

THE WEST SIDE

JOSE A. C. BRANT, Editor and Publisher. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. (IN ADVANCE) Three months \$1.00 Six months \$1.75 One year \$3.00

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1901

A timely suggestion to the legislators now gathered at Salem: Would it not be a good idea to provide for employment of the convicts in the state's penitentiary in making good roads?

Mr. Carnegie gave away four millions last year. That is at the rate of about \$8 a minute. How many minutes would you be good for?

Of course, Mr. Harmsworth had an easy job in trying to reform one of the New York yellow journals. Nearly any change would be an improvement on one of them. Elsewhere, things are different.

Senator Hoar, the cherubic statesman who talked one way and voted another, has again received an election as senator from a legislature that is directly opposed to his views on most subjects.

The barbers of Portland want a law passed to compel them to close on Sunday. That seems a funny proposition. If the barbers really don't want to work on Sunday, why don't they close up shop? Independence has one shop whose owner, during four years past, has not opened or shaved anyone on Sunday. We have too many laws now. Why don't the barber commission enforce the law now on the books?

In the last ten years the national center of population moved fourteen miles west and three miles south. It is still in Southern Indiana and nearer the eastern than the western boundary of the state.

Superintendents Littlefield, Starr and Denman, of Yamhill, Polk and Benton counties make a live trio. Bright, energetic young men.—Albany Democrat.

There is a lot of nuisance printed nowadays about Ex-President Harrison's resentment toward the administration for turning his son out of office. The fact is that the ex-president and his son are on bad terms and do not even speak to each other.

Mary E. Lease has been appointed to a fourth class postoffice somewhere on the Pacific coast. But it is not the famous Mary of whom we all have heard.

The public would have welcomed the salt cure with less incredulity had it been recommended as the sodium chlorid cure.

Through an African enterprise the first trolley line has just been opened in Porto Rico, which is another example of the manner in which the island is oppressed by ruthless imperialism.

Corbett's friends are never tired of telling us of the powerful influence that gentleman will be able to wield at Washington in the way of procuring appropriation. They conveniently forget that Mr. Corbett makes his bid for senatorship on the grounds that he favors free trade with our new insular possessions and is opposed to the principle of protecting American vessels and American sailors engaged in foreign shipping, both of which measures are favored by the administration. How much influence is a senator likely to command in administration circles who bids for the senatorship by publicly announcing his opposition to the pet measures of the administration?—Dalles Chronicle.

It is reported from Sweden and Norway that great prosperity has been brought about there by the money sent home as Christmas gifts by immigrants in this country. This, if true, gives some idea of the scale on which American prosperity has been working.

A noted physician has stated that kerosene oil as refined by modern methods, develops a deadly gas if the lamp is turned down low, and may be fatal to children. If this is true, and it may be, parents should be very careful, as the use of lamps turned down low is very prevalent in children's rooms.

American heiresses are always lovely, of course, but it is probable that it is their figures that impetuous foreigners chiefly admire, especially when said figures run up in the millions.

Dear Kitchener, don't you find it a somewhat different thing to shoot down unarmed savages who charge a British square with spears and to defeat Dutchmen who let you do the charging?

Let some of the carplings of the mercenary subsidized press of Oregon be compared with the following heartfelt encomium from the National Tribune, the Grand Army organ published at Washington D. C. Senator McBride has evidently shown his appreciation of the services rendered the country by that noble hand of patriots.

"Few political events of the immediate future possess greater interest to the veterans than the Senatorial election in Oregon. They have had no more steadfast and effective friend in Congress than Senator George W. McBride, who comes up for re-election on the 15th of this month, and not the least of his merits is that he never talks about what he is doing or going to do, but just does it, quietly, at the right time and in the right way, and not infrequently even the beneficiary of his intervention first hears the good news through some other source. May his tribe increase! An appeal to him on behalf of an old soldier or his widow always receives attention, and he never is absent from a roll-call affecting their interests. In proportion to Oregon's facilities he possibly has accomplished more for his state than any Pacific coast representative of recent years; but we view him from the standpoint of the old soldier, whom he honors and respects, and feel sure that, could 'the boys' decide it, his re-election would be fore-ordained. The National Tribune wishes him not a Happy New Year, but new century."

After all, Bobs hasn't yet lost his halo as most of our American heroes have done. But then, he is married already and no one has offered him a house.

As things are going now, it seems that several Chinamen are likely to soon have heart to heart talks with the executioner.

It is an odd circumstance that none of the recent fighting in South Africa results in a Boer surrender. The British surrenders in the last month have been numerous.

Russia, a giant in territory and population, is buying cargoes of coal in the United States. American enterprise and knowledge lead the way in the world's mineral production.

For shooting at the man who allowed her to lavish love and money upon him but gave his own affections to another, a woman of San Francisco has just had to pay a fine of \$150. Whether it would have been less or more had the bullet done some damage is left an unsolved mystery.

Another man, this time a New Yorker, now declares he has been receiving signals from Mars for eight years. The extent to which this clandestine correspondence with our neighbors appears to have been going on is really becoming quite alarming.

Polk county has a thrifty assessor who looks out that his constituents may get off with a small proportion of the state tax which justly belongs to them. His assessment for 1900 shows a reduction of 30 per cent in the value of property from that of 1899. Of course it makes no difference so far as county taxes are concerned as with a low assessment a higher levy will be required to raise the needed amount; but in state taxes Polk county will escape payment of her just proportion of state taxation.—Eugene Guard.

London now owes over two hundred and fifty million dollars. Independence, with her \$8000 indebtedness, might as well give up. She's not in it.

Bryan said last October that "Mrs. Bryan shall sleep in the White House." Mrs. Bryan now says "she won't do it, because McKinley is there."

"Never mind," said his friend soothingly, "Bryan may run again in 1904." But Aquinaldo shook his head mournfully. "How can I keep running for four years?" he asked, bitterly.

President Cannon, of the Mormons, regrets to see how the Hawaiian race has faded away since he planted a church in the islands years ago, and then goes on to say the trouble is due to immorality brought to the archipelago through the advent of the whites. Did Mr. Cannon mean to be so frank?

Count Castellane haughtily explains that his "standing as a gentleman" gave him the right to sell again anything that he had bought even though he did not pay the original seller for the goods. Maybe—but that sort of thing in this country, if persisted in, would soon give a man a standing in jail.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7. The extraordinary period of good will, with which this session of Congress began, and which lasted until the holiday recess, has gone glimmering into the limbo of the past. Representative Littlefield of Me., who has the knack of creating a furor every time he speaks, got into a personal altercation with Representative Hopkins of Ill., the author of the committee reappointment bill, which will reduce Maine's representatives by one, and they swapped such epithets as "pettifogger" and "criminal," while acting Speaker Dalzell rapped for order and the House uproariously applauded or jeered. Mr. Littlefield favors the Burleigh bill, which will reduce the representation of none of the states and which is giving the committee bill a hard fight. As no party question is involved, the debate will continue in the House until the majority orders the previous question. The supporters of both bills are claiming a majority, but it is not clear at this time which really has it.

The old, old question of the respective power of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government has caused strained relations between the administration and a number of Senators, owing to the refusal of the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate a copy of a report on Cuban finances by an expert accountant. A resolution practically censuring the administration for the refusal has been offered but it will hardly be adopted as the majority is in accord with the administration in other matters.

The debate in the Senate on the Army Reorganization bill which will probably be passed this week, has brought out one striking truth—that this government is up against a hard proposition in the Philippines, and that pacification is much further than official statements have led the country to suppose.

The cruiser Baltimore, which figured so creditably in the battle of Manila bay, and which has been lying at the New York Navy Yard since its return from the Philippines, is to be reconstructed at a cost of \$500,000 and to be given a new battery of six inch guns. This decision has just been reached by the Naval Board of Construction. It will take about a year and a half to do the work.

There was quite a race for the honor of making the first application for a U. S. patent in the twentieth century. It was won by Dr. Calvin J. Pollock, of Kirksville, Mo., who was wise enough to employ C. A. Snow & Co., the wide awake firm of Patent lawyers.

The report of the River and Harbor bill says that though the amount appropriated is large—\$50,965,415, appropriations were made only when justified by the requirements of navigation, and to pre-empt to unfinished work. It points out that the total number of projects provided for is 405, of which 232 are rivers and 146 harbors, and that these projects were selected from improvements upon which estimates had been made by U. S. Army engineers amounting

to \$300,000,000.

Hearings on the oleomargarine bill are going on before the senate committee on agriculture, and some very plain talking is being indulged in, especially by the supporters of the bill. For instance, Dairy Commissioner Blackburn of Ohio, told the committee that he found it almost impossible to successfully infracture the oleomargarine law in the large cities of Ohio because of the influence of the oleomargarine dealers with the press and because of their solicitation of jurors. The opponents of the bill are also quite aggressive. One of them—H. C. Pirrung, of Columbus, Ohio—boldly took the ground that the so-called natural butter is nothing less than a manufactured product. It is regarded as practically certain that the bill will be favorably reported to the senate, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether it will be voted upon at this session. If not, all the work done in getting it through the House will have to be done over again at the next Congress.

Senator McComas, who belongs to the opposition party and speaks without prejudice, said on a subject that is being much discussed in political circles: "Bryan is an able man with much magnetic and mental force and he is certain always to have a following of some magnitude. Beyond all mere political beliefs, however, Bryan is a Socialist. Anyone who has studied the growth of Socialism in Europe, has seen it take positive hold of Germany and Belgium and France, has watched its progress in England, where it has developed to a degree which interferes with British commercial supremacy, must realize that the day is not far distant when socialism will sweep through the U. S. When that day comes, Bryan will be the great socialistic leader. He will have followers from the republican as well as the democratic and populist parties, and if hard times comes, arousing envy and jealousy, Bryan would be a dangerous candidate. This, in my judgement, is to Bryan's future—to become the great socialistic leader of the United States."

Professor F. H. Parsons, of Boston, presented arguments before the Industrial Commission in favor of government ownership of all transportation facilities, and in fact of all public utilities. He said railroads had reduced through rates, but there had been scarcely any reduction in local rates in the last thirty years.

A majority of the House showed their lack of sympathy with the race discussion that began as soon as Representative Olmstead of Pa., seriously tried to push his resolution providing for an investigation of the restriction of suffrage in the Southern states before disposing of the reappointment bill, by voting to send the resolution to a committee, to die. The leaders on both sides were taken by surprise and helped to get the troublesome question out of the way as speedily as possible.

The Importance of a Good Anima J. There is one thing dairy farmers very much neglect and that is to cull their herd of unprofitable cows. This is one of the foundation principles of success. A well posted dairyman will be all the time weeding out his poor stock. A large proportion of the heifers as they come in milk will prove unprofitable. To be sure it is well to give a heifer a fair trial of more than one season, but it is comparatively easy to see whether she has ample milking, and gives rich milk or not. If she is lacking in either of these particulars she is likely to hold it through life. Then, again, good cows are becoming disabled and should be disposed of, for no man can afford to be pouring expensive feed into cows that do not make a profitable return for it.

A study of the tables prepared of the 100 herds in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, whose census was taken last summer by Mr. Goodrich, and the 100 herds in Iowa whose census was taken by Mr. Frank Kinsley, show clearly how farmers are losing money by their strange indifference to the quality of their cows.

They grow over hard time, and many cure everything, from their grub to their government, when the enemy that is all the time digging the ground from under their feet, is their own foolish indifference. In a letter to a late number of the Country Gentleman, Mr. F. E. Dawley, the efficient superintendent of the New York Farm Institute, says: "Most of our New York farmers have had a fair year, and if we are careful to winter only valuable animals, capable of turning the high prices hay and other fodder to good account, we shall come up to April 15th in good shape."

Whether each farmer has such animals in the future will depend on himself alone. It must be his energy that will weed out the poor

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his judgment and foresight that will both buy and breed better cows; his close attention that will see to it that he is possessed of safe knowledge as to which of his cows are wasting his good feed.

Mr. Dawley's doctrine applies just as well in California, Wisconsin or Georgia as it does in New York. It means to stop this enormous waste of feeding and keeping poor cows for dairy uses. The reform cannot come all at once, but the resolution and the beginning to it, in execution can and must begin at once, if ever reform takes place.

The enormous amounts of money lost by dairy farmers of this country, through poor, unfit cows for dairy purposes, is indeed beyond all computation. Yet every man can stop it in his own case, if he but will.—Hoard's Dairyman.

The last Oregon legislature was a funny one. It went back and spent over \$40,000 to pay the salaries of a previous legislature that had done nothing to earn them and then passed a law prescribing the expenditures of future legislatures; yet the claim made in excuse of the appropriation to pay the expenses of the 1897 session was that the legislature of 1899 had no right to sit in judgment on its predecessor. How will the succeeding legislature treat its dictatorial regulations?—Statesman.

Mr. Pi... should have thought of the fact of Bloody Bridges Waite and refrained.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant in law directed issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk county, commanding me to collect the delinquent taxes, school and county taxes for the year 1898, which warrant is attached to the 2d of this date, and delinquent taxes for the year 1899, in said Polk county, and not having been able, after diligent search, to find any personal property which said county is entitled to make the laws hereinafter mentioned the following described real property, viz: Of Lots No. 7 and No. 8, Block No. 2, of Hill's Addition to Hill's Independence, in Polk county, Oregon, as the property of Independence Water and Electric Company, as the same appears assessed on said delinquent tax roll.

New therefore, if said delinquent state, county and school taxes are not paid on or before Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1901, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., I will on said day and at said time at the door of the county court house in said Polk county, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder for cash all the rights described land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-eight and 10/100 (\$178.80) Dollars tax and interest against said Independence Water and Electric Light Company, in said Polk county for the year 1898, together with accruing costs and expenses.

J. G. VANOURDEL, Sheriff of Polk County, Oregon. Dated December 1st, 1900.

Notice for Publication. First pub. Dec. 14. Last pub. Feb. 13. TIERCE LAND ACT, JUNE 2, 1878. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, December 1, 1900. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 2, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as amended by the act of August 3, 1892, Philip A. Corral, of Berry, Oregon, who claims to be the owner of the following described lands, is requested to file his claim in this office his sworn statement of the land for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of section 16, township 36 N., range 9 E., and will offer proof to show that the land is suitable for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver in this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1901.

He names as witnesses: H. W. Bennett, of Sugar Land, Oregon; John Jones, of Portland, Oregon; Riley Smith, of Portland, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of February, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

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Poking Fun at Oregon. The following paragraph is making the rounds of the exchanges: "The state of Oregon has hit upon a new scheme for keeping her citizens sober. Every man who drinks is required to take out a license, and unless armed with the document he cannot be served with liquor at any saloon or hotel. The license costs \$5 and the names of persons taking them out are published every six months." The editor who makes this statement must have been struck with a spirit of prophecy. Things have not yet reached this stage, but seem in a fair way of getting there, when the reform movement becomes full blown—Oregonian.

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Persons buying any of the above articles for Cash, will be given a 10 per cent reduction if they mention this advertisement. F. E. CHAMBERS, Independence - Oregon

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES. Game Laws of Oregon. It is lawful to kill deer and elk from July 15 to November 1 of each year, but it is unlawful to kill them at any time for the hides, horns and hooves, and it is also unlawful at any time to kill a spotted fawn or to chase a deer with dogs. The open season to kill silver grey squirrels is from October 1 to January 1. The open season for China pheasants, grouse, native pheasants and quails is the months of October and November. Hunters are not allowed to shoot from a public highway or to enter any standing or growing grain not his own for the purpose of recovering or taking any game, or to go upon any premises for the purpose of hunting or to allow his dogs to do so without the consent of the owner or the person in charge. The law forbids the killing of jacksnipe except from the first day of September until the last day of February following. Front may be taken from April 1 to November 1 of each year. Ducks may be killed from September 1 until March 15 following. The penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of the law protecting game is a fine of not less than \$15 or more than \$20, together with the costs of the prosecution or by fine in the amount of \$10, not less than seven days nor more than 100 days. The punishment being so severe few will take the chances of killing game out of season. West Side Weekly Oregonian. One Year, (in advance) \$2.00. WEST SIDE PAUL TATE-MAN } \$2.75