

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W. - INDEPENDENCE LODGE
No. 24, meets every Monday night in
Main hall. All neighboring lodges invited
to attend. **BLAIR MILLER, W. M.**
W. U. COOK, Recorder.

V. A. L. LODGE NO. 42, I. O. O. F.
Meets in Main hall every Thursday
evening. All old friends cordially
invited to attend. **W. W. WILSON, W. M.**
W. W. WILSON, Secretary.

LYON LODGE NO. 28, K. of P.
Meets in Main hall every Saturday evening
at 7 o'clock. All old friends cordially
invited to attend. **W. W. WILSON, W. M.**
W. W. WILSON, Secretary.

HOMER LODGE NO. 28, K. of P.
Meets in Main hall every Saturday evening
at 7 o'clock. All old friends cordially
invited to attend. **W. W. WILSON, W. M.**
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DR. J. K. LOCKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
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—ALSO—
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Manufacturers of
SASH AND DOORS

ALSO SCROLL SAWING.
Main street - Independence

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ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT

Charges reasonable, and first-class
work guaranteed.
DALLAS, OREGON.

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Commenced Business March 4, 1889.
Established by National Authority.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
of Independence, Oregon.

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00
Surplus, \$14,000.00

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President, Vice President,
W. H. HAWLEY, Cashier.

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deposits and all other important
business. Deposits received subject to check or on cer-
tificate of deposit. Collections made.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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transacted; loans made, bills discounted, com-
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transacted; loans made, deposits received
subject to check or on certificate of deposit;
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Fire proof vault and burglar proof safe,
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CALL AND SEE US.

We buy for cash, and we buy to sell.
We buy direct, and we buy in quantities.
You will always find our stock complete.
We sell at one price, and that the lowest.
We treat you courteously.
A satisfied customer is our best advertisement.
Our constant aim is to give you the best goods at bottom prices.
We make your interests ours.
Your child will be served as cheaply and politely as yourself.
A comparison of our styles and prices will convince you that you should
trade with us.

L. KELSO, Independence.

READ THIS

The best place this side of Portland to buy Drugs, Stationery, Jewelry,
and Books is at

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

BUSTER & SHELLEY.

Our Jewelry Department, of which Mr. O. A. Kramer has charge, is
full and complete.

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I have in stock a nice line of chairs, bedroom sets, and piece furniture, wall paper
and picture frame mouldings. Give me a call.

H. M. LINES,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

UNDERTAKER,

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A full and complete line of Funeral goods
Always on Hand.

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WATCHMAKER

AND JEWELER

With Patterson Bros.,
Independence,
Oregon.

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MONMOUTH'S

New Grocery!

W. J. MULKEY, Prop.
Satisfaction guaranteed in prices
and goods. Stock fresh and bought
for cash. Fair dealing and good
bargains.

FREE DELIVERY at the hours
of 9 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m.
PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.

PASTOR BRIGGS' NERVE TONIC

St. Vitus Dance Cured. VIII
San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1892.
My boy, 13 years old, was afflicted by St.
Vitus Dance that he could not go to school for
three years. Two bottles of Pastor Briggs' Nerve
Tonic restored his health, and he is now at-
tending school again.

MICHAEL COONEL
Could Have Saved Money.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JANUARY, 1892.
I was treated by several physicians since I
was afflicted by St. Vitus Dance, but the attack be-
came more violent and frequent; I took Pa-
stor Briggs' Nerve Tonic I feel delighted at my
improvement. Had I known of this remedy
years ago, I could have saved much money and
worryment of mind and body.

MRS. W. V. PETERA
A Valuable Book on Nerve
Disease sent free to any address
and best remedy for the same. Also
sent free to any address. Write to
Pastor Briggs, 107 N. Main St.,
Chicago, Ill.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists of all parts of the U. S.

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Successors to S. A. PARKER.

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MADE TO ORDER.

THE
Willamette Real Estate Co.
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Transacts a general Real Estate Busi-
ness, buys and sells Property, effects
Insurance and does a general
Conveyance Business.

Parties having Lands for sale will
find it to their advantage to
List Their Property

With this Company, as they are daily
sending lists of land east, thus plac-
ing desirable property before the
residents of the East.

JAMES GIBSON,
J. W. KIRKLAND, President,
Secretary.

BRICK YARD

J. R. COOPER

Of Independence, having a steam
engine, a brick machine and several
acres of fine clay, is now prepared
to keep on hand a fine quality of
brick, which will be sold at reason-
able prices.

The New

Holton House.

M. A. Dudley, Prop.

Gov. Fourth and Alder streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Centrally located. Newly furnished and re-
fitted. Free bus to and from all trains and
steamers.

WATERBURY'S

Two Stories of Lucky Miners.

A few of the many stories that are
told of miners' luck will enable the
reader to understand how and why the
loads of whole communities may be
turned in mining regions. Jim Whit-
latch, the discoverer of the Whitlatch-
Union mine, near Helena, led a typical
western miner's life. The mine in ques-
tion is now owned in England and has
produced \$20,000,000 in gold. After Jim
Whitlatch had sold the property for
\$1,500,000 he went to New York "to
make as much money as Vanderbilt."
He was arrested to Wall street, which
fattened on him, and in one year let him
go with only the clothes on his back.
He returned to Montana, began "pro-
specting" again and discovered a mine
for which he got \$250,000. He went to
Chicago to rival Mr. Potter Palmer in
wealth and returned just as he did from
New York—"fat strapped," as he would
have expressed it. He made still an-
other fortune and went to San Francisco,
where he died a poor man.

Another Lewis and Clarke county
mine—the Drum Lummon—provides an-
other story. It was discovered by
an Irish immigrant named Thomas
Cruce. Although he owned it, he could
not get a sack of flour on credit. He
sold it to an English syndicate for
\$1,000,000. But he remains one of the
wealthy men of Helena.—Julian Ralph
in Harper's.

New Opium is Outgrown.

It is a sort of garden cultivation, the
poppy plants being grown in little
squares or beds intersected by tiny wa-
ter channels for irrigation wherever this
is possible. The growth of the plants is
carefully tended, and at length the time
comes when they burst out into flower,
and the fields look like a sheet of silver
as the white petals of the flowers glisten
in the morning dew.

These beautiful petals are the first
produce of the crop, for the women and
children of the cultivators' families
come forth and pick them off one by
one and carefully dry them, so that they
may serve afterward as the covering of
the manufactured opium. Then the
poppies, with their bare capsule
heads, remain standing in the open
field until it is considered that they are
ripe for lancing. The cultivators then
come forth in the evening, and with an
implement not unlike the knives of a
cupping instrument, they scarify the
capsules on its sides with deep incisions,
so that the juice may exude.

In the early morning the cultivators
reappear with a scraping knife and their
earthenware pots, and they scrape off
the exuded juice and collect it in their
pots. And this is crude opium.—Black-
wood's Magazine.

A Tragic Kindergarten Episode.

A certain kindergarten is blessed with
the attendance of a very original youth
named Richard. He is a very honest
little boy and highly respected by his
parents, but the other afternoon when
he came home he acknowledged frankly
to his mother that a punishment had
been inflicted upon him at the kindergar-
ten.

"Why, what have you done?"
"Well, you see," he answered, "John-
ny and I got tired of being good, and
we made up our minds that we would
just get our heads together and holler out
the very naughtiest word we could
think of, both together."
The mother was impressively shocked.
Johnny was another very nice and well
bred boy. But she managed to ask:
"Well, what did you say?"
"We just screamed out 'Bedbug' as
loud as we could!"

Probably this tragic episode has never
had its duplicate in the history of kindergar-
tening.—Boston Transcript.

A Snake That is Found in Many Places.

The common snake, which bears the
scientific name of Tropidonotus natrix,
is one species of a genus (Tropidonotus)
which extends over Europe and North
America, and from northern Asia to
north Australia, there being seventeen
or eighteen Indian species alone. Our
common snake may serve as an example
of the largest family into which serpents
are divided—the family Colubridae—of
which there are upward of 165 species in
India alone. This family contains most
of the harmless snakes, and it is also il-
lustrated by a small snake, Coronella
austriaca, which some years ago was
discovered to be an inhabitant of Exeter,
shire and Hampshire. The Coronella
feeds exclusively on lizards, slow worms
and small snakes. Though harmless, it
will bite.—Quarterly Review.

Forests of Greece.

In ancient times Greece possessed
about 7,500,000 acres of dense forest, and
she was comparatively rich in timber
until about fifty years ago. Much of it
has, however, now disappeared.—Phila-
delphia Ledger.

THE SINGLE-TAX DOCTRINE.

The "single-tax movement," led by
Mr. Henry George, has been advanc-
ing rapidly of late in various parts of
the world. It is very strong in Great
Britain and Ireland; it has many ad-
herents in Canada; in Australia it has
an active support in the parliaments
and in the public press, and in the United
States it is becoming an important
factor, as was shown by the conference
at New York upon the occasion of Mr.
Henry George's return from a trip
around the world. It will probably be
a long time—if, indeed, it ever occurs—
before the George doctrine is applied in
its entirety in this country. But the
signs are multiplying that its partial
application is no far distant. The dis-
cussion begun a dozen years ago by Mr.
George has had the effect of inviting
the public attention all over the world
very sharply to the problems of taxa-
tion. Intelligent men in this country
and in Europe and in Australia have
been impressed, as never before, with
the fact that the systems of taxation
which now prevail are unjust, compli-
cated, partial, and oppressive. For one
thing, those who read and observe and
think are becoming more strongly con-
vinced that the taxation of personal
property everywhere, and under all
circumstances, is a fraud. It is a fraud
because it never is, and, in the nature
of things, it never can be, equally en-
forced. It is a fraud because it offers a
premium on dishonesty, and puts hon-
esty at a disadvantage. It is a fraud be-
cause it discriminates against the poor
and those of moderate means, and in
favor of the wealthy. The tax on per-
sonal property ought to be wholly re-
pealed. Public sentiment is not yet
ripe for its repeal, but, at the present

rate of progress, it will be ere many years the best thought of the time is tending also very strongly against taxes on consumption, popularly known as indirect taxes, and against taxes on improvements on real estate. There is coming to be a clearer apprehension of the fact that all such taxes are taxes on production, which interfere seriously with the processes of trade and indus- try and constitute very serious burdens upon the community. In many large centers of population there has been a revolt against the absurd policy which imposes a fine or penalty, in the form of a tax, upon the man who improves a town or city and gives employment to labor by erecting a business block, or mill, or residence, while it offers in- ducements for the withholding of land from the market by laying only nomi- nal taxes upon it so long as it is left va- cant and unproductive, although it is appreciating in value from the growth of the community, by the improve- ments made by more enterprising peo- ple than its owner. In Chicago, New York, Washington, and many other cities, the demand for a large increase of taxes upon the land held for purely speculative purposes has proved too strong to be resisted by the assessors, and it will soon result that such lands will be forced into the market because their owners will find that they cannot afford to hold them and pay taxes on them. Here we have substantial and beneficial results from Mr. Henry George's propaganda. There can be no doubt that the single-tax doctrine is growing in favor in all English-speak- ing countries, and we believe there are many now living who will see its general adoption. Whether this will also in- volve the appropriation by the state of the entire rental value of the land, as proposed in "Progress and Poverty," will depend entirely upon the neces- sities of the state. The prospect is that the system of private property in land will remain as it is, for some genera- tions at least, but that all taxes, at least for state and local purposes, (ex- cept such as may be derived from the sale of franchises), will, in the near fu- ture, be laid upon land.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE BRIGGS TRIAL.

What is Dr. Briggs to be tried for?
This is a question in everybody's
mouth, yet comparatively few know
the specific charges against him. All
know that he is accused of heresy; that
is, teaching doctrine contrary to the
standard of the Presbyterian church.
Dr. Briggs' celebrated inaugural ad-
dress, delivered on the occasion of his
induction into the chair of biblical the-
ology in Union seminary, was the occa-
sion of his arraignment on the general
charge of heresy. The formal charges
and specifications presented by the
presbytery of New York accuse him of
preaching the following alleged errors,
which are contrary to the stand-
ard of the Presbyterian church:

First—Dr. Briggs declares that
"there are historically three great founda-
tions of divine authority—the Bible, the
church, and the reason"—thus making
the church and the reason co-equal to
an independent and sufficient fountain
of divine authority.

Second—Dr. Briggs affirms that, in
the case of some, the holy Scriptures
are not sufficient to give that knowl-
edge of God and his will which is nec-
essary unto salvation.

Third—Dr. Briggs affirms that some
may turn from the supreme authority
of the word of God, and find that
knowledge of him through the reason.

Fourth—Dr. Briggs affirms that the
temperament and environments of men
determine which of these ways of ac-
cess to God they may pursue.

Fifth—Dr. Briggs is arraigned for
questioning the full inspiration of the
Scriptures.

Sixth—For asserting that Moses is
not the author of Pentateuch, and that
Isaiah is not the author of half of the
book which bears his name.

Seventh—For teaching that predic-
tive prophecy has been reversed by
history, and that much of it has not
and never can be fulfilled.

The final allegation, which is embod-
ied in charge second, is that Dr. Briggs
teaches of an intermediate existence
after death, or a second probation.

Dr. Briggs claims that his views have
been misrepresented, yet a careful read-
ing of his inaugural address will sus-
tain the allegations. His defense before
the presbytery was strictly technical,
and the case was disposed of on a tech-
nical point. The same technical
defense will probably be made before
the assembly, yet there seems to be a
determination of a large number of the
commissioners to force a trial on the
merits of the case. This would prolong
the session of the assembly unless there
is some authority for constituting a
special court.

The empire of China, according to the
Orientalischer Lloyd, covering an area
of 4,000,000 kilometers, now has a pop-
ulation of about \$50,000,000, or about
eighty-eight inhabitants to the square
kilometer. Ho Nan, it declares, is the
most thickly populated province of the
country, having about two hundred
and ten persons to the square kilome-
ter. Shan Tung follows Ho Nan, with
one hundred and seventy-two to the
square kilometer. The boundary terri-
tory of Thibet numbers the least people
of any district of the empire, there be-
ing only three persons to the square
kilometer.—New York Tribune.

"Longevity? I should say longevity
did run in the family," said Mrs. Sprig-
gins. "Why, John was six foot two,
Bill was six foot four, and George had
more longevity than any man I ever
saw. He was six foot seven if he was a
foot."

Mrs. Bilson: "Mrs. Struckett affects
the antique in her house decorations?"
Mrs. Daggett: "Yes, she told me the
other day that she was heartbroken be-
cause she couldn't get the shadow of
the moon for the parlor windows."

A Simple Problem.

The value of a baking powder is in the leaven-
ing gas it contains. If one brand is stronger
than another, it is worth more per pound,
because it goes further in baking!

Royal Baking Powder has been determined
by the official chemical tests to be 27 per cent.
greater in leavening strength than any other
brand. Its actual value to the consumer is
therefore 27 per cent. greater than the others.
This is equal to 13 1/2 cents per pound.

If, therefore, other powders are forced upon
you, see that the charge for them is 13 1/2 cents
per pound less than the price of the Royal.

Sanitary Rules for Use as a Precaution

Against Cholera.

The following rules were prepared for
the state board of charities and correc-
tions of Oregon, by W. E. Carl, M. D.,
and W. E. Hinehart, M. D., members
of the board:

Remove all sources of putrid eman-
ations, whether from sewers, privies,
vaults, cellars, inhabited rooms