THE WEST SIDE

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
[IN ADVANCE]

Twelve months.....$1 50
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

It seems to be pretty hard to find anything in the shape of a government in China just now to make peace with. However, a pretty fair imitation of making war seems to be maintained without much difficulty, despile the same embarrassment.

* * *

When old Noah built his ark the people of his time called him a cranb, but the colored clergyman of Texas who has just done the same thing encounters no such contumely. Noah's neighbors had never been up against Texas cloudbursts.

* * *

"Wet Hen," "Horse Neck" and "Nose Cooler" are samble names of new cold drinks said to be at present in vogue at Washington. So do the great brains of the nation's statesmen become known to the people at large through the products which they put forth.

* * *

Our little regular army of 27,000 men has busied itself with foreign travel during the last two years. The 14th Regiment of infantry, much to the surprise of its old Indian fighters, is now on duty in Pekin.

* * *

Vice Consul Reed, at Madrid, has informed the state department that, by a decree, time in Spain is hereafter to be counted from one to twenty-four hours, the order to go into effect January 1, 1901, the day to begin at midnight. The interval between midnight and 1 o'clock will be designated by a cipher and the number of minutes as 0, 5; 0, 59. The officers of telegraph, telephone, railroad, steamship lines and all public offices are to observe the new method.

* * *

The West Side is in receipt of a neat pamphlet from the Hood River Glacier, embodying all the good points of that famous valley. Bro. Blythe, the author, deserves the congratulations of his neighbors on his good work, which surely will bring results.

* * *

The jury in the Powers trial in Kentucky brought in a verdict of guilty in forty-five minutes, a surprisingly short time in view of the complications of the case and the contradictory nature of the evidence as published from day to day. It is either a verdict predetermined or reached by the jury without discussion after the case was submitted to it. When a legislative board of contest was needed at Frankfort to seat Goebel the names of ten democrats and one republican were fished out of a box prepared for the occasion. The same box may have been used to procure the jury that brought in its verdict of imprisonment for life with such singular swiftness Saturday.

* * *

Senator Jones, of Akansas, chairman of the democratic national committee, is one of the directors in the American Cotton company, a corporation with 300 plants in the cotton states and controlling the round-bale process. Some interesting legal testimony on this point is given in a dispatch from Waco, Tex. The American Cotton company is shown to have an omnivorous appetite for smaller concerns and for monopolizing an important industry. Senator Jones is not disposed to let the Tammany ice trust put on airs over the western branch. His cotton bale trust is one of the fattest monopolies yet taken into the courts.

* * *

A discharged soldier recently returned from the Philippines tells a tale of a shirt that is too good to be lost. His company was returning from a long and tiresome scouting trip, in which most of their wearing apparel was lost, when he saw on a clothesline in the grounds of a residence adjoining a big stone church two very good shirts hung out to dry. As he had at that time only half a shirt to his back, he proceeded to help himself to a whole one, whereupon a woman came out of the house and said in passable English; "You will pay for that on judgement day." Madam, he replied, "if you give such long credit I will take both shirts." which he proceeded to do.

* * *

A farmer in Clay county Ia. has a bin containing about 800 bushels of wheat. About a month ago he proposed to market the grain, but on going to the bin he discovered that a hen had established her nest on the wheat, was setting there, and that to remove the grain would "break her up." He decided not to disturb her. By the time she came off with her chicks the price of wheat had advanced until the farmer had gained over $100

The Creamery.

The boiler, churn, separator, cream vat, and a few other fixtures connected with a first class creamery, arrived Friday evening of last week and are now in place.

Everything that is going into the plant, Mr. Eldridge says, will be new and of the latest pattern. The churn is different from any ever seen here, being shaped like a barrel and besides being used to churn the cream into butter, it is also used to work the butter.

Mr. Eldridge believes that he will be able to make butter next week, possibly on Wednesday.

Now that the recent partial failure of the wheat crop has demonstrated to the farmers of the valley the necessity of diversified farming, it is thought that there will be no difficulty in keeping the creamery going to its full capacity. Many of our farmers have added to their ranches some choice cows in anticipation of the demands of a creamery and as there is always a good strong demand for choice dairy products, it may be, after all, a good thing that the crop failure came when it did.

Farm Cream Skimming.

Chicago Dairy Produce,

Hon. B. P. Norton, Iowa's Dairy Commssioner, discusses as follows the future of the baby separator in his 13th annual report:

The great increase in the use of farm separators is easily noticeable. Despite the expense connected therewith, their use bids fair to become more or less general in the dairy portions of the state, and while their introduction may not be looked upon with favor by all creamery men, it will be necessary to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. The creamery can only exist when the farmer is making some money out of his dairy, and if he sees that he can make more money with the same or less work by skimming his milk at home he will do so. And in the end the creamery will be benefited by the increased interest in dairy matters and the increase in the product thereof sent to the creamery to be worked up and sold.

The advantages of the farm separators are:

Effectiveness of skimming over any method of gravity creaming.

Saving in cost of hauling milk to creamery and back.

Increased value of the skimmed milk due to its uniform sweetness.

Saving of time, labor, and dairy utensils formerly in use.

The disadvantages are:

The expense.

The labor of running the separator.

Despite the fact that there many separator creameries in Iowa, there is still a great number of large dairies, and innumerable smaller ones, that still pursue the old wasteful methods of gravity creaming. To these, where the dairy is large enough to warrant the expense, the hand separator comes as a money making machine without a doubt. The best method of gravity creaming, using ice, leave in the milk from six to nine-tenths of one per cent of fat, while the best separators will take out practically all the fat, and give a better quality of cream. Such a saving of one-seventh or one-sixth of the total fat content of the milk is certainly desirable. It seems to be a self-evident proposition that the use of the farm separator will soon become the regular thing in connection with gathered cream factories.

It is not to be expected that the use of the farm separator will become universal and so crowd out the separator creameries, but only the larger dairies will take advantage of its usefulness, and that the smaller producers will still continue the present system, and the natural growth of the industry all over the state will support all the creameries we now have, and in a few years will support twice as many as at present.

State Fair.

"Not room enough" is the complaint now being made to the state board of agriculture by those who wish to exhibit livestock at the coming state fair. This is the first time in many years that this complaint has been made. The entries of livestock for exhibition have already been numerous enough to take up all the available stalls, and many more entries will be made. But the board will not let a lack of room prevent stock from being entered for exhibition at the fair. President Wehrung, Secretary Wisdom, and G. L. Rees came to Salem Saturday evening to look over the ground and make arrangements for the construction of as many more stalls as may be needed. They remained there until Tuesday evening and ordered several improvements that are made necessary by the increase in the entries for the races and exhibits. The machinery shed will probably be enlarged and some improvements will be made in the pavillion. Secretary Wisdom will remove his office to Salem about September 1, and will remain there until after the fair. Both President Wehrung and Secretary Wisdom will devote their whole time from now until September 17 to the work of preparing for the greatest state fair Oregon has ever known.

E. C. Pentland came down from Grants Pass on Thursday for the purpose of packing up his household goods and taking them and family back where he has located. He is in the real estate business and expects to do well.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

* * *

Washington, August 20, 1900.

Americans have no reason to complain of the ending of the first chapter in the Chinese story, whatever turn may be taken in the subsequent chapters. Our government has taken a leading part in the movements, both diplomatic and military, which have led to the rescue of the foreigners, including our Minister and a number of other Americans, who occupied such a perilous position in Pekin for a period of nearly two months, and our prestige has been added to thereby, But in rejoicing over the safety of those who were in grave danger in Pekin, it is not forgotten that the immediate future is full of perilous possibilities. We shall need all the prestige we have gained by our disinterested policy to deal successfully with the schemes, known but unavowed, of our allies who are not disinterested. We have great commercial interests at stake in China, the markets of which are believed by many of our statesmen and business men to be absolutely necessary to the continued prosperity of the U. S., and we have European rivals for those markets which will take them away from us if they can make an opportunity which they deem plausible and safe to do so. It is the business of this government to see that no such opportunity is made.

While the Administration is on record as opposing the dismemberment of China, it is considered certain in Washington that it will not carry its opposition further than to submit a strong diplomatic protest against it, should the other powers agree to it, and demand the same trade rights as our treaty with China gives us.

A member of the Cabinet is responsible for the statement that this government will probably include in its demands upon China, one providing that all Christian natives shall be allowed to leave China if they wish to do so. The same authority says that no details have been discussed as to what provision shall be made for the Christian Chinese, said to number several thousand, and adds that they may be settled in the Philippines. They could not be brought to this country without an act of of Congress, owing to the anti-Chinese law. Consequently, if this government is to look out for them they must be taken to the Philippines, to Porto Rico or to Hawaii, although the extension of the alien contract labor law to Hawaii makes it doubtful whether they could be taken there. Already attention is being called to the fact that American missionaries were only a small percentage of those working in China, and the question of why we should assume sole guardianship over the so-called Christian Chinese is being asked. That, however was probably not the idea the member of the Cabinet intended to convey. It is presumed that the allied governments will each make the same demands upon China, and that freedom and protection for native christians will be one of them.

Mr. H. F. Coggswell, of Chicago who has excellent opportunities to feel the public pulse during his travels, dropped a few remarks in Washington that might be studied with interest if not wiih profit by the professional politician. He said: "The people everywhere are busy, much too busy to bother their heads about political questions that do not directly affect them. The spellbinders will have a lot of trouble stirring up any enthusiasm this year, and, and despite the increase in population, I predict that the vote will be much lighter than it was four years ago. Men had nothing to do those days but talk politics, and everybody got excited over the issue and went to the poll and voted."

Mr. R. O. Merriman, of Springfield, Illinois, who is now in Washington, when asked for his opinion of political conditions in the middle West, about which so much is being said in the partisan press, replied: "All predictions about how Indiana and Illinois will vote this year are guesses. No man can tell anything about the political sentiment in those two states at this time. They can't tell because people are not talking politics, and until the people begin to talk there is no way of gauging public sentiment. About the only thing is is an apparent utter indifference to the contentions of both parties."

Two parties of Cubans were at the White House Saturday, on widely different errands. The first which was self invited, consisted of an ex-President of the Cuban Republic of '95, a general of the "Liberating Army," and a priest. They presented a plea for the immediate withdrawal of the U. S. troops from Cuba and the establishment of an absolutely independent Cuban government, to the President, and later at the War Department to Secretary Root. The other party, which was invited, consisted of the 1337 Cuban school teachers who have been taking a summer course at Harvard University. The President Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Gage held a special reception in their honor, and a committee of officials and citizens showed them as many of the sights of the National capital as they could get around to in their two days' stay.

Unusual Absence of Smoke.

The absence of smoke, which usually clouds the sky at this season of the year, remarks the Evening Telegram, has been noticed by so many, especially the old timers, that much inquiry has been made in search for explanation of it. A close observer, who has noted the unusual clearness of the August atmosphere, says that it is due very largely to the admirable system of protecting our forest reserves, now in practice throughout the coast. Forest fires are prevented—and it was heretofore the mountain fires that so darkened the heavens with smoke in the Fall time.

"This is not the only commendable feature of the law protecting our forest reserves," said this observer. "The saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of merchantable timber should be noted as one of the valuable results of the forest reserve statute and its faithful enforcement. Hunters, campers and tourists have heretofore been so criminally careless in the matter of starting forest fires and leaving them to the winds, that millions of dollars' worth of our finest timber has been destroyed.

"The new system of protecting our forests will save to the Northwest much wealth of timber; and when it is realized that toward us the lumber merchants of the greatest marts of the world are looking for supply the inestimable value of this new system will be appreciated"

And now comes Lot L. Pierce, of Marion county, who says he will introduce a bill in the next legislature to make the open season for Denny pheasants begin August 15 and end November 15. Now Lot, dont you do any such thing unless you want to see the Denny pheasants exterminated. Leave the law as it now stands, but *enforce* its provisions strictly. If you open the shooting season so early, the little birds will not have a chance to get away from the fool boy and his gun. Even now the West Side knows of flocks of birds that range from little bits of chicks to full grown youngsters. The reason the birds are so shy on October 1st is that boys and men with guns and dogs don't wait until that date—the legal one—to do their hunting; They must be out at any and all times, not only breaking the law but spoiling the sport of those who are willing to act legally. Should one of these gentry, be informed upon, though, holy smoke, what a racket!

The Salem Statesman says: "Reports are being received from the country that Chinese pheasants and other upland birds are being hunted indiscriminately, and that the game laws are being constantly violated, despite the fact that State Game Warden Quimby and his deputies are constantly on the alert for these violaters."

The West Side is of the opinion that neither Mr. Quimby nor his deputies are very alert in the matter of looking up those who are continually shooting birds out of season, Perhaps if some one will gather all the facts and forward them to the game warden he might look into the matter, but just now there don't seem to be any game wardens in this county over zealous in the performance of their duties. Every little while, the West Side is informed, birds are brought to town and sold as dressed chickens.

The wheat farmers around Stayton have an illustration of the benefits of protection. They get 10 cents a bushel more for their wheat because of their favorable location.—Salem Statesman.

Isn't it because the mill men have to have the wheat that the farmers get the extra 10c? If this wheat goes to Portland how can the Stayton mills run?

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

should always be kept in the house for the following reasons:

FIRST—Because, if any member of the family has a hard cold, it will cure it.

SECOND—Because, if the children are delicate and sickly, it will make them strong and well.

THIRD—Because, if the father or mother is losing flesh and becoming thin and emaciated, it will build them up and give them flesh and strength.

FOURTH—Because it is the standard remedy in all throat and lung affections.

No household should be without it. It can be taken in summer as well as in winter.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Four alleged "specialists in the treatment of troublesome diseases" have been working the farmers of Wasco county. One of them—acting as agent—hunts up a suffering man and "contracts for a cure or no pay." Later on one of the "doctors" insists on having a note as an evidence of the patient's good faith. In this way they secured a number of notes. The sheriff has helped several farmers to get back their paper before it passed into the hands of innocent purchasers.

Improvement in the general crop situation is reported by the government statisticians. This is very agreeable news. A large yield of wheat has been assured, and the chances are that the corn crop will go above the 2,000,000,000-bushel mark, notwithstanding the damage done by the drouth. Kansas corn still suffers from the effects of the dry spell, but Kansas wheat is by far the largest crop of that cereal ever harvested in that state. Later reports may show, too, that the corn is not injured as much as was feared. This is going to be a great year for the United States. The farmers' crops will be above the average, and the output of the mines and factories will beat all records.

The water in the Willamette is now lower than it has been for years, and it is said that when the water is turned through the locks at Oregon City, the Willamette falls go out of existence for the time being. The Mathloma is reported as doing excellent work in building wing dams at Lambert's and is materially improving the conditions there. The channel is becomming deeper, there now being thirty inches of water on the bar. The improvement of the Willamette river is of interest to every resident of the valley, as it is one of the main arteries of commerce, on the waters of which is yearly floated to market thousands of dollars' worth of produce. Few people realize the importance of keeping the Willamette open and in the best possible condition for navigation.—Corvallis Gazette.

We want it understood right now that the life of Newberg does not depend on any beet-sugar factory. If it comes our development will be the more swift and certain. If not, we will still develop, and will only approach nearer the level of other Yamhill towns. Right now, with the only pressed-brick plant in the state, the largest lumber mill in in this section of the country, with canning and packing house in course of preparation, with a successful creamery in operation, with a large flouring mill, a brick factory, two tile mills, an ax handle factory and other smaller concerns "too numerous to mention," Newberg has more manufacturing industries than any town in the county. Newberg is not inactively waiting for the factory, nor incidentally for "the completion of the Yamhill locks." If we don't get the factory we will get something else. Mark that. It is a weak brand of enterprise that only spurts for some one great end, and failing in that, subsides into that "quiet" spirit of peace and tranquility that broods over some Yamhill towns.—Graphic.

The people of the Willamette valley may form an idea of the kind of weather they may expect in September from the following data covering a period of 28 years, compiled from the weather bureau records at Portland: Mean temperature 61; warmest month in 1888 averaging 66; coldest in 1895, average 57; highest temperature was 93° on the 11th, 1886; lowest 36 on 21st, 1895. Average precipitation 1.75 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more 8; greatest monthly precipitation 1873; the greatest amount of precipitation in any 24 hours was 2.98 inches on the 10th in 1888. Average number of clear days 12; partly cloudy 10; cloudy days 8.

A paper of The Dalles says the government engineers who have been running the preliminary survey for the proposed canal from there to Celilo, have completed the outline work. It is intended to have the survey completed and estimates made in time to be submitted to congress when it convenes next December.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Honorable County Court of Polk County, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Miranda Hill, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same to me, properly verified as by law required, within six months from date hereof.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1900.

HENRY B. KELSO,
Administrator of the estate of Miranda Hill, deceased.

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. 5269, 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 24th 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 24th 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. Hobert, 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

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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.
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Lv Portland	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
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Ar Ashland	12:35 a. m.	11:00 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

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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. Sund'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 Fri.
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. sund'y	Willamette River	4:30 p. m Ex. Sund'y

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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 interected in the sale of any particular machine.

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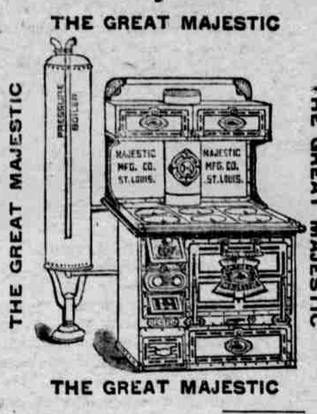

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