THE WEST SIDE

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
[IN ADVANCE]

Twelve months $1 50
Three months 50

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1900

The Next Senator.

The Corvallis Times thinks there is to be a terrific political battle that will be fought at Salem this winter, in the election of a successor to Senator McBride. Few know it, but it is a fact that the struggle is already on. It is on, not only with constant workers in the field, but with energy that increases every day. Preliminary proceedings began right after the polls closed in the June election. Newly elected senators and representatives whose attitude was not positively known, began at once to receive letters from various parts of the state, and in the interest of various candidates. These letters began to pour in immediately after the result of the election was known, and they continue to arrive. Each has some reference to the organization of the house, but, as everybody knows, it is largely upon the result of the organization of the two branches of the legislature that the issue of the senatorial struggle depends, and it is the latter and not the former that mostly inspires those who write. If the skirmishers are thus actively engaged now, what pandemonium may the battle royal develop before the bugle sounds the shrill note of victory?

A prominent Republican from abroad, in Corvallis recently, talked about the senatorial situation. "No man knows how it will end," he said. It did not seem to him possible that either Corbett or McBride could be elected. Active workers were a field for each, but as he understood the situation, neither could muster votes enough to warrant great hope of success. Experience of leading candidates in recent senatorial struggles in Oregon was discouraging to the outlook of both. Dolph was once a leading candidate with the caucus nomination, but he failed, and died. Mitchell followed him to the political slaughter house with votes enough to elect, and there met the fate that Oregon legislatures deal out to "leading candidates." These, and similar results in earlier struggles, seems to make blood on the moon when Corbett and McBride look at it.

[illegible] the chances of Hermann than of either. Hermann's candidacy thus far was as a spectator, waiting for the Corbett and McBride forces to spend their strength, ready at the right moment to jump into the ring with bands playing and colors flying, and to gather to his own support the crumbling ranks of each. There is no doubt, said this man, that Hermann at the right time will have Simon back of him, and this means much.

Still another factor, a factor of much importance, too, said this statesman, is ex-Senator Mitchell. He is not politically defunct by a long shot. His defeats in the past have sometimes been merely the forerunners of his subsequent triumph. Defeated in 1884 at a regular session, he was elected at a succeeding special session. When McBride is in the last ditch with his last reserves vainly thrown into the fray, perhaps then, Mitchell fresh, forceful and experienced, will take command of the McBride men, adding strength of his own, and win the battle with one furious onslaughter. In the latter move, however, he said it was questionable if the McBride men could be swung intact to Mitchell.

We wonder why Roosevelt didn't talk about free silver while he was in Montana. The people there think it is paramount. Why was Teddy silent?

* * *

We may have dollar wheat, but the farmers are not sufficiently certain of it to induce them to hold back their crops to take advantage of it. Sales have been heavy all over the west.

* * *

If then there really is an "alliance betwwen the United States and Great Britain, the President should drop a few hints to the party of the second part that it might be well to pass the word to cease hinting publicly at the fact until after the election.

* * *

H. W. Corbett and his associate bankers, of Portland, own the Oregonian.—Roseburg Review.

Well, what of it? Wouldn't you like to be the mogul in the tower, yourself? Sour grapes!

* * *

Seattle claimed 100,000. The census officials found only 80,671.. A review or recount failed to show where the other 19,329 were. Seattle evidently had used a hydraulic jack when she set the first figure, but some one stole the alcohol out of the jack.

* * *

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.

Uncle Sam has decided to play a lone hand during the remainder of the Chinese game, and has so informed those who were his partners in the early stages of the game. The division of the powers as to what ought to be done made the outlook for trouble in China so threatening, that this government concluded to take no chances of being drawn into a war, either against China or any of the allied powers, and in diplomatic terms informed the powers that the U. S. Minister at Pekin had been directed to arrange the preliminaries for opening negotiations with Li Hung Chang and the other peace envoys of the Chinese government. And he further accentuated the intention of this government to act alone by announcing that excepting a strong guard for the American Legation, it would order all American troops out of China at once. What effect if any, this will have on the plans of the other powers in China is as yet problematical, but the impression in Washington is general that this government was wise in taking advantage of its first opportunity to honorably withdraw from the alliance. The guard for the American Legation will be a strong one of about 2,000 men, artillery, cavalry and infantry, and will not be subject to the orders of Count Waldersee, Commander in Chief of the Allied Army.

The troops withdrawn from China will be sent to the Philippines, where the renewed activity of the insurgents makes them needed. In fact the need for soldiers in the Philippines is believed to have been a factor in causing the administration to decide to hurry up the withdrawal of the American troops from China. There will be no delay, as Gen Chaffee was ordered nearly a month ago to hold himself in readiness to withdraw at any time.

Recent news from Cuba has not been pleasing to those Americans who are sincerely desirous of seeing the island governed by the Cubans at an early day, and the prediction is freely made that the programme provided for the withdrawal of our military authority next year will not be carried out. It is the result of the constitutional elections that has caused the uneasiness as to Cuba's immediate future. Unless those who ought to know are mistaken, a majority of the delegates [illegible] vention represent the worst element on the island, and there is no probability that they will formulate a constitution that will provide for a stable government or be accepted our Congress, to which it must be submitted when complete. Officials will not discuss the matter, saying that the constitution will speak for itself when finished, and that the only duty of the President in connection therewith will be to transmit it to Congress. Private letters received in Washington say there is much alarm felt among that class of Cubans who are not seeking parsonal profit out of the government of the island. They are afraid that Congress may accept the Constitution that will be prepared by the Convention, and will take steps to inform Congress and the people of this country of the true character of the majority of the men who will be members of that Convention. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who is in Washington on leave of absence, said of the coming constitutional convention in Cuba: "Everything in connection with it is problematical and experimental. If the Cubans can frame a constitution and prove their ability to govern themselves, so well and so good, but if they can't do this for themselves—well, somebody will have to do it for them."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, although politically opposed to the administration, highly commends its Chinese policy, which he declares to be conservative. He thinks it calculated to remove danger of our becoming involved in a common war of the powers against China, of which he says: "The U. S. cannot afford to run the risk of accepting the fruits of such a war, whether successful or unsuccessful. We cannot become involved with the European powers. The American policy is separate and distinct from the policy of other governments. It is above board and open. Our ends and our aims are not identical with those of any other country. We cannot afford to ally ourselves with any of them. We may co-operate with one or all of them but we do not need to agree with them."

Prof. J. W. Jenks who has been in Europe for three months making an investigation of trusts for the information of the U. S. Industrial Commission, has submitted a preliminary report. He found that Germany led in the number of trusts in Europe, the courts of that country having upheld contracts with them in decisions, and that they flourished in England and Austria and are beginning to make headway in France. In both Austria and Germany, banks are very active in the promotion of trusts, and frequently control them. He learned in Germany that they are trying to form an international trust in certain lines of iron manufacture, to include German, English and American manufactories, similar to several now in existence, which embrace German and Belgian concerns.

PARIS EXPOSITION LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Paris, France, Sept. 10.

For those who are interested in art, the Paris Exposition offers a formidable collection of specimens. There are assembled here, as in a gigantic encyclopedia, all the materials serving in the history of art in the past, making its development by stages, and showing in the present, by means of comparison between the displays of all races, the dominant thoughts, the modes of expression, and the progress achieved. It is true that the materials are scattered throughout the exposition. In the Grand Palace of Fine Arts, one can with a single glance embrace the simultaneous effort of nations in what was formerly called the noble arts; one can recognise what each people has achieved in painting and sculpture in the last ten years; but the conclusions to be drawn from this examination, are incomplete. One must go to the Hotel des Invalides, and from there to the Champ de Mars, and study the collections according to countries and according to classes, in order to obtain the necessary data as to the present development of art and as to the forms it has taken.

The fine arts, so called, show only one side of the artistic temperament of a nation. Its natural tendencies, its taste are shown as well, or even better, in the special character it gives its work, in the products of its most humble industries as well as in its creation of articles of luxury, in its decoration for interiors, in the forms given to furniture, in the selection of colors, in the arrangements of designs for carpets, for hanging, for goldsmith's work, for crockery and for toys. These represent a country much more fully than the fine arts themselves, which often receive their models from foreign countries, are subject to influences and obey fashions in actual contradiction with the genius of their race. Besides, these are usually produced for the richer classes alone, while the applied arts, exploited for the benefit of the masses, receive inspiration from them and are modeled in accord with their taste. Much better than painting and sculpture do they show the instinct and the artistic capacity of a people.

In this connection, the artistic development of Germany is especially interesting. With all the wonderful progress made by the country since the foundation of the empire in 1870, art has remained more or less stationary. There re-remain a number of petty states, principalities, grand duchies, toy kingdoms, which have kept factitious importance, among other lines, by the maintenance of local schools of art and universities. The latter have been forced to adapt themselves to modern conditions and methods of education; but the schools of art, located for more than a century in the same cities, remote from industrial or commercial centers, have continued to seek models in the past and to avoid contact with the life of the present day.

Add to this lack of a common source of education and to the superannuated instruction given, the differences in races and temperaments of the German people—from the positive, realistic German of the North, to the expansive, sentimental German of the South, influenced by the tastes of the neighboring Italy—and the reason for the lack of homogenous art in the country will be seen.

Among the representatives of the Northern school only two are worthy of mention—Werner and Vogel. The pictures of the first are noted for the exactitude of the physiognomies depicted. Vogel knows how to use color, and his work has marks of distinction.; but there is a decided monotony.

Leibermann is of quite a different type. During his long stay in Holland he gained the ability to give an atmospheric quality to his pictures. He gives us views of fishermen and laborers engaged in their dreary occupations under the gray sky of Zeeland; all refreshingly true and lacking in any attempt at dramatic effect.

The "genre" picture, as shown by Defregger, in Bavaria, appears frequently. The principle on which it rests, which consists in study of types studied separately and arbitrarily united and grouped, is without authority. There are some notable exceptions to this class among the Germans. William Liebl succeeds in producing studies of colors and lights in which figures play a part, but do not predominate. One of his pictures in the Grand palace represents a man seated before a window. The curtains are raised and the light falls full on his face. The atmospheric effect is perfect, and one sees the hand of the true artist in every detail. Gotthard Kuehl goes a step further in this direction by making the human figure a mere accessory on his canvas. He excells in darkened interiors, in which a ray of light is multiplied in dancing reflections on walls and floor. He has exhibited a view of the inside of a church, in this style, that is a work of the first rank.

Herr Uhde, of Dresden, paints religious subjects with much feeling He takes his types from the masses, but chooses the models that he thinks accord best or contrast best with the figure of Christ. He clothes them in rags that might be of any age. They resemble the camel's hair robes of the Bedouins, which might well have been worn by the companions of Jesus; but they are also not unlike the torn garments with which the poor of today cover themselves. In his execution, Uhde has returned to Rembrantesque ideas, shrouding in shade all unnecessary details concentrating the light on the faces, especially in the face of Christ. Above all he breathes into his canvas that *motif* of charity and pity, differing from that of the Evanelists but partaking of their depth and ardor, that inspires the world today.

Max Klinger. of Leipzig, has also the ambition to represent religious subjects. He seems to have one of the most vigorous temperaments that has appeared in Germany in twenty years, but he does not find his best form of expression in painting. His engravings derive their power from the same qualities that injure his canvas—originality of design, roughness of style, strength of execution. In the completed pictures, the attitudes are convulsive, the types hideous, the coloring atrocious. It is impossible to give an idea of the vulgarity of his Christs or of the glaring effects he produces.

There is no reasonable doubt that Mr. Bryan, if elected, will do his level best to repeal the gold standard law. The question is whether [illegible] or does not overweigh a future foreign peril.

* * *

Facts About the Silo.

Twenty years' experience in the use of the silo has brought out some facts about which all are agreed:

1. That a larger amount of healthful cattle food can be preserved in the silo in better condition, at less expense of labor and land, than by any other method known.

2. That silage comes nearer to being a perfect substitute for the succulent food of the pasture than any other food that can be had in the winter.

3. Thirty pounds a day is enough silage for an average sized Jersey cow. Larger cattle will eat more.

4. A cubic foot of silage from the middle of a medium sized silo will average about 45 lbs. weight.

5. For 182 days, or half a year, an average Jersey cow will require about six tons of silage, allowing for waste.

6. The circular silo made of good hardwood staves is cheapest and best.

7. Fifteen feet is a good diameter and thirty feet a good depth. Such a silo will hold about two hundred tons of silage cut in half inch lengths.

8. Corn just passing out of the roasting ear stage is the best single material for silage. Corn and cow peas are the best combined materials in cow pea regions.

9. Silage is as valuable in summer as in winter.

10. The silo has come to be as necessary a part of a dairy farm plant as a corn crib or a hay mow. —Jersey Bulletin.

Consumption

is, by no means, the dreadful disease it is thought to be—in the beginning.

It can always be stopped—in the beginning. The trouble is: you don't know you've got it; you don't believe it; you won't believe it—till you are forced to. Then it is dangerous.

Don't be afraid; but attend to it quick—you can do it yourself and at home.

Take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and live carefully every way.

This is sound doctrine, whatever you may think or be told; and, if heeded, will save life.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Notice for Publication.

First pub Sept 21. Last pub. Nov 23.
TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.

U. S. Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
September 15th, 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, Charles Mattison, of Independence, county of Polk, and state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 8284, for the purchase of the S E 1-4 of section No. 4, in Township No. 8 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 Wednesday, the 28th day of November, 1900.

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

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of November, 1900.

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First pub Sept 21 Last pub Nov 23
TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.

U. S. Land Office
Oregon City, Oregon
September 15th, 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, Lon Mattison, of Independence, county of Polk, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 8285, for the purchase of the E. 1-2 of N W 1-4, S W 1-4 of N W 1-4, N W 1-4 of S W 1-4 of Section No. 9, in Township No. 8 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 28th day of November, 1900.

She names as witnesses:
Freeman G. Robinson, of Falls City, Oregon.
Michael G. Flynn, of Falls City, Oregon.
Albert N. Robinson, of Falls City, Oregon.
Jerome Dornsife, of Independence, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of November, 1900.

CHAS. B. MOORE
Register.

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, at Dallas, Oregon, on October 15, 1900, viz:

Thomas C. Chandslar, H. E. No. 11092, for the S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10, T 9 S R 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Eugene B. Fanno, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; George Heckel, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; Julius Miller, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; Gust Olson, of sugarloaf, Oregon.

CHAS B. MOORES,
Register.

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, at Dallas, Oregon, on October 15, 1900, viz:

George Heckel, H. E. No. 11086, for the N ½ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec 10 T 9 S, R 8 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Eugene B. Fanno, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; Thomas C. Chandslar, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; Julius Miller, of Sugarloaf, Oregon; Gust Olson, of Sugarloaf, Oregon.

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, 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. 8260, 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 8, 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. 8261, 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

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. Hobert, of West Superior, county of Douglas, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 8262, 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	12:00 p. m.	10:50 p. m.
Ar Ashland	12:33 a. m.	11:30 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 Chair 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.

The president's office of Wells, Fargo & Co. in San Francisco seems to have been turned into a bureau for the preparation and issue of Bryan campaign literature. A package of leaflets is at hand just as it was sent to one of the agents of the company in another state, as a notification evidently of how he is expected to vote. These documents are a rabid appeal on the subject of "imperialism" and are all signed by John J. Valentine, president of the company. It is often charged that Republicans try to influence employes; and it invariably happens that when Democrats make such a charge they are the first to illustrate it. The directors and stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Co, which is in the business of public transportation, should examine this stuff sent out by Valentine and judge whether it is the product of a well balanced mind, or marks the crank to a degree calculated to interfere with ordinary business utility.

* * *

Why don't the campaign managers have their cabbage made up as sourkraut instead of in cigars. It would taste better and would appeal more to the German vote.

* * *

One thing is certain in regard to the coal strike, and that is that it will smash all our chances of getting a firm footing in the European market, as we were about to do.

* * *

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD character to deliver and collect in Oregon for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our references, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon,
September 22, 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, at Dallas, Oregon, on November 3, 1900, viz:

John Dyer, H. E. No. 10577,

for the east half of west half of section 18, T. 9 S., R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John V. Rouco of Pedee, Oregon; Paul Rouco of Pedee, Oregon; Jessie Yoat of Pedee, Oregon; A. M. Kaw of Pedee, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

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

[illegible] SIDE, one year, $3.25.

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. Sund'y
7 a. m. Tues. Thur and Sat.	Willamette and Tamhill 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

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.

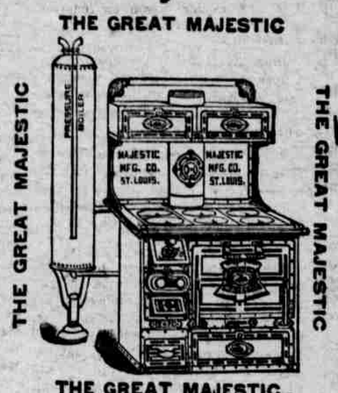
The United States Cream Separator is a first-class machine in every respect.

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 interected 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



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

For Malaria, Chills and Fever

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION IS
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The formula is plainly printed on every bottle—hence you know just what you are taking when you take Grove's. Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the *Original* and that all other so-called Tasteless Chill Tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.