THE WEST SIDE

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
[IN ADVANCE]
Twelve months.....$1 50
Three months.....50

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.

A Barrel Factory.

There is a New York man in The Dalles who wants to start a barrel factory in the state, somewhere handy to timber. He will want plenty of oak grubs.

Well, now, gentlemen of the Independence Board of Trade, here is an opportunity for some good work.

While a barrel factory isn't very much, it will help to swell business and every little helps. We have plenty of room for these industries and any quantity of raw material for a barrel factory.

Come, gentlemen, get in touch with this New York man.

It is said that there are three kinds of people in the world, the wills, the won'ts and the can'ts. The first accomplish everything, the second oppose everything, and the third fail in everything.

Within two years the 9th U. S. infantry has fought Spaniards, Filipinos and Chinese, and traveled from east to west 16,000 miles. Service under Uncle Sam has ceased to mean quiet garrison duty.

A St. Louis man wants to trade us some breakfast food for advertising. Now that is something like, says Newt Bryson. We don't care whether it is breakfast food, dinner food or supper food. Just so it is feed. We are getting tired of getting propositions for swapping advertising for electric belts, liver pills, patent churns and cottage organs and we welcome the feed proposition as a shipwrecked mariner welcomes the sight of land. Send on your feed, brethren, and get your advertising.

The late Count Muravieff was so "incurably double" that Russia was frequently suspected of designs of which she was innocent. Fortunately, the old diplomacy by which "an ambassador was sent abroad to lie in the service of his country" is going out of fashion. It has been found as costly as the economy of the farmer who made a fence of unseasoned boards. He said they twisted the posts out of the ground, twisted themselves off the posts, and actually twisted wrinkles in his corn-field!

We need not look for a better argument for diversified and intensified farming in the Willamette valley, says the Eugene Register, than is contained in this year's shortage in the wheat crop. Within the last thirty years the valley has been wheated to death. Land, like the human stomach, becomes nauseated by too much of a sameness. The valley lands have been crying out for a number of years for a change of crops and unless that cry is heeded the soil will ultimately refuse to produce a bushel of wheat. Give it a chance for its life. There is no need of rushing our valley lands into a premature grave by everlastingly and eternally demanding wheat when other productions would be restful to the soil and restore in it the fountain of perpetual youth.

The extraordinary carelessness of parents in leaving dangerous drugs within reach of children is in marked contrast with governmental supervision over druggists and physicians. A few weeks ago a man bought some chloroform with which to kill a dog, and while waiting to use it, wrapped the bottle in a cloth and tucked it into a work-basket. Two little children found it, presumably fancied it a doll, and took it to bed with them. In the morning the child clasping the uncorked bottle was found dead; the other unconscious, past recovery. So bitter an experience emphasizes the oft-repeated and oft-forgotten warning that the first essential for the family medicine-chest is a lock and key.

One of the charges which the Chinese make against the "foreign devils" is that they dig up the soil and thereby release evil spirits which prey upon human life. It is true that much mortality followed the founding of the English settlement at Hongkong, and deaths have been frequent since the digging in and around the new German town of Tsing-tan. A writer in the Forum offers the explanation, which the Chinese are too superstitious to accept. The soil in both places is disintegrated granite, and has been so long occupied by a dense population that, except where it is frequently aerated by agriculture, it is reeking with disease germs. The "evil spirits" released by the spade are bacteria.

West Side and Oregonian, 1 yr, $2.

The Situation.

The farmers of the Willamette valley stand face to face with what is practically a failure of the grain crops. While the yields reported would not in many other states be deemed a crop failure, yet in Oregon failure is the only thing to call yields so small. It is practically the first in the history of the Willamette valley and because it is so general there is universal search for some new and strange pest to be blamed for the widespread damage.

Of course, says the Corvallis Times, pests may have assisted, but it has not been bugs or worms or weather that has done all the damage. Underlying such damage as these may have wrought, there is a far greater cause for the shortened crops. For forty years Willamette valley farms have been cropped in wheat. Every bushel grown has taken from the soil a portion of the original nutriment. It has been demonstrated that when a farmer hauls to market a load of wheat that brings him $15, he hauls away also in his load $7.50 worth of this wheat nutriment. Drained and drained of its strength for years and years, the fields have reached that stage of impoverishment where the old time yield of grain can no longer be expected. Thus affected in a year of unfavorable climatics like the present has been, the weakness of the soil betrays itself and there is general failure.

This is our chief pest. Its cure is a rotation of crops and a keeping as far as possible of the soil products on the farm by larger attention to stock and otherwise. Iowa's redemption from poverty to thrift by the latter process, stands as incontrovertible proof of wherein lies the Oregon farmers' opportunity.

But the Times fails to explain why crops fell short on new land which had never been seeded before, just as much as on old fields.

A man coming up from the Portland a few daye ago, said he was looking for a steady job. He had been working in Eastern Oregon, where he said the work wasn't steady enough, so he threw up the job he had and started for the valley. He began work at 4 o'clock in the morning, stopped for a few minutes for breakfast, worked until noon, stopped a short time for dinner, worked until 6 o'clock, stopped for supper, and then worked until 9:30, when they quit work entirely—until 4 o'clock next morning. What he wanted was a place where there was work all the time.—Albany Democrat.

"Post Check" Money.

A bill is before congress which, if it shall become a law, will greatly simplify the sending of money through the mails. It provides that all $1, $2 and $5 bills now in use shall be replaced by new bills of like denominations to be known as "post check" bills. The design of the new bills is to provide blank lines on which any owner of a bill who desires to send it away may write the name and address of the person to whom it is sent. This makes the bill payable to that person or his endorsee by the postmaster. The bill must also be stamped with a 2c postage stamp, which is to be cancelled by writing on it the date and the sender's initials. The bill is thus contfoverted into a check upon Uncle Sam, which is as safe as a bank draft for sending. The bill before congress provides also for the issuance of fractional currency in the form of little post check bills, which may be converted into checks by writing the name and address of the payee and affixing and cancelling a 1c stamp.

The convenience of such a system will be especially advantageous for farmers in making up their remittances for periodicals, books and merchandise. The details can be all attended to at home and without the "red tape" and with but a fraction of the expense of the money system. It is estimated that the revenue derived from the stamps used in this post check system will far more than repay the cost of issuing new bills to take the place of those retired by this system. A further advantage will be the rapid retirement of bills before they become old and disease-infected.

The measure is strongly urged by mail order dealers, by publishers and by officials of the post office department. Its utility is so manifest that congress should pass the bill without delay.

To Test Purity of Water.

So much sickness is attributed to the use of impure water that it would sometimes save suffering—and doctors' bills—if tests were occasionally made of the drinking water. A simple and safe test, well known by chemists, is as follows: Draw a tumblerful from the tap at night, put a piece of white lump sugar in it and place it where the temperature will not be under 60 degrees. In the morning, the water, if pure, will be perfectly clear; if contaminated by sewage or other impurities, the water will be milky.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., August 6.

The Chinese government is either throwing off the mask and defying the powers or is making a gigantic bluff. Its notice to the powers that the foreign ministers at Pekin would not be allowed to send or receive cipher messages is an acknowledgement that the ministers are prisoners, held as hostages, and instead of resulting in stopping the the march of the allied army to Pekin, it is likely to hurry it, if any thing can conquer the international jealousy and bickerings sufficiently to hurry it. The war department now knows that the press dispatches announcing the starting of the army for Pekin, were premature. It also knows considerably more about the situation at Taku and at Tien Tsin, as it has received two long messages from Gen. Chaffee, which it was deemed inadvisable to make public.

In view of the strong and aggressive attitude this government has taken in demanding its treaty rights in China, it becomes important for everybody to know just what those rights are. First and foremost, of course, comes the obligation of the signatory powers to protect the person of each others ministers, diplomatic and consular agents. This all the world now knows, notwithstanding many conflicting statements, the Chinese government failed to do, and there are grave doubts as to whether it even made the attempt to do until after it imagined it heard the tramp of the allied army on its way to Pekin. Next in importance is that section of the treaty dealing with citizens of either country residing in the other. That promised the broadest protection, in the exact words of the treaty, promising to "assure to citizens of the U. S. in China, and to Chinese in the U. S. entire liberty of conscience and exemption from disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country." It is not denied that American citizens have been butchered by Chinese, for no other cause than their practice and preaching of Christianity. That is another count that China must settle satisfactorily with this government. To what extent our commercial treaty rights have been violated is not yet definitely known; but every dollar of damage done will have to be paid by China, with interest. Revenge is not dictating the policy of this government, which is asking no more and will take no less than what belongs to it under its treaties with China.

Director Merriam, of the census bureau, could safely offer a valuable prize to the city that is satisfied with the census returns of its population with little danger of having to award it. If there is such a city it hasn't been heard from, while the dissatisfied ones are heard from hourly by mail, by wire, and by word of mouth, and the hearing is not pleasant for Director Merriam and his immediate subordinates. The burden of all the complaints is the same. The overlooking of thousands that should have been counted. Of course, on general principles, the census officials deny that anybody was overlooked by the enumerators, but they are nevertheless a little uneasy on account of the threats of business men in several cities to have a new census taken at their own expense, just to show the carelessness and worthlessness of that made by the U. S. Prominent citizens of Cincinnati insist that at least 40,000 names were omitted in taking the census of that city.

A New Yorker, who has been in Cuba for nearly a year thus gave his impression of matters over there, in a talk with a Washington friend: "Strange as it may seem, the people who are now showing themselves to be the best friends of the U. S and the most grateful for what this nation has done for Cuba, are the ones who have been given the least consideration by the representatives of our authority in the island. This is probably more because they have not sought to obstrude upon the American authorities than from any intention of the latter to slight them. The theory of our officials seems to have been that the noisy demagogues, the agitators who were liable to foment trouble, had to be kept in line by the use of patronage of the island, and the result is that the best classes in Cuba have had little or nothing to do with the temporary government. For the good of Cuba it is to be hoped that the administration will come now to realize its mistake and that these safe and reliable Cubans will supplant the irresponsible classes in the formation of the permanent government.

Buttermilk has several summer uses. It is a cooling beverage, and it will bleach clothes and remove mildew. Soak them for several days in buttermilk; then wash, boil and blue in the usual way. After the boiling the clothes will be the traditional snowy whiteness.

PARIS EXPOSITION LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Paris, France, July 23.

The giant university of the west that has been so splendidly endowed by Mr. Rockfeller has a most interesting exhibit at Paris, showing features of university work and experimental scientific apparatus. Many of the instruments shown were invented by Prof. Michelson, and made in the university laboratory. Among these is an apparatus for anylizing sound; a ruling engine for drawing lines of great fineness on metal; a machine for measuring lengths and angles to the accuracy of a wave length of light, and several others of interest to scientists and specialists. University extension is picturesquely expressed by maps showing its great spread and progress. A glance at these maps will show that the work has been extended from western Pennsylvania to the Hawaiian islands. Foreign savants and educators are no little impressed with the immensity and growth of the Chicago University.

The British and American exhibitors at Paris are holding reunions twice a month in Paris, and are getting better acquainted with each other at the festal board. Their last dinner and smoking concert, as it is called, was held at the Restaurant des Palais Avenue de Suffen. These reunions of a people who speak the same language, and the language which is rapidly becoming the universal language, will no doubt have an effect to strengthen friendship between the many industrial representatives of the two nations assembled in Paris. By showing my card as the representative of your paper, I secured admission last week to the English pavilion, notwithstanding the fact that it was closed that day. The management is in the habit of closing it every rainy day to prevent tracking it with mud and wetting it with the drippings from umbrellas. This building is one of the most interesting of the pavilions in the Rue des Nations. It is a reproduction of Kingtton House, Bradford on Avon, and a fine example of the old English residence. It includes private apartments for the use of the Prince of Wales, if he shall visit the exposition.

Hundreds of barrels of choice American apples are a part of the agricultural exhibit of the United States in Paris. They are kept in cold storage. Small lots are exhibited from day to day in order to keep a fresh supply in the glass receptacles. French, German, Swiss and Italian fruit growers are very much astonished at this display. The cold storage is especially puzzling to them.

Chicago must be credited with the daring and enterprise of setting up an American barber shop with American barber chairs, in the heart of Paris. The shop is not far short of an American exhibit, although it is not within the grounds. Frenchmen and foreigners stand without and look on with curious surprise. The American barber chair is much more elaborate and luxurious than the little stiff-backed chairs in which Frenchmen are accustomed to be shaved.

Another exhibit scarcely less interesting is an American bootblack, with an improved chair and paraphernalia for producing a shine. His use of two brushes and a ribbon of cotton producing a brilliant polish astonishes the natives. He is doing a thriving business, and is perhaps the only artist in Paris capable of giving boots the brilliant finish they get in America.

The members of the jury on wines had a most sumptuous banquet last week at the hotel Marguery. It was given by Prince Galitzine, the foreman of the jury. The Parisian papers call it a Lucullus feast. Twenty-two different kinds of wines were served. The oldest was a sherry of 1754, and the youngest a Johannesberg of 1863. The first wine served was an oporto, of 1815. It would seem remarkable that this jury was able to render a verdict on the comparative merits of the wines after this feast. The Russian ambassador, Prince Ouroussoff, presided and the guests included prominent representatives in official life. The two twenty-two times happy Americans present were Mr. Lee J. Vance, of New York, and Dr. H. W. Wiley, of Washington. The dinner lasted from seven P. M. until midnight. A number of American wines have been excluded from competition on account of incorrect names and labels in imitation of French trade marks.

There is a rumor that the Czar and Czarina of Russia will visit the Paris exposition early in September and occupy a house that has been purchased for them on the Champs Elysee.

A Pittsburg firm has an interesting exhibit in the Bois de Vincennes. They are sinking an artisian well with the improved apparatus well known in America, but new in France. When the well is completed, it will remain, of course, and be presented to the French capital, a monument of American skill and invention, as lasting as those recently erected of Lafayette and Washington. In order to strike a sufficient volume of water, it will be necessary to go down 2,000 feet and it is expected that a fountain, throwing a jet of water from 50 to 75 feet in the air will result. The city of Paris will ornament the fountain with bronze figures and Bartholdi, who is inimitable in this line of work, will probably be the artist employed. There is no doubt that the erection of the monuments of Washington and Lafayette, this artesian well and fountain, to say nothing of the recent Fourth of July festivities, participated in by thousands of Frenchmen and Americans in Paris, have had much to do in establishing and confirming the intent cordiale between the two republics. The French are a sentimental and impressionable people, and while sentiment may be transient, there must, nevertheless, be a residium, which may have its potency in cementing fractures caused by the inevitable jealousies of nations in their competition for trade and territorial advantages.

Sick Headache.

This usually arises from acidity or overloading of the stomach. If it is not from overeating all that is necessary is to soak the feet in hot water for twenty minutes, drinking at the same time some of the herb teas, such as pennyroyal, catnip or mint, etc. Then get into bed, cover up warm and keep up a sweating process for an hour, by which time relief will have been obtained. When food has been taken which remains in the stomach it is much the best way to take an emetic.

Notice for Publication.

First pub. Aug. 11. Last pub. Oct. 13.
TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.
United States Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 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 States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Hermann Hirshberg, of Independence, County of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5260, for the purchase of the S ½ of SW ¼, NW ¼ of SW ¼, SW ¼ of NW ¼ of section No. 24, in township No. 8 S, range No. 8 west, 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 Friday, the 26th day of October, 1900.

He names as witnesses: Freeman W. Robinson of Falls City, Or.; Michael G. Flynn, of Falls City, Or.; Albert N. Robinson, of Falls City, Or.; Jerome Dornsife, of Independence, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of October, 1900.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First pub. Aug. 11. Last pub. Oct. 13.
TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6, 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 States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Benjamin F. Russell, of Albany, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5261, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of section 12, in township No. 7 S, range No. 8 west, 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 Friday, the 26th day of October, 1900.

He names as witnesses: John J. Collins, of Albany, Oregon; Frank Devine, of Albany, Oregon; Abijah Williams, of Albany, Oregon; Calvin E. Robert, of Albany, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of October, 1900.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First pub. Aug. 11. Last pub. Oct. 13.
TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.
United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 6th, 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 States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4 1892, Calvin E. Robert, of West Superior, county of Douglas, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 5262, for the purchase of the W ½ of W ½ of Section No. 3, in Township No. 7 S, Range No. 8 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 Friday, the 26th day of October, 1900.

He names as witnesses: John J. Collins, of Albany, Oregon; Frank Devine, of Albany, Oregon; Benjamin F. Russell, of Albany, Oregon; Abijah Williams, of Albany, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of October, 1900.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

SOUTH and EAST
-via-
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO
Shasta Route.

Train leaves Independence for Portland and way stations at 2:05 p. m.
Leave for Corvallis at 11:00 a.

Lv	Portland	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Lv	Albany	12:30 p. m.	10:50 p. m.
Ar	Ashland	12:35 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
"	Sacramento	5:00 p. m.	4:35 a. m.
"	San Francisco	7:45 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
"	Ogden	5:45 a. m.	11:45 a. m
"	Denver	9:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m
"	Kansas City	7:25 a. m.	7:25 a. m
"	Chicago	7:45 a. m.	9:30 a. m
"	Los Angeles	1:20 p. m.	7:00 a. m
"	El Paso	6:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m
"	Fort Worth	6:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m
"	City of Mexico	9:55 a. m.	9:55 a. m
"	Houston	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m
"	New Orleans	6:25 p. m.	6:25 p. m
"	Washington	6:42 a. m.	6:42 a. m
"	New York	12:43 p. m.	12:43 p. m

Pullman and Tourist cars on both trains Cf air cars Sacramento to Ogden and El Paso and tourist cars to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Washington.

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

See Mr. G. A. Wilcox at Independence station, or address

C. H. MARKHAM,
General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

SCROFULA

thin blood, weak lungs and paleness. You have them in hot weather as well as in cold. SCOTT'S EMULSION cures them in summer as in winter. It is creamy looking and pleasant tasting.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

The Forest Grove Times espouses the candidacy of Binger Hermann for U. S. senator. Just why the Times should do so is not plain, seeing the delegation from this county is not taking inspiration from Republican papers.—Hillsboro Independent.

J. H. Joy, of Clarke county, Wash., a successful gardener, says when he sets out cabbage and tomato plants he sprinkles a little land plaster in the hole and over the plants then and again later, if necessary, and this keeps off injurious insects.

Here is something for killing cabbage worms, and it is said to be "dead shot": Take dog fennel, make a strong tea of it and when cool sprinkle it on the cabbage, and the worms won't even squirm afterward It will keep away all kinds of insects from plants.

The Independence NATIONAL BANK

Capital Stock, $50,000.00

H. HIRSCHBERG, President. ABRAHAM NELSON, Vice-President
C. W. IRVINE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

S. F. Smith, A. Nelson, A. N. Bush, H. H. Jasperson, J. E. Rhodes, D. W. Sears, H. Hirschberg.

A general Banking and exchange business transacted; loans made, bills discounted, commercial credits granted; deposits received on current account subject to check, interest paid on time deposits.

Polk County Bank
(INCORPORATED.)
MONMOUTH, OREGON.

J. H. HAWLEY, President. P. L. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
IRA C. POWELL, Cashier.

Paid Capital . . $30,000.00

DIRECTORS:
J. H. Hawley, P. L. Campbell, I. M. Simpson, J. B. V. Butler, John B. Stump, F. S. Powell, Joseph Craven.

Transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business.

THE CITY BOOK STORE

Carries a Fine Line of—
STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY,
BOOKS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO.

Robinson & Co.
Independence, - - Oregon.

O.R.&N.

Depart	TIME SCHEDULES.	Arrive
Chicago-Portland Special 9:15 a m	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	4 p. m.
Atlantic Express 9:00 p m	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	7 a. m.
Spokane Flyer 6:00 p m	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	8 a. m.
8 p m	OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. All sailing dates subject to change For San Francisco—Sails every 5 days	4 p. m.
Daily Ex Sunday 8 p m Saturday 10 p m	Columbia River Steamers. To Astoria and Way-Landings.	4 p. m. Ex. Sun'y
7 a. m. Tues. Thur and Sat.	Willamette and Yamhill Rivers. Oregon City, Dayton, and Way-Landings	3:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fr.
6 a. m. Tues. Thur and Sat.	Willamette River. Portland to Corvallis and Way-Landings	4:30 p. m. Mon., Wed and Fri.
Lv Riparia 5:35 a. m. Daily	Snake River. Riparia to Lewiston.	Lv. Lewiston, daily 9 a. m.
6 a. m. Ex. sun'y	Willamette River	4:30 p. m. Ex. Sun'y

Oregon City, Newberg, Salem, Independence & Way Landings, steamer Modoc leaves Portland on Mon., Wed., and Friday. Leaves Independence Tues., Thurs., Sat., at 5:30 A. M. Str. Ruth leaves Independence: For Portland & way landings, Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M. For Corvallis & way landings Tues., Thurs., Sat., 5:30 P. M.

For full information call on O. R. & N. Agt. AL. HERRON, Independence, or address

W. H. HURLBURT,
General Passenger Agent
PORTLAND OR

C. D. Calbreath
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Opera House block, Main Street, Independence.

Our Motto Is: "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Good goods at Right Prices Make Easy Selling. Our goods are first-class, our prices as low as the lowest—quality of goods considered.

All kinds of country produce bought at the Highest Market Price.

A Share of Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

Thurston Lumber Company,
Dallas, Oregon.
...MANUFACTURERS OF...
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

Dry Stock always on Hand, also Cedar Shingles.

NOTE:—We have a first-class dry kiln which enables us to give you thoroughly dry lumber.

Cream Separators.

The United States Cream Separator is a first-class machine in every respect.

Parties wishing to buy a Cream Separator are referred to Mr. C. K. Eldridge, who is establishing the Creamery here. He is a practical man and not interested in the sale of any particular machine.

For sale by

R. M. WADE & CO.,
A. J. Goodman, Mgr.
MAIN STREET - - INDEPENDENCE

The Majestic Steel Range

THE GREAT MAJESTIC

THE GREAT MAJESTIC THE GREAT MAJESTIC THE GREAT MAJESTIC

with a wrought-iron top like the peddlers sell only we sell them from ten to twenty dollars less.

We will beat the peddler at his own game and offer the same terms and time that he does, only we are here all the time to make good our guarantee, and you are fortunate if you see him more than once.

See our Ranges and get prices before buying.

F. E. CHAMBERS,
Independence - - Oregon

THE ARCADE.
Davidson & Hedges, Props.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos and Confectionery.

First Class Soda Fountain in connection.

With every cash purchase, you get a chance on a $50 Mitchell bicycle to be given away September 20.

For Draying
....Call on....
F. M. SKINNER,
Independence.

Orders for hauling executed promptly and at reasonable rates.

W. G. Sharman,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Main Street, Independence

H. H. JASPERSON,
UNDERTAKER,

INDEPENDENCE, - OREGON

BATH AND BARBER SHOP

E. T. HENKLE, Proprietor

Hot and Cold Baths at all Times.

INDEPENDENCE - - OREGON

West Side
AND
Weekly Oregonian
One Year, (in advance) - - $2.00

LIPPINCOTT'S
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
- A FAMILY LIBRARY
The Best in Current Literature
12 COMPLETE NOVELS YEARLY
MANY SHORT STORIES AND PAPERS ON TIMELY TOPICS
$2.50 PER YEAR; 25 CTS. A COPY
NO CONTINUED STORIES
EVERY NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF

Lippincott's Magazine and the WEST SIDE, one year, $3.25.

Free to Inventors.

The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in obtaining more than 20,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents, with cost of same and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements, decisions in leading patent cases, etc.

This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone writing to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C

A CLEAN SHAVE
—AND A—
STYLISH HAIR CUT
IS WHAT YOU GET WHEN YOU PATRONIZE
Kutch's Barber Shop.
Independence - - Oregon