

Which brings returns in proof that it is in the right place. The WEST SIDE brings in news.

Is the one that gives the most and freshest news. Compare the WEST SIDE with any paper in Polk county.

VOL. XVIII.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, POLK COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1901.

Five Cents Per Copy.

NO. 946.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR MANY READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week in a Condensed Form.

The British met with severe losses at Murrumbidgee.

Reinforcements will be sent to Kitchener at once.

Two hundred mill hands at Florence, Colo., have struck.

Fred T. Dubois was elected United States senator from Idaho.

The sentencing of Alford, the embassador, has been postponed.

Columbian rebels were defeated by the government troops near Panama.

The president has appointed Vada Moore postmaster at Ironside, Oregon.

Fred Alexander, the Negro murderer, was burned at the stake at Leavenworth, Kans.

A sawmill for Astoria, with a daily capacity of 200,000 feet, has been financed in New York.

The O. R. & N. Co.'s wharf at Salem was carried away by high water. Loss about \$1,000.

Two carloads of Portuguese laborers bound for the sugar plantations of Hawaii passed through Chicago en route for San Francisco.

Chicago detectives raised a counterfeiter, the captured J. P. McGarry, the supposed leader of the band and secured three bags of spurious coin.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, engineer-in-chief of the United States navy yard, says that English made warships are not near as stable as those of our own build.

The Venezuelan government has seized two steamers flying the British flag. The company owning the vessels has an American president and several of the principal stockholders are Americans.

Scott Wilkie, who served in the lower house of congress two terms, beginning with 1886, and who was assistant controller of currency during President Cleveland's last term, is dying at his home near Harry, Pike county, Ill.

Coward, the man who defied the Paris police, has committed suicide. He was pursued by the police to his home where he leaped the doors, and from an upstairs window, warned all to keep away or he would shoot them. Later an army officer with a detachment of troops forced the door and found Coward hanging in the garret with a bullet through his chin.

Dewet is no longer a lion with the British.

Another ocean-to-ocean railroad is projected.

Russia turned over the Tien Tsin railroad to Germany.

Admiral Dewey is confined to his home by an attack of the grip.

T. M. Patterson was nominated for senator by Colorado fusionists.

The supreme court decided that Neely must be extradited to Cuba.

Oregon will send three messengers to carry the presidential vote to Washington.

Much damage has been done by snow and landslides and high water in Oregon and Washington.

There is a famine in the province of Shan Si, China, and it is said 5,000,000 people are facing starvation.

A county superintendent at Seattle and a county treasurer at Spokane were given up their respective offices to successors.

Ten persons were killed and many were injured as the result of an explosion in a hat factory at Denton, near Manchester, England.

The steamer Tillamook, carrying United States mail between Juneau and Dutch Harbor, Alaska, was wrecked on Wood Island reef and is a total loss.

A special from Ashcroft, B. C., says that three cases of malaria are reported to have broken out among the Indians on the reservation near Quenelle. The place has been quarantined.

Word just received from Dawson reports a fire on January 7. Three large buildings were entirely destroyed. But little of the contents were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss \$50,000.

The most serious accident that has resulted from the combination of heavy snowfall and high winds occurred to day, says a special from Vancouver, B. C., when almost the entire northern end of the new brick drill hall at the Duke of Connaught's rifle club collapsed. The wall was built to 45 feet in height, and was six feet wide. The scattered bricks represent a loss said to approximate \$4,000.

Mayor-Elect Hurley, of Salem, Mass., will give his salary of \$2,500 to the poor.

Chairman Johnson and Secretary Walsh will keep national Democratic headquarters in Chicago open till 1904.

An experiment in a mill will be started 200 miles from Seattle by the United States Philippine commission for the growth of all sorts of seeds and plants from this country.

Lieutenant Felton Parker, who accompanied the Greeley relief expedition, died at Hartford, Conn.

Wild deer are increasing in all parts of Connecticut and they are occasionally found feeding with domestic animals.

The government of Chili, which recently invited bids for 400 freight cars, has accepted all of American manufacture.

Butte, Mont., has the highest expenditure per capita for public school education of any city in the country, viz.: \$5.97.

FILIPINO CHIEF SURRENDERS.

Delgado and His Command Lay Down Their Arms in Panay.

Washington, Jan. 16.—General MacArthur reports the surrender of Delgado, commander-in-chief of Ilo Ilo province, Panay. He also reports that other important surrenders are expected during the next few days. General MacArthur's telegram to the war department is as follows:

"Delgado, commander in Ilo Ilo province, Panay, surrendered January 11 to Brigadier-General Hughes, with four officers, 21 men and 41 rifles. His command was scattered. Other surrenders are expected during the next few days. Important signs of the end of 'organized armed resistance' in Ilo Ilo province, Panay."

The dispatch gives much satisfaction to the war department, although the command surrendered is not a large one. It was noted by the officials that the surrender was the end of 'organized armed resistance,' indicating that there was considerable unorganized marauding still in progress.

A Brighter Outlook.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Optimism is taking the place of conservatism among the military men here, the cause being the numerous surrenders, captures and destruction of insurgent camps, coupled with the increasing understanding of the principles of the Federal party and the knowledge that they are approved by the United States Philippine commission and the military authorities and the carrying out of the terms of General MacArthur's proclamation, which classes all who commit acts inimical to the interests of the army as rebels and traitors, and having political effect. The cutting of communications and supplies has destroyed the remnants of the insurgent organization. The inhabitants of the towns are disinclined any longer to contribute to a hopeless cause, and it is generally believed that the pacification of the necessary number of provinces to inaugurate the scheme of provincial government will be accomplished before many more weeks have elapsed. The most pronounced resistance at present is in remote southern Luzon, northern Mindanao, Cebu and Bohol.

The first batch of 30 leading insurgents who were ordered to be deported to the island of Guam will sail on the transport Rosecrans tomorrow.

General Wheaton reports that 53 armed bandits have surrendered at Benguet.

Sixteen of Geronimo's band were captured Sunday night and brought to Montalim.

SALT LAKE CONVENTION.

Everything in Readiness for the Livestock Meeting.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 16.—Everything is in readiness for the fourth annual meeting of the National Livestock Association. The hall has been gorgeously decorated and every convenience provided for the delegates and members of the press. The indications are that it will be the most successful convention in the history of the association held in Salt Lake City. The association and the principal hotels are thronged with visitors tonight. A large number of delegates arrived during the day. It is said to say that nearly every prominent stockman west of the Missouri river will be present. A large delegation is present from Chicago, and a fair attendance from other points east of the Missouri river. The famous Pueblo Cowboy Band arrived this afternoon and was met at the depot by the local committee and escorted through the principal streets of the city. The executive committee of the association held a session this afternoon and discussed, in a general way, the subjects to be taken up by the convention.

From Spokane to the Mines.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 16.—A new railroad line is being planned to run from Spokane to Republic, with branches to the Methow and Okanogan mining districts in Eastern Washington, about 250 miles of road in all. The estimated cost is about \$4,000,000. H. W. Mangold, the promoter, claims he has the necessary capital in sight. He promises to cut the present freight rates from those districts squarely in two when the line is completed. He proposes the building of a big engine in Spokane to handle the ores of these districts to be brought in by the new railway.

Assaulted by Highwaymen.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Edward Kelly, a prominent race horse man, is at home in a dangerous condition as the result of a desperate battle with two highwaymen. Kelly was on his way home and in an effort to save his money and valuables resisted when the footpads presented revolvers at his head and ordered him to hold up his hands. In consequence he was knocked down and then brutally beaten and robbed of money and valuables to the amount of \$500.

Work of Trainwreckers.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 16.—Train wreckers are believed to have caused the derailment of a West Coast Plant system train a few miles south of Dunnell, Fla., causing the death of Engineer Tom Roschard, the injuring of several passengers. The names of the passengers said to have been hurt are not known here. A survey of the track at daylight showed that a rail had been removed. Five men suspected have already been arrested.

Watching the Caribbees.

Madrid, Jan. 16.—The police have ransacked the residence of the Marquis of Berrallo, a representative of Don Carlos, failing, however, to secure the documents they are seeking. The authorities are closely watching the movements of the Carlist who are believed to be hatching an important scheme.

Storms and Blizzards.

The Middle West is suffering from storms and blizzards.

HE HELPS EVERYONE

O. M. Moore, an Old Newspaper Man, and His Work.

MANAGES A BUREAU OF INFORMATION

A Seattle Enterprise That Benefits the Entire Northwest, but More Particularly Washington and Alaska.

For two years Seattle has sustained a Bureau of Information in addition to its excellent Chamber of Commerce. It is called the Puget Sound Bureau of Information, and it might reasonably be supposed that its field is limited to the Puget Sound country—or to still closer limits—the city of Seattle, from whose business men the bureau gets its support. But the bureau is organized on broader grounds and has made its field the entire state of Washington and Alaska—on their merits, and never in odious comparison with any of its sister coast states.

The work of the bureau is little understood, even by its home people, and apparently much less by the other cities of the commonwealth. It has formerly and usually been the custom of all cities of the Northwest to stand on their own resources and probabilities, allowing all others to do the same—though generally subject to contention for supremacy. The Bureau of Information was organized on the broad platform that "whatever helps the state, helps the leading city thereof," and its works have been governed accordingly. Its secretary, O. M. Moore, being a newspaper man of considerable experience, and last year the president of the Washington State Press Association, has practically had the management of the bureau in his hands. Most of his work has been in the direction of furnishing Washington and Alaska correspondence to Eastern and Southern papers—sending from 30 to 150 letters per week. Mr. Moore is a conservative writer, believing that even less than the whole truth about the advantages of the Pacific coast states is much better than overstating things. Among his latest contributions may be mentioned illustrated articles on "The Climate of Washington," "The Puget Sound Route to the Orient and Alaska," and another on "Puget Sound and Sound Cities."

The Bureau of Information has several publications descriptive of the Great Northwest—the latest a paper called "The New Northwest," 20,000 copies, 24 pages. Its different publications and other expenses under the present secretary, have aggregated a matter of \$300 per month for nearly 20 months—a total of about \$6,000. Of this sum less than \$200 has come from the general public—the bulk having been provided by less than a half dozen enterprising Seattle firms.

Chas. L. Denney, of the Denney-Blaine Land Co., and son of the old pioneer, the late A. A. Denney, has been the financial head of the bureau since June, 1899.

The bureau desires the co-operation of all the cities of the state for more effective work, and is about to publish a handsome album of 1,000 views of Washington and Alaska, to be placed in public libraries, hotels, railway cars, and for distribution at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, May to November, 1901. It is expected that every section of the state will be represented in this album.

The newspapers of Washington, especially, should be on good terms with Secretary Moore and the bureau, and through these every community should be brought within the scope of the good work of the Bureau of Information.

It may be mentioned in this connection, for the convenience of Washington newspaper men, that the Seattle representative of the American Type Founders Company is located with the Bureau of Information, in room 9, Colman block, First Avenue, between Columbia and Marion streets. He is the genial O. R. Ball—familiarly known to the craft as "Hi-Ball."

Wrecked in the Mediterranean.

Lachlappa, Island of Corsica, Jan. 16.—The Italian steamer Leone has been lost. Many bodies from the wreck have been washed ashore.

Fighting in Gambia.

Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa, Jan. 16.—The British punitive expedition arrived at Bathurst January 11, and completely surprised and routed the rebels. The troops captured the town after an hour's fighting. Sixty rebels were killed, 80 were wounded and 200 were captured. Six important chiefs will be brought to Bathurst. The British casualties were six West Indians wounded.

Utah's First Strike.

Scotfield, Utah, Jan. 16.—Five hundred coal miners went on a strike today for increased wages. There is no indication as to what the managers of the mine will do. This is the first mining strike in the history of Utah.

Earl of Clonmel Pelter.

New York, Jan. 16.—The Earl of Clonmel, who has been critically ill with pneumonia here for the past week, is reported to be slowly gaining his health, although he is in a serious condition.

Dewey is Better.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The condition of Admiral Dewey, who is ill with the grip, is reported at his home to be better today.

Wesley Says It Is False.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 17.—P. L. Wesleys, one of the Boer envoys to this country, today said, regarding General Kitchener's dispatch as to the fogging of three peace commissioners by General Dewet near Lindley last week, and the shooting of one of them, that he considered it as false.

Report From Kitchener.

London, Jan. 17.—Reporting to the war office under date of Pretoria, Jan. 14, Lord Kitchener says: "Byers' force crossed the railway near Kallafonts, Jan. 12, making the Boer west. There are no important changes in the positions in the colonies. Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange River Colony. Some Cape rebels who accompanied a commando into the colony have surrendered."

Senators Elected.

Senators have been elected in the following states: M. S. Quay, Pennsylvania; George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; H. E. Burnham, New Hampshire; James McMillan, Michigan; T. M. Patterson, Colorado; W. P. Frye, Maine.

To Test Washington Fir.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The navy department has notified Senator Foster and Representative Jones that it will be pleased to receive samples of yellow fir for examination and test and if found to meet requirements, will use this lumber in the construction of ships for the navy.

Woman Fatally Burned.

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Announcement Made in New York—Amount \$20,000,000.

New York, Jan. 15.—Announcement was made in Wall street of the authorization by the kingdom of Saxony of a new 8 per cent loan for \$20,000,000. It is expected that subscriptions toward this loan will be received in this city in much the same manner as in the case of the Bavarian loan offered last week.

Torture in Kansas.

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Pacific Coast Trade.

Seattle Market.

Oatmeal, new yellow, 2¢ 2½¢.
Potatoes, hot house, \$1.60 per cask.
Lettuce, new, 18¢.
Beets, per sack, 85¢.
Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.
Squash—14¢.
Cauliflower, per sack, 75¢.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.00 to \$1.25.
Celery—50¢ per dozen.
Cabbage, native and California, 2¢ 2½¢ per pound.
Butter—Creamery, 30¢; dairy, 18¢ to 20¢; ranch, 16¢ to 18¢ per pound.
Cheese—14¢.
Eggs—Hens, 30¢; Eastern 25¢.
Poultry—14¢; dressed, native chicken, 15¢; turkey, 16¢.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$15.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00.
Corn—Whole, \$24.00; cracked, \$25.00; feed meal, \$24.00.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.30; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, 90¢; Graham, per sack, \$2.35; whole wheat flour, \$2.35; rye flour, \$2.50 to \$4.00.
Millet—14¢; bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$16.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$15.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$25.00; oak meal, per ton, \$24.00.
Fresh meat—Choice dressed beef, 12¢; corn, 7¢; corn, 7¢; mutton, 7½¢; pork, 7½¢; trimmed, 9¢; veal, 11¢ to 12¢.
Hams—Large, 11½¢; small, 11½¢; breakfast bacon, 13½¢; dry salt sides, 8½¢.
Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55¢ to 56¢.
Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 58¢ per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; Graham, \$2.60.
Eggs—Choice white, 42¢; choice gray, 41¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.50; brewing, \$16.50 per ton.
Millet—Bran, \$15.50; shorts, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$12 to \$12.50; clover, \$7 to \$8.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 to \$7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 60¢ to 65¢; store, 52¢.
Eggs—27¢ per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 18¢; Young America, 14¢; new cheese 10¢ per pound.
Poultry—Broilers, mixed, \$2.50 to 3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00 to \$3.00; geese, \$6.00 to \$9.00; ducks, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12¢ per pound.
Potatoes—\$5.00 to \$6.00 per sack; sweet, 1½¢ per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75¢; per sack; garlic, 75¢ per pound; cabbage, 1½¢ per pound; parsnips, 85¢; onions, \$1.50 to 2; carrots, 75¢.
Hops—New crop, 12¢ to 14¢ per pound.
Wool—Valley, 18¢ to 14¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10¢ to 12¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½¢; dressed mutton, 6½¢ to 7¢ per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$25.00 to \$40.00; cows, \$5.00 to \$8.00; dressed beef, 6¢ to 7¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 7¢ to 7½¢; small, 8½¢ to 9¢ per pound.
San Francisco Market.Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11¢ to 18¢ per pound; Eastern, 10¢ to 14¢; Valley, 15¢ to 17¢; Northern, 9¢ to 10¢.
Hops—Crop, 1900, 13½¢ to 17½¢.
Butter—Fancy creamery 25¢; do seconds, 20¢; fancy dairy, 18¢ to 20¢; do seconds, 18¢ per pound.
Eggs—Store, 25¢; fancy ranch, 30¢.
Millet—Bran, \$17.00 to \$17.50; middlings, \$17.00 to \$20.00; bran, \$14.00 to \$14.50.
Hay—Wheat \$9 to \$13½; wheat and oat \$9.00 to \$12.50; best barley \$9.50 alfalfa, \$7.00 to \$10.00 per ton; straw, 35¢ to 47¢ per bale.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 60¢ to 65¢; Salinas Burbanks, 85¢ to \$1.15; river Burbanks, 40¢ to 45¢; sweet, 55¢ to 60¢.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.50 to \$3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00 to 6.00; California lemons 75¢ to \$1.50; do special \$1.75 to \$2.00 per box.
Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50 to 3.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6¢ to 8¢ per pound.

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It is the opinion of foreign bankers that the imperial German government has decided to withhold its own national loan, stated to be for \$20,000,000 marks, or \$150,000,000, until the various states of the government have made their negotiations.

In quick succession have been offered loans of the free city of Hamburg, the kingdom of Bavaria, and now the kingdom of Saxony. It is definitely known that the German government has decided to withhold its own national loan, stated to be for \$20,000,000 marks, or \$150,000,000, until the various states of the government have made their negotiations.

Which will be the first announcement, however, cannot be learned. It is doubtful if satisfactory arrangements can be made to finance any considerable portion of these loans here. At least, the arrangements that can be made, it is reported, are not as favorable as those made when the \$10,000,000 British exchequer loan and the \$20,000,000 mark imperial German treasury loan were organized. The German government, it is understood, has decided to withhold its own national loan, stated to be for \$20,000,000 marks, or \$150,000,000, until the various states of the government have made their negotiations.

Under-Sea Telephone.

Line Between Florida and Cuba to Be Constructed for the United States.

New York, Jan. 17.—The first under sea telephone built, according to the invention of Dr. Michael Pupin, is to be put down between Florida and Cuba for the United States government, by the inventor of the patent, the Bell Telephone Company. Last July Dr. Pupin, having secured his patents here and abroad, offered his discovery to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The company immediately bought the rights to the invention, extending to January 1, 1901. Then, under Dr. Pupin's direction, the company equipped a line from Bedford station, on the Harlem railroad, which ran partly under water to New Bedford, Mass., thence to Albany and on to Pittsburgh. There the wire crossed the land, and the line was placed at intervals of about two miles, and were inclosed on glass insulators on the poles. The test was so satisfactory that about two weeks before the option expired the company paid the money and closed the contract with Dr. Pupin.

According to the statements of Professor Pupin, the American Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company has paid him, instead of the \$200,000 as originally stated, nearly \$500,000 for his recent invention of a system by which ocean telephone is made possible.

Proprietary Tax Decision.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17.—Judge Howe, in the United States district court here today, rendered an important decision in the case of the Rochester Bleaching Company vs. the United States, involving the taxing of a proprietary medicinal preparation. The court sustained the complainant's contention that the article was not subject to taxation, and rendered a decision against the government for \$9,330, the amount paid by the bleaching company under protest. The complainant company had sold what they termed a "tonic" put up in bottles, on which had already been paid the regular 2¢ per barrel. The revenue department at Washington held that it was taxable as a proprietary medicinal article, while the company contended that it was a mild beer.

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