

THE WEST SIDE

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

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1900

Eight car loads of small arms ammunition are on their way to China for the use of the Boxer element, but the allied forces got there first.

After being walled in and shot at for a period of three weeks, Minister Conger is accused of entertaining a feeling of prejudice against the Boxers.

No Democratic editor has succeeded in explaining how Uncle Sam can have a "secret alliance" with Russia and England at the same time.

One of the planks in Mr. Debs' platform favors "the abolition of poverty." That is in general a paramount issue, but few persons believe that the proper remedy is Debs' debilitating dogmas.

Japan looks across the ocean and realizes that its nearest great neighbor is the United States. While no alliance exists between the two countries, the geographical tie is evident.

It is reported that one of the concessions in the Portland street fair for which 10 cents admission is charged has the sign: "For men only." It draws the crowd. Inside they find a pair of suspenders.

There is considerable to the report that the yellow brother in the purple city of Pekin was presented with a black eye by the boys in blue.

The most plausible explanation of the oft reiterated statement that the Dowager Empress "is still fleeing" is that she is trying to get away from herself.

Some of the Kentucky Democrats who feel constrained to vote for Beckham for governor will palliate the offense by voting for McKinley for president.

Probably the North Carolina Democrats will re-enfranchise the negroes if Bishop Turner can get the necessary assurance that they will vote the Bryan ticket.

The New York law prohibiting further exhibitions in the manly art of self-defense went into effect with David B. Hill clutching at the ropes and breathing like a buckeye cow.

The experiment undertaken by the Pasteur Institute to discover a new cure for snake bite is a wanton waste of time. In counteracting the effect of snake poison nothing can take the place of the long felt filler now in use.

One of the Yankees in the legations in Pekin passed the time by making a gun out of a fire extinguisher. No doubt the books to be written by the besieged on their experiences will be a literary feature of the fall and winter.

Texas was hard hit last Saturday when nearly 5000 people were killed and injured and a property loss of \$10,000,000, entailed through a hurricane. The highest point of land in Galveston was six feet under water, the wind blew 86 miles an hour and not a structure in the city is free from damage.

The Democrats are inquiring anxiously what on earth Mr. Hanna wants with a campaign fund when he declares that McKinley is as good as elected and that Bryan's race is only a joke.

Teddy need not be strictly ornamental, as most vice-presidents are. He can break bronchos for the United States army.

Carl Schurz wants Secretary Gage and the Republicans to vote for Bryan and then to pass a law next winter which will prevent his injuring the country. Leaving aside the humor of this proposal, will Mr. Schurz kindly inform us how a successful filibuster against the new law is to be prevented in the senate.

Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, has been murdering Christians for years, has been a constant firebrand in Europe, and owes Uncle Sam a little bill for which payment has vainly been demanded. Yet he celebrated his silver jubilee recently and received salutes and fulsome letters of congratulations from all the powers. Such is life.

It is lucky for Waldorse that he is having a triumphal progress on his way to China. The chances are that even the corps of typewriters that he carries with him will not be able to secure a victory to give him a triumph on his way home.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1900

There is much chagrin in official circles because of what seems to have been almost a general misapprehension of the position of this government, as stated in the published reply to the Russian proposition to withdraw the allied troops from China. Because that reply stated that if Russia withdrew its troops, the U. S. would do likewise, the conclusion seems to have been generally jumped to that this government has endorsed the Russian proposition. The communication was anything but an endorsement. In diplomatic circles it is considered to have been almost a protest against the Russian proposition, emphasizing by the rather plain hint that if Russia alone withdrew its troops at this time, this government would regard it as a breaking up of the alliance and would act accordingly. Many notes are being exchanged by the powers, but Acting Secretary of State Adee, says that none of them will be made public until some definite program has been agreed to by the powers.

Maj. General Otis was in Washington a day or two ago for the purpose of notifying the secretary of war of his readiness to resume active duty. Gen. Otis has been assigned to succeed Gen. Joe Wheeler, who will be retired the 10th inst., under the compulsory age law, as commander of the Military Department of the Lakes, with headquarters in Chicago. Gen. Otis declined to be interviewed for publication, saying that he had been spending the summer resting and consequently knew nothing of public interest or importance.

Mr. C. J. Knox, of Belfast, Ireland, who represents a big linen manufactory, has been in Washington for several days. Among other interesting things about linen he said: "All the fine linen used in America is made in Belfast, which has a population of about 300,000, one-half of whom are employed in making linen. In fact, the linen business has been the making of that city, which is now known all over the world. The largest volume of business done by the Belfast linen factories is with the U. S., which is a great consumer of handkerchiefs and other linen articles. No other country in the world is such an extensive buyer of linen. It is hard for one who has never visited Belfast to appreciate the immensity of its linen trade. There are not three or four large factories, but at least one hundred. Some linen is turned out in the U. S., but it is what we call 'low numbers,' or inferior grades. The American lady always buys an imported handkerchief because she knows that the fact that it is imported is sufficient guarantee of its delicate texture and fine work."

Hon. Andrew D. White, U. S. ambassador to Germany, is in Washington, but his presence has produced no news. Mr. White is one of the most courteous men in the world to meet, and when it comes to public affairs, one of the most reliable. He is thoroughly imbued with the diplomatic idea, that the press should be given only results in things pertaining to international affairs.

Chinese stories being in order, a resident of San Francisco told this one to a group of Washington friends: "The Chinese have a queer way of avenging themselves on their enemies. If a Celestial is real anxious to make his enemy's life a burden, he commits suicide in front of the latter's door. That is considered by the Chinese to be the most terrible thing that could happen to them. The man in front of whose home the suicide is committed is shunned by his fellows, ostracized by his club and is marked with the finger of scorn and suspicion. The soul of the suicide is supposed to go straight to heaven, while the soul of the other fellow is doomed to everlasting perdition."

While hoping for a peaceful solution of the Chinese problem, the officials of the navy department are taking the necessary steps to have their branch of the service prepared for any contingency. The naval policy board, of which Admiral Dewey is president, is now in session at Newport. It is known that the board is considering the advisability of greatly strengthening our naval force in Chinese waters, although its proceedings are not made public. Orders have, however, already been issued for a number of officers to proceed to Chinese waters in addition to those already there and on the way, which means that warships will be there to use the goal.

Speculators in star route mail contracts will be shut out if the post office department lives up to its advance notice in the advertisement for bids on 6,052 star routes in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia, which says that every accepted bidder must live on or near the route and

personally superintend the service. A number of speculators have for years made a regular business of obtaining these contracts and subletting them to men who did the work. The postal officials say they intend to break up this middleman business, that besides saving money, better service can be had by dealing directly with those who do the work.

PARIS EXPOSITION LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Paris, France, Aug. 20.

It is scarcely recognized that the most potent and far reaching influence in the Hall of Congresses, Palais des Congresses at this Exposition, is called. This is the least striking part of the Exposition. There are no great captains of industry with clanging machinery, no displays of mining statistics, no ad captivum inventions or results of thrilling discoveries in physical science. Only a number of societies consisting of plain men and some plain women discussing peace, education, charity, religion, psychology, hygiene, and other subjects that relate to the amelioration and progress of the human race. Can it be doubted that these organizations, composed as they are of savants of all countries, though they are scarcely known outside of the esoteric circles of their specialities—statisticians, bookworms, theorists, dreamers some will say, working in solitude but furnishing material for legislative consideration and action, are the real benefactors and saviors of mankind? They have no monuments and want none. "They desire no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just, to rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a summer sky; give them the wages of going on and not to die."

M. de Bloch, Russian Councillor of State, held yesterday in the Salle des Fêtes of the Petit-Luxembourg a meeting to consider the problems of war, and the policy of colonial expansion.

In that meeting, which related especially to the objects of the International Peace Congress, M. de Bloch insisted on the necessity of special inquiries concerning the conditions of modern war, and the utility of colonial expeditions. At his suggestion, a commission was appointed to study economical and financial crises which might be the causes of wars between the great powers. In the interest of humanity at large, which suffers so acutely in the dash of armaments, M. de Bloch urged that these inquiries should be multiplied especially at the present time, when the war of the Transvaal justifies absolutely the words of Mr. Broderick of the English Parliament that a very small number of troops holding themselves on the defensive, will be able to resist for a long time an adversary much more numerous and inflict on him terrible losses. He held that the experience of the Transvaal was of a nature to consolidate European peace in that it demonstrated the immense difficulties of invasion. The conference adjourned with the impression prevailing among those associated for the study and propaganda for enlightening the government and the people with reference to the dangers of expansion and colonial extension—that there is great peril in an armed peace which really means permanent war.

The President of the Medical Congress, Prof. Raymond, who is the present occupant of the chair once held by the renowned Charcot of the Salpêtrière, made an address at the opening of this Congress, and briefly reviewed the principal characteristics of the physiology, anatomy and pathology of the nervous system of past times, and paid due homage to the superb work and discoveries of Charcot, Widal, Horn, Friedrich, Leyden and a number of other savants through whom we are enabled today to understand so many obscure matters relating to nervous pathology. Our role, he said, is to contend against the progress of degeneracy and morbid heredity, against the dissemination of infections, and against the ravages of syphilis and alcoholism. In short, to impress our time with the truth that the principal source of happiness resides in a perfect harmony between the human organism and its environment.

Among the most interesting papers submitted to the Medical Congress were those by Dr. Labadie, of New York, Dr. Berthou of Paris, Dr. Ducaup of Bordeaux, on the new treatment of consumption that was discovered by a Frenchman, Dr. Crotte. The method is, in effect, to transmit antiseptics, especially formaldehyde to the affected parts by means of static electricity and not in the usual way through the stomach. It was urged that the direct transmission is destructive to bacilli and their poisons in a

much more effective manner than through the digestive organs, and moreover the stomach being unstimulated by medicines, performs its function of nutrition in a normal way, thereby facilitating the cure.

Dr. Labadie stated that experiments had been made on animals which showed beyond doubt that the antiseptics had been carried through and into the body by high tension static currents. He presented analyses made by distinguished chemists verifying his statements, while both he and the French doctors referred to cases of complete cures in the United States and France. By statistics they showed that of 800 patients in different stages of consumption in France, 600 were cured; that a hundred per cent in the first stage of this disease were cured; seventy-five per cent in the second stage, and thirty-five per cent in the third stage. The three doctors urge in support of their new method that it is entirely without danger, and that a patient in the very weakest condition, even very young children, are unharmed by the strong electrical currents, which are free from pain, producing no patient pleasant and stimulating sensations. The static electricity is produced by machines which are now being made in France, and of which photographs were exhibited by the lecturers.

Timber-Land Frauds.

Now that good timber land in Oregon has nearly all passed into the possession of a comparatively few men, and most of them non-residents, a loud complaint is being made of the ease and audacity with which the law has been systematically and persistently violated in the accomplishment of this result. It is said that these violations of law have been more frequent and hold recently than heretofore, and this may be the case, because of the increasing scarcity of good government timber land; but it is also probably true that for the same reason the unlawful methods of obtaining title to timber lands are noticed more. The practice has been about the same for many years, and under the administration of both parties. It could be said in attempted extenuation that the law providing for the requirement of title to timber land is not a good one; that it is necessary for purchasers to obtain large tracts, not quarter sections each; but even if this be true, it does not justify such a scandalous violation of law as has been practiced in this state for years. It would be a proper proceeding, it seems, for the federal officers to make a list of the methods of some of these great timber-land shirkers, and see if the courts and the interior department would uphold the title to lands thus obtained, in notorious violation of the plain letters of the law. But if these lands are taken from its possessors, the result might be disastrous rather than beneficial. After a few years, when the timber lands have been all "gobbled up," the government will probably take measures to prevent these wholesale frauds, but then, of course, it will be too late. In fact, the good timber lands have been nearly all practically given away already to favored syndicates and wealthy speculators.—Evening Telegram.

Mr. Markham, general passenger agent, writes the West Side that for the Oregon state fair, to be held September 17th to 22d, the Southern Pacific company will sell tickets to fair grounds and return at one fare for the round trip. Dates of sale September 14th, to 22d, inclusive; final limit of tickets September 24th.

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 in winter. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

A Smooth Swindle.

A swindle is reported from various parts of the country of which farmers will do well to beware. The agents offer a churn which they claim will largely increase the yield of butter from any given quantity of milk and they offer to prove this assertion. Chemicals, it appears, are slipped into the milk and cream when the purchaser's back is turned, and the butter comes more quickly and in greater volume than is usually done on the premises invaded. Of course the resultant mass is not pure butter, but the agent collects his money and departs before the fraud is discovered.—Register, McMinnville.

The Eugene Register man says he saw bugs on his editorial table the other evening. Further, that the said bugs deliberately broke off their own wings. And yet, again, the editor avers that he was perfectly sober. Bro. Gilstrap, tell that to the marines. By the way, have you referred the matter to Ira Campbell? He is well posted on all sorts of bugs, especially those little red ones.

Tom Reed has gone to live next to Roosevelt at Oyster bay. Won't there be a hot time if Reed's rules ever go up against Teddy's strenuous life?

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON, September 1, 1900. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Polk County, Oregon, on October 15, 1900, viz: JAMES H. FANNO, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; the W 1/2 of N 1/2 of W 1/2 of S 1/2 of T 12 N. R. 10 E. Sec. 34. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: Thomas C. Chandler, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; James H. Miller, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; Gust Olson, of Sugarloaf, Oregon. CHAS. H. MOORE, Register.

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Notice for Publication.

First pub. Aug. 11. Last pub. Oct. 12. TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878. United States Land Office, at 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 State of Oregon," the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to the following described land, to-wit: JAMES H. FANNO, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; the W 1/2 of N 1/2 of W 1/2 of S 1/2 of T 12 N. R. 10 E. Sec. 34. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: Thomas C. Chandler, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; James H. Miller, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; Gust Olson, of Sugarloaf, Oregon. CHAS. H. MOORE, Register.

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SOUTH and EAST via SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. Shasta Route. Train leaves Independence for Portland and way stations at 8:00 p.m. Leaves for Corvallis at 11:00 a.m. Portland..... 8:30 a.m. 7:00 p.m. Albany..... 9:00 a.m. 6:30 p.m. Astoria..... 9:30 a.m. 6:00 p.m. Seaside..... 10:00 a.m. 5:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 10:30 a.m. 5:00 p.m. Clifton..... 11:00 a.m. 4:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 11:30 a.m. 4:00 p.m. Clifton..... 12:00 a.m. 3:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 12:30 a.m. 3:00 p.m. Clifton..... 1:00 a.m. 2:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 1:30 a.m. 2:00 p.m. Clifton..... 2:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 2:30 a.m. 1:00 p.m. Clifton..... 3:00 a.m. 12:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 3:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m. Clifton..... 4:00 a.m. 11:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 4:30 a.m. 11:00 p.m. Clifton..... 5:00 a.m. 10:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 5:30 a.m. 10:00 p.m. Clifton..... 6:00 a.m. 9:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 6:30 a.m. 9:00 p.m. Clifton..... 7:00 a.m. 8:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 7:30 a.m. 8:00 p.m. Clifton..... 8:00 a.m. 7:30 p.m. Cannon Beach..... 8:30 a.m. 7:00 p.m. 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