

## THE WEST SIDE

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
(IN ADVANCE)  
Twelve months \$1.00  
Six months .50  
Three months .25

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1900.

While prosperous President Harper of the University of Chicago is trying that experiment of living on fifteen cents a day, it mightn't be a bad idea for him to hand over the difference between that sum and his usual daily income to some poor fellow who has already been trying the economy test, and not for fun.

An exchange says that the wife of a Methodist minister in an Iowa town has been married three times. Her maiden name was Partridge, her first husband's name was Robbins, the second was Sparrow, and the present one is Quayle. There are two Robbins, one Sparrow and two little Quayles and the family lives on Jay street. One might almost be forgiven for suggesting that the lady is a "bird."

A paper in a Missouri town tells of a girl who played the piano at a social gathering recently, and gave some selections from Beethoven. When she finished there was a very strange silence, and she turned to find her audience in a faint. It was the first music they had heard that was not rag-time in seventeen months.

The beach road running from Ilwaco up the coast has been sold to the O. R. & N. company. We may look now for extensive improvements; perhaps the road will be extended up the Columbia river with a possible junction at Portland with the old company's lines.

T. W. Wann, residing across the river in Polk county, about three miles from this city, says the Salem Statesman of Tuesday, yesterday swore to a complaint charging W. L. Leaby with stealing from his farm on Saturday night, an overcoat, a hand saw, a wrench, file, screwdriver and various other articles to the value of \$10. Some of the articles were sold to parties in this city and the accused, who was arrested yesterday and placed in the city jail, practically admits the charge. He will go to jail for 60 days.

The contemplated extension of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad from its eastern terminus at Detroit in Linn county, to Klamath county, in Southern Oregon, would develop the great yellow and sugar pine belt of Oregon. The projected line follows the grade made many years ago for the old Oregon Pacific, most of the old grade remaining and some of it being intact. In fact, the track is complete for several miles west from Ontario.

Notice has just been issued by the United States land office that a change has been made in the homestead laws. Hitherto a person who had commuted, that is, lived a portion of the required time on the homestead and bought the homestead clear, had exhausted his title and could not homestead another claim. This order of things has been reversed, and a commutator can take another claim, according to information received at the various land offices.

D. C. O'Reilly of the Columbia Southern Co., has brought suit against the other officials of the company for \$180,000. Mr. O'Reilly claims to be one of the incorporators of the company, but thinks a game of freeze out is being played on him. This promises to be one of the biggest suits ever heard in the courts of Sherman county.

Never forget that advertising pays, that is, right advertising, and there is as much in the way you handle this portion of your business as there is in the way you stock up or buy. A glance over the pages of any large daily will prove this. Get your advertisements up in an attractive way. "Catch the eye," should be your idea at all times. When the eye is pleased you have the "people coming."

Game Warden L. P. W. Kimby, reports that there are very few infestations of the game laws at present, as people are beginning to have respect for the game laws. He is appointing new deputies daily. One measure that has proved very satisfactory is the appointing of deputies from Portland and sending them out to districts where the game laws have been violated. The offenders will not recognize the strangers as Deputy Game Wardens and will be liable to commit some act which will betray them. If any one is appointed from their own district as a deputy, offenders will elude detection. Mr. Kimby might send a deputy or two to this county. Bright and early every morning can be heard the popping of shot guns and the West Side has been told of many infractions of the law, but no names were given.

West Side and Oregonian, 1 yr. \$2.

**Crop Failure.**  
Prof. A. B. Cordley, of the agricultural college at Corvallis, has analyzed samples of grain and in a letter to a farmer speaks of pests and the partial crop failure as follows:  
"The insect that is referred to as feeding in the joints of wheat straw is commonly known as the joint worm, and belongs to the chalcid genus *Isonoma*. It is an insect capable of doing considerable injury, in fact there was one period during the first half of the century when the farmers in certain parts of the east were compelled to abandon the growth of cereals for a short time, on account of it. So far as I have observed in this vicinity, however, only a small portion of the stems are infested, and I believe that this insect is only in a very slight degree responsible for the general failure of the wheat crop."

"In certain sections in the lower part of the valley the wheat has been badly injured by the Hessian fly, and of course throughout the valley it has been slightly injured by the aphid, but undoubtedly most of the injury is due to our system of farming, and to unfavorable climatic conditions, by the growth of wheat after wheat, without the intervention of clover or other similar crops, and particularly by our system of summer fallowing, a very large proportion of humus has disappeared from the soil, which, in consequence, has a tendency to become cloddy."

"The frequent rains of last summer, alternating with drying weather, probably increased this tendency, and as there was practically no frost last winter to break up these clods, the soil has remained in a condition very unfavorable for the retention of the capillary moisture which is so essential to plant growth."

Mr. Cordley also requests that farmers send him samples from different parts of the state where this joint worm is found, so that he may be able to study distribution and amount of injury done."

**Want a Subsidy.**  
Fred V. Carter, the manager of the Pioneer Woolen Mills at Dallas, has made a proposition to the chamber of commerce of Astoria, to put into operation a woolen mill in that city if a subsidy of \$22,000 would be given to put up the necessary buildings on a site to be donated by the chamber of commerce. It is understood if the proposition is accepted the mill at Dallas will be moved to Astoria. The reason for moving the plant is said to be the scarcity of help and the inadequate water supply.

**Volunteers Medals.**  
Seven hundred medals being presented by the state to the soldiers participating in the Spanish war and Filipino insurrection remain unclaimed for at the office of Adjutant General Gantenben. One thousand have been delivered, and the adjutant general is anxious to have the others claimed by their rightful owners. The medals for the Oregon Engineer corps have been complete and are now ready for delivery at the same office. Oregon papers please copy.

**Good Roads.**  
With a view to promoting and increasing the interest in good roads the Office of Public Road Inquiries of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently inaugurated a movement to interest the authorities and students of the agricultural and mechanical colleges in the subject of road improvement. To this end object lesson road improvement work has been done at the Agricultural College of New Jersey, New Brunswick; at the Agricultural College of Rhode Island, Kingston; at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; and at Clemson College, Calhoun, S. C.

A Reading (Pa.) man buried one wife on Tuesday and married a second on Thursday, having the double honor of celebrating the first funeral and the first wedding in a new church edifice. He is entitled to the record.

**The Geographical Center.**  
Emporia, Kansas, used to be the geographical center of the United States. It is a town of 18,000 or 20,000 population, the home of the late Senator Plumb. On the outskirts of the city a noble monument was erected to mark the center of the republic, the point reached by averaging the distance to the tip of Florida and the eastern boundary of Maine with the rest of the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines. But the inscription on the Emporia monument will have to be amended. The annexation of Hawaii and other recent geographical events have made it wrong.

**Cooking Eggs.**  
To have eggs light when cooked outside the shell, steam them rather than fry them. Break the eggs in a platter and add half a cupful of cold water. Put a spoonful of butter in a spider, heat it until it emits a blue smoke, add the eggs and water, salt, cover and let them steam till the whites are set. For boiling in the shell they must be fresh. The white of a newly laid egg, when soft boiled is like milk; one day old like rice boiled in milk; an old egg, tough, compact and hard to digest.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., August 13.  
If Russia's order to its minister to accept a Chinese escort from Peking to Tien Tsin, after all the other governments had ordered their ministers to remain in Peking, should turn out to mean that a deal had been made between Russia and China there would be very little surprise in Washington, where the probability of one or more of the powers supposed to be acting in concert against China making some sort of a deal for their own hook for their own benefit has been recognized from the first as one of the most perplexing things of the whole business.

Neither this government nor the Chinese minister has received any official notification of the appointment of Li Hung Chang to be an envoy for the purpose of suing for peace. There is nothing improbable, however, about such an appointment; but if made it is not likely to stop any of the warlike preparations on the part of the powers. If present plans are carried out before the end of September there will be nearly a quarter of a million foreign troops in China, of which less than ten thousand will be American. Li Hung Chang's request that this government endeavor to prevent the landing of British troops at Shanghai will be ignored, as it is the recognized right of any nation to land armed forces in another country when it is considered necessary to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Much depends upon how a thing is done. For a Cuban or Spanish or anybody else, to call the average American a liar means to get knocked down, yet in effect they are constantly calling our government a liar and a cheat and the most that any American does about it is to scratch his head and wonder if the talker has got it straight. Following are words used by Mr. Roderick Alvarez, of Havana, in a Washington hotel, while discussing the announced intention of our government to withdraw from Cuba next year: "If the better class of the Cubans and the Spanish on the island believed that the U. S. had any intention of turning the island over to the Cubans you would see a scattershot and removal of everything movable that would surprise you. The fact of the matter is, we all think that the U. S. will be in control of the island for the next ten years. It is not safe to turn the island over to a people who are utterly incapable of self government."

As usual, the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies submitted bids for supplying armor to war ships which divided the lot required and made the price the same. A new bidder, the Midvale Steel Co., of Pennsylvania, entered the contest with a lower bid, but setting a longer time limit for the delivery of the armor and failing to specify that the armor would be made by the Krupp process. Secretary Long must decide whether he will accept either of these bids or exercise the authority conferred upon him by the last naval appropriation bill to establish a government plant for making armor. He will take up the matter as soon as he returns to Washington.

Representative Allen ("Private Jack"), of Mississippi, whose defeated aspiration for a seat in the senate caused him to make promises necessitating his retirement from the house at the close of his present term, doesn't appear to be at all downcast over his early return to private life. He was in Washington this week, and speaking of his retirement he said: "I hate to quit for some reasons, but the fact is that a man must get out sooner or later, and I do not wish to hang on until I get to the patriarchal stage. After sixteen years of the legislative grind one is justified in letting others serve the country." Speaking of the possibility of an extra session of congress, Mr. Allen was inclined to be a little sarcastic about the sizzard with which Washington has been wrestling for a week. He said: "There isn't much chance of an extra session of congress, but in view of Washington's well merited reputation as a summer resort, I have no doubt the members and senators would be glad to be summoned here to enjoy this balmy weather." The thermometer was dancing around in the upper nineties while Mr. Allen talked.

Mr. Albert Cobb, of Augusta, Ga., is one of those who believes there will sooner or later be a big rush of gold hunters to the abandoned placer mines in Northern Georgia. While he was in Washington a day or two ago he said: "Long years ago plenty of people were making money in the placer business there, and I know a number of men now who are washing out ten or fifteen dollars a day in the little streams or branches that run in the mountains. Some very large plants are in operation, and are panning out

good profits, but the real extent of the gold veins in those old hills is not understood generally. In the olden days primitive machinery was in use in the numerous mines that were opened and worked until that machinery became ineffective. Then the mines were deserted, and the consequence is that you can find deserted gold mines scattered all over that section."

## PARIS EXPOSITION LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Paris, France, July 30.

The buildings erected by the two great countries of the Orient at the Paris exposition, if not as imposing as those of some of the other countries, are certainly among the most typical and homogeneous. China and Japan, although differing widely in customs, habits and civilization, have one point in common—both are powerful countries with distinct individualities, extending even to facial types, to architecture, to costumes, and even to handwriting. Their representation at the exposition, in architectural features, in decorations, and in surroundings—each having a garden planted with native flowers—gives an idea of life in the east.

Japan is installed near the Trocadero, among the buildings of British India and Egypt. It is a delightful corner of the Orient, everything, as I have said, being characteristic, even to the fences which surround the enclosure; in the garden are tiny trees with twisted branches; exotic growths of various kinds; mulberry trees, camphor trees, mahogany trees; the principal touch of local color, however, is given by the Japanese themselves who work and move among the curious objects with an easy air of familiarity; small of stature and bright of face, they seem to fit perfectly in their environment.

There are four houses in the garden; most prominent is a pagoda built in the old style of Japanese architecture; thick and heavy in construction, it resembles the Chinese type more than the modern habitation which has been placed in close proximity, as if to emphasize the progress made by the Japanese in this line, as in so many others, in recent years. The outlines of this edifice are delightfully simple; there are no superfluous objects; everything has a raison d'être, and everything is in place. A tea house and bazaar complete the group of buildings.

The pagoda, built by French workmen under the direction of Japanese, is a copy of the temple of Houou, near Nara, and is a most interesting specimen of Japanese art. The general coloring is red and bronze; it contains an historical exhibit of objects of Japanese workmanship—sword sheaths, wall decorations, bronzes, screens, etc.

The tea house has been converted into a restaurant, and one can find a variety of drinks, including the native sake, a sort of wine made from rice. The building has two stories, and is made of wood, in an open and airy design. The bazaar consists of a series of little shops, ranged side by side; many objects are for sale, but few can be said to be strictly Japanese; they are largely of a class to be found in any of the little kiosks scattered throughout the exposition grounds, and in hundreds of places in the United States. There are many factories, I am told, in America, where these Japanese objects of art are turned out.

The managers of the Japanese exhibit had the original and happy idea of inaugurating their buildings at night, the gardens being illuminated by lanterns disposed in unique designs; the result was charming, emphasizing the Oriental character of the scene, and was much more effective than the daylight inaugurations of the exhibits of other countries.

China is also located in the grounds of the Trocadero, next to Siberia; a situation which was doubtless dictated less through respect to geographical considerations than by a desire to install between the two buildings the panorama of the Siberian railway. Visitors to the latter take their places in parlor cars, and see through the windows a moving panorama of scenery, representing the country through which the road passes. The illustration of traveling is almost perfect; one might well think himself enroute from Moscow to Peking. The Chinese also have a garden, and even a little lake and a stream, which afford opportunities for

charming decorations in the way of bridges, promenades, etc. One of the most striking edifices in this exhibit is a copy of the great gate of Peking—one of the nine which enter the Chinese capital. Massive and at the same time brilliant in color, it is one of the best models of the art of the country.

The most conspicuous building is a reproduction of a palace, four storied and balconied. The first floor is reserved for an exhibit of furniture, ancient and modern; upstairs is a restaurant with Chinese waiters; there is also a theatre in the building.

Near the gate of Peking is a copy of one of the six pavilions which constitutes the residence of the Emperor in the capital of the Celestial Empire; it is a two storied structure with large balconies, so arranged that one can always find shade; the decorations are beautiful, the colors and contours harmonizing perfectly; and the whole is a pure specimen of Chinese style.

There are also, in this little Chinese city, other buildings, used as stores in which vases, furniture and other products of the east may be sold; and smaller edifices where various industries are displayed; one can even see a few women, all the more interesting as it is well known that they are seldom permitted to leave their country. Their tiny feet are especially an object of attention on the part of visitors, and one can hardly refrain from shuddering at the thought of the suffering they must have undergone; little is left of the foot save the big toe, which is about the size of a small apple, with a slight projection on the side of the foot. The whole is not longer than 3 or 4 inches.

**H. H. JASPERSON, UNDERTAKER,**



INDEPENDENCE, - OREGON

Notice for Publication.

First pub. Aug. 11. Last pub. Oct. 11.

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, Hermann Hirschberg, of Independence, County of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 320, for the purchase of the N. 1/2 of Sec. 12, T. 24 S., R. 20 E., of N. W. 1/4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 24 S., Range No. 20 E., 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 25th day of October, 1900.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of October, 1900.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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## SOUTH AND EAST

-via-

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO

Shasta Route.

Train leaves Independence for Portland and way stations at 2:00 p. m.

Leave for Corvallis at 11:00 a. m.

Le Portland..... 8:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m.

Le Astoria..... 12:30 p. m. 11:30 a. m.

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## Uses of Salad Oil.

Salad oil forms a most useful article of diet for delicate people. The invalid who can not touch cod liver oil should be encouraged to use freely mayonnaise dressing, and in eating salad to pour over it a liberal supply of oil. In cases where the taste for it is not natural it can generally soon be acquired.

For some cases of debility and weak digestion, small doses of salad oil will do wonders. Many people have been able to give up the daily use of drugs by taking instead a desertsopoful of salad oil on going to bed.

In the nursery salad oil should be used for rubbing in the chest—back and front where there is a tendency to weak lungs. The pores of the skin will absorb it readily, and it will be found to have a nourishing and strengthening effect.

**The Independence NATIONAL BANK**

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00

A. HIRSCHBERG, ARTHUR WELCH, C. W. JENNER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

R. F. Smith, A. Nelson, A. F. Bush, E. E. Lee, J. E. Hadden, 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, T. 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 8:15 a. m.

Atlantic Express 7:00 p. m.

Spokane River 6:00 p. m.

Ocean Steamships, all sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco, sails every 5 days.

Daily Ex Sunday 4 p. m.

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