russia and Japan, imploring their aid in suppressing the rebellion. Prince Tuan, in an edict, proclaims himself Emperor, and commends the progress of the Boxers. General MacArthur has ordered 1038 men of the Fourteenth infantry and Fifth artillery to leave Manila Friday for Taku. Japan expects to have 63,000 troops in China before the rainy season is far advanced. Either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will command. The state department issues the text of an identical note to the powers, expressing the willingness of the United States to act concurrently with the other governments to suppress anarchy in Peking and protect the lives of its subjects.

THE POLK COUNTY COURT.

The Polk county court has generously allowed \$100 for the grading and graveling of the public road through Eola. This is very creditable, considering the fact that this road is used mainly by those who come from that county to Salem to do their trading. In the past few years this road has been greatly improved. But there is still a stretch leading through the town of Eola that becomes abominable and almost impassable in the rainy season, and is very rough in the dry season. The present plan is to put this stretch of road in good condition. The farmers living along the road in Polk county are contributing to increase materially the court's appropriation, and we understand they will solicit the Salem business men and property holders to help them. It would certainly pay them to do so, and liberally. If Salem is to keep up and extend its trade, we must help by providing ways for people to get here from a distance at all seasons of the year.—Statesman.

Some people put advertising on "on the shelf" and there's where their goods stay too.—Mail Order Journal.

Letters Received unsolicited for in the post office at Independence, Oregon, on July 14, 1900: Chandler, Mrs T. Correll, P. A. Hicks, Wm. Waters, Mrs S. B. Pearl, Rev & Mrs I. McKens, John C.

Summer Resorts. To the mountains our people in increasing numbers yearly look for those days of relaxation and recreation necessary to maintain the human machine in fair working condition. The languorous sloth of the seashore proves very seductive while it lasts, but many have decided that the annual outing should provide not only radical change of air and surroundings, but also stimulation of flagging energies as will provide brain and vigor for the return to the duties of the home and office. The mountain and ramble, the balsam of the mountain pines, and the clear, unadulterated mountain air.

In this direction the Shasta Route now affords a wealth of attractions. The entire line of road from Ashland to Bedding is studded with charming and accessible hotels and camps, where one can rest and recuperate at reasonable cost, and where you can hunt, fish, ride, loaf, or play with equal facility.

Or if you look for healing waters, they better can be found hot or cold, than the springs of Ashland, Colusa, Anderson, Bartlett, Byron and Paso Robles.

Before visiting Europe, the people of the Northwest should see the groves of Yosemite valley, and the wondrous groves of Mariposa and Calaveras; the Parisians are likely to make inquiries concerning these attractive resorts.

Send to Mr. C. H. Markham, General Passenger Agent, Portland, for new booklets on Castle Crags, Shasta Springs, McCloud River, Yosemite, and excursion rates thereto.

CITY OF INDEPENDENCE.

OFFICIALS: Mayor E. E. Ketchum, Recorder J. F. Chambers, Treasurer J. F. Chambers, City Clerk J. F. Chambers, City Engineer J. F. Chambers, City Assessor J. F. Chambers, City Auditor J. F. Chambers, City Comptroller J. F. Chambers, City Surveyor J. F. Chambers, City Engineer J. F. Chambers, City Assessor J. F. Chambers, City Auditor J. F. Chambers, City Comptroller J. F. Chambers, City Surveyor J. F. Chambers.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Societies and lodges of Independence meet as follows: ODD FELLOWS HALL. D. O. U. W.—1st, 3d and 5th Monday. D. of M.—2d and 4th Monday. I. O. O. F.—Encampment, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Rebekah, 1st and 3d Tuesday. Subordinate lodges, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. K. O. P.—Wednesday. W. O. W.—1st, 3d and 5th Friday. W. Circle, 2nd and 4th Friday. FRATERNAL UNION—2nd and 4th Saturday. WHITTAKER HALL. MAC'ABEES—2nd and 4th Monday. FORESTERS—Tuesday. MASONIC HALL. BLUE LODGE—On first Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter. Chapter meets on first Friday after full moon. EASTERN STAR—Second and fourth Tuesday.

SOUTH AND EAST

-via-

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO

Shasta Route.

Train leaves Independence for Portland and way stations at 2:40 p. m. Leave for Corvallis at 11:00 a. m. Lv Albany..... 8:55 a. m. 7:50 p. m. Lv Albany..... 12:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m. Lv Ashland..... 12:35 p. m. 11:30 a. m. Sacramento..... 9:00 p. m. 4:25 a. m. San Francisco..... 7:45 p. m. 8:15 a. m. " Ogden..... 9:45 a. m. 11:45 a. m. " Denver..... 9:00 a. m. 9:30 p. m. " Kansas City..... 7:25 a. m. 7:25 p. m. " Chicago..... 11:45 a. m. 8:30 a. m. " Los Angeles..... 1:20 p. m. 7:00 a. m. " El Paso..... 6:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m. " City of Mexico..... 6:30 a. m. 6:30 a. m. " Houston..... 4:00 a. m. 4:30 p. m. " New Orleans..... 6:25 p. m. 6:25 p. m. " Washington..... 6:42 a. m. 6:42 a. m. " New York..... 12:45 p. m. 12:45 p. m.

Palman and Tourist cars on both trains U. S. cars Sacramento to Ogden and El Paso and tourist cars to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Washington.

Connecting at San Francisco with several weekly lines for Honolulu, Japan, China, Philippines, Central and South America.

See Mr. G. A. WITCOX at Independence station, or address C. H. MARKHAM, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

REGULATOR LINE PORTLAND TO THE DALLES By the commodious steamer REGULATOR Leaves Portland daily except Sunday at 7 a. m. This is the Great Scenic Route. All tourists admit that the scenery on the Middle Columbia is not excelled for beauty and grandeur in the United States. Full information by addressing or calling on C. G. THAYER, Agt., Tel. 914. Portland, Or.

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Robinson & Co. Independence, Oregon.

Notice for Publication. First pub. May 16. Last pub. July 23. TIMBERLAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878. U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, May 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Edward L. McCoy, County of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 206, for the purchase of the E. 1/4 of Section No. 36, in Township No. 38, Range No. 5, W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 30th day of July, 1900.

He names as witnesses: C. H. Medberry, of Oregon; U. S. Medberry, of Polk Co., Oregon; C. H. Medberry, of Sugar Land, Oregon; William H. Hays, of Sugar Land, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 30th day of July, 1900. CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

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Notice for Publication. First pub. May 12. Last pub. July 13. TIMBERLAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878. U. S. Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Carl Wittmer, of Multnomah County, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 150, for the purchase of the E. 1/4 of Section No. 36, in Township No. 38, Range No. 5, W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 30th day of July, 1900.

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SOUTH AND EAST

-via-

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO

Shasta Route.

Train leaves Independence for Portland and way stations at 2:40 p. m. Leave for Corvallis at 11:00 a. m. Lv Albany..... 8:55 a. m. 7:50 p. m. Lv Albany..... 12:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m. Lv Ashland..... 12:35 p. m. 11:30 a. m. Sacramento..... 9:00 p. m. 4:25 a. m. San Francisco..... 7:45 p. m. 8:15 a. m. " Ogden..... 9:45 a. m. 11:45 a. m. " Denver..... 9:00 a. m. 9:30 p. m. " Kansas City..... 7:25 a. m. 7:25 p. m. " Chicago..... 11:45 a. m. 8:30 a. m. " Los Angeles..... 1:20 p. m. 7:00 a. m. " El Paso..... 6:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m. " City of Mexico..... 6:30 a. m. 6:30 a. m. " Houston..... 4:00 a. m. 4:30 p. m. " New Orleans..... 6:25 p. m. 6:25 p. m. " Washington..... 6:42 a. m. 6:42 a. m. " New York..... 12:45 p. m. 12:45 p. m.

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