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MRS. S. G. HADLEY HAS LOCATED in Monmouth, where she will conduct a dressmaking establishment in the Polk-county bank building, southeast corner, on stairs.

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This is no fake advertisement.

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N.B.—Please watch this space next week.

Judge Nelsons DECISION.

Speaking of patent medicines, Judge says: "I wish to denounce fairly and honestly with all when I find an article that will do what it is recommended to do, I am not ashamed to say an acquaintance with Dr. Vanderpool. I have been treated by him for cancer, and he has blood medicine, known as the S. B. Headache and Liver Cure, a while I am seventy five years old, I have used many pills and other remedies for the blood, liver, and kidney. I must say that for a kidney tone in Bright disease, and as an alternative for blood, or to correct the action of the stomach and bowels, it is a very superior remedy, and beats anything I ever tried."

SOME OF THE ABOVE BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

To every delinquent subscriber who will pay up between now and January 1, 1892, one book given for every month's arrears.

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One thousand volumes have been ordered from New York and will arrive here about December 20, 1892.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

An Interesting Account of a Visit to that Institution.

IT IS A MODEL SCHOOL.

Dr. Wabodoid, in the Methodist Hall, tells in a pleasing manner of what he saw in Independence and Monmouth.

It can be truthfully said that Polk county is one of the "Garden" States of Oregon. This refers not only to the natural fertility of its soil and its perfect adaptation to the various cereals grown in the state, but also to its unequalled facilities for transportation, having the Willamette river skirting its eastern border, and navigable through that part of the year when most needed, and two lines of S. R. running north and south through its principal business centers and parallel to the river, thus bringing all sections of the fair land within easy reach of Portland markets, equal to any in this coast. These avenues of transportation are all the most judicious could desire.

Independence, the most business center at present, is situated on the left bank of the Willamette river and ten miles south-west by road, of Salem, the capital of the state, and contains about two thousand population. Its hotels, stores, restaurants, shops, etc., are scrupulously neat and tastefully arranged, giving positive evidence of the politeness and culture of the occupants within and the dwellers without, and who, for such care, deserve success.

Two miles distant and due west of Independence and connected with it by a thorough line, the excellent construction and management of which would tempt even a business man to ride over it for no other purpose than just to ride, is the historical town of "Monmouth," built on a rolling prairie, "beautiful for situation" and a joy forever, not only to those who are so fortunate as to reside there, but to the traveler who looks but once, yet finds that picture ineffably impressed and always with pleasure, upon his memory.

In the center of this enchanting retreat and on a slight elevation of ground stands the, Monmouth State Normal School building. The school at present numbers 218 students, exclusive of the training department and music.

On the morning of the 4th of November, in company with Mr. Nelson, an honored resident of Independence, and connected with its leading enterprises, and one of the first trustees of said school, at 9:30 a. m. we stepped aboard the motor line and in a few minutes were in Monmouth, and "passed the Rubicon" and stood within the walls, dedicated to human progress, and in the hall's ways, that if rightly pursued, leads from darkness to light, from slave to master, and from serf to the throne.

The first one we met on entering the outer hall, was our friend Prof. C. A. Getz, and as "counting events past their shadows before" so did his genial countenance fore-shadow all the happy faces with whom I was soon to meet. We were first ushered into the office and introduced to Professor Campbell, the president of the school, whose cordial welcome gave us courage to proceed and by whose permission we were further placed in the charge of Professor Getz, then for three hours we lived over again a life that seldom falls to the lot of man but once in five. The hands on the dial of time turned backward and we were twenty again, and had forgotten that our looks were sprinkled with gray.

First we were shown into the room of the model school. This room is under the direct supervision of Professor Getz, with Miss Coleman and Tolmer, as teachers. Right students here practice daily the art of teaching what elsewhere they learn in theory, the student preparing, always, the lesson plan. There were this day twenty-five or thirty children from six to eight years of age. Under the professor's system of teaching, the children are learning fast and without fatigue for body or mind. The teachers said, "The children never get tired."

We were next shown into the chapel, a commodiously arranged room for the purpose designed and seated with three hundred chairs. Yet this is all too small a room. One-third larger is needed. This is used also, for a study-room by the advanced students. Quite a number of gentlemen and ladies were present, seemingly bent on reaching the summit ere the early dews of morning shall have passed away.

We next visited Miss Tutbill's reading room. They were then practicing that delightful exercise, and judging from the rhythm of their voices, they were making a degree of success.

We were next introduced into the class-room of Miss Priest. This was a class in history. Miss Priest is a graduate of Cornell University, N. Y., and a proficient teacher. We did not remain long enough to get a correct idea of her mode of instruction, but was informed by our guide that it was the very best.

We were next made acquainted with Professor Powell, instructor of natural philosophy. He had an old clock which he was "dissecting" before the class in theory if not in reality, although I think both, and explaining to the class theory of the old time yardstick. I just then regretted the brevity of time, and faced outward and onward to the class taught by Miss Baird, in English grammar. I then remembered what to me was the hardest of all studies, and was not much sorry that that portion of life had slipped away and was only sorry for

those who were trying to master the laws of syntax (sin-tax) with only an English text-book, though I saw no such text book here to make me sorry. I was only thinking.

Books were now announced by the roll of the drum and as the array of the future fled by, by 1892, a lady and gentleman usually together, I thought how different were their aims and hopes than was that other grand array of '82, and I wished way down in my soul that the trail of their lives might never lead to similar fields.

Room past and we looked a moment into the room of Miss Burdick, a senior student, also teaching grammar. We had a look, then passed to the class in Chemistry, presided over by Prof. Spillman. This was exceedingly interesting. Here we could have passed the rest of our allotted time. One lady was making iodine, a gentleman was making a solution that would remove ink from white paper, a very dangerous trick for some men to know—another student, a gentleman, was making—well, he made a mistake by blowing up his apparatus. Then I thought that we learn many things near by our mistakes, only we do not want to make too many of them late in life. That student I thought would make a success.

Reluctantly we left the laboratory and were conducted by Prof. Getz to his own room, where the junior class in Physiology had assembled 99 strong, and a finer class of students, usually and physically, I never saw.

Hitherto the manner of teaching had been mostly "objective" and wholly so in the first room we visited, but less so as we advanced, until here it was wholly "subjective." Too much could hardly be said of this interesting class and the subject of their study "Physiology." Here, through the kindness of the Prof. we were tempted into making a few minutes' speech on the lullaby much abused subject of mind correspondence, (my terms) supported by the unlearned but to be accounted for by any law governing mind, but accounted for rather, by attributing it to supernatural sources.

The roll of the drum now announced the hour of twelve (high noon) and the end of our allotted stay, and as we passed out from these walls, we thought what a house full of sunshine, everyone seemed happy, no forced or unnatural restraint anywhere, yet perfect discipline and this is the key to the success of Monmouth State Normal School.

We were now requested to look into the dining hall, where the students are boarded for twenty-one and three-sevenths cents per day, or seven and one-seventh cents per meal and I am authorized by saying that the food was as good and the variety as great as at the first class hotels of Oregon, and yet Prof. Campbell assured me that they were not running at a loss, although it required close figuring in the kitchen.

We only regret that the time allotted did not allow us to visit the musical department taught by Misses Bruce and Ayres, also the studio of Miss Smith or the rooms of Prof. Dunn & ad Prof. Wann, but they must be of the same general character of excellence everywhere seen.

(12:30 On the motor line again, (how delightful in a few moments we are again at Independence. A royal dinner at the hospitable home of Mr. Nelson and our short but pleasant visit to the garden of Oregon is over.

Following is the roll, including all property in Polk county that is assessed at over \$500, and which will be continued from week to week until finished:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Gwin A P., Gwin J L., Gwin S U., Ground L., Ground & Fraser, Glandorf F., Grawford Geo., Gannon A G O., Green F G & O., Gilson R E., Gilson R C., Haley P W., Hall E C., Hart J S., Hastings Sophia., Hannum J., Hefley Ella & Mary., Hubbard & Shurtle., Harmon G E., Harmon A J., Harmon A J., Hill L C., Hood Lillian., Huber John., Hupson H C., Harris T A., Holtman N., Hughes C., Harris N E., Hayter T J., Howe J A., Hayter M., Howe Wm., Holman J F., Holman J F., Holman Mrs A J., Hulst Mrs Mary., Hanson Peter., Howe R., Hagood H., Hallock Mrs E Y., Hallock Annie., Humphreys L M., Howe H., Harris E L., Harris H estate., Hahn John., Hinchaw Avery., Hinchaw S J heirs., Husey Nathan., Husey C J., Husey N., Husey E F., Husey J T., Hofford M J., Harrist J A., Harris B L., Hodges D L., Hall Rachel., Havel W H., Har W G.

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burying on their estates. The practical result are the things foretold, and many of the students referred to would be better off at home. The reputation of having been adapted in Europe or America has a certain value as present in Japan, however, and the Japanese students are almost without a single exception, those made by their native country, "Yamaguchi's Baking Powder."

Turning the Tables on Poverty. For a long time the owners of certain factories were at a loss to know what to do with the multitude of the diffident that accumulated at their doors. The thing is now collected and sorted according to their shape, those made by the class which slumps the bottom and covers of the cans being pounded into suitable shape for handling, while the strips made by the sheers in cutting the tin for the sides are beveled and beveled.

The clippings are washed down in a furnace, the tin with which they are covered being melted and drawn off separately, while the molten mass of metal which composed the plates is run into molds and formed into window weights and other useful articles. The bright tin strips of various sizes are utilized in sundry ways, forming the tags for the ornamentation of plug tobacco, Boston minks, ornamental and domestic boxes of other articles.—New York Tribune.

Birth, Marriage and Death. A most remarkable case is reported from Kentucky. Rev. O. H. Morrow, a prominent Baptist minister of Glasgow county, reared a family of six daughters. He received all of them into the church, baptised them all, said the marriage ceremony for each of them, and buried them all. He survived the last daughter several years.—Marshall (Mo.) Democrat.

A Great Play. The Scotch are great lovers of music. It was a Scotchman who once asked a big nose stranger if he took music, and receiving a negative reply remarked, "What a pity you have such a great accommodation."—Cincinnati Commercial.

Patience's Advice to "Fiddlers." There was a time when parents were regarded in India and elsewhere as sacred, and anybody who dared to insure one of them was regarded as guilty of a dreadful crime. It is true that since then they have fallen somewhat from their high estate, and that in this more degenerate age the common Indian parent has been known to be a little less in the eastern part of Brazil for the proleptic purpose of making a phylacterical kind of soap to which the natives are partial, while the material was quite eloquent when he sounds the praises of parakeet pie.

But in our own country, though we do not get into the same kind of holding them sacred or to the extreme of putting them into pian, parents still occupy a place of honor in our households, and a well behaved "polite" man, who has been duly instructed in the accomplishments of his kind, is still the source of as great a degree of pleasure as ever.—St. Louis Magazine.

Why He Could Not Attend. An amusing instance of the students resorted to by men summoned to attend as common jurymen in order to avoid serving in that capacity occurred recently. One morning a little fellow whose eyes just peered above the desk timidly exclaimed: "Please sir, father can't come; he's in the jail."

The Judge asked the nervous little creature what was the matter with his father. He answered: "My father is in the jail because he has been arrested for not attending court." The judge then said: "Well, your father can't come; he's in the jail." The little fellow then said: "Please sir, father can't come; he's in the jail."

English and Other Languages. As a language English is certainly direct, in the way that it is not given to the use of polite paraphrases. We remember a notice in three languages affixed to the door of a saloon on board a mail steamer. In English, the passengers were forbidden to do something; we forgot the exact nature of the veto, but it was curt to the last degree. In Spanish, "Senores the passengers were requested" not to commit the same offense. In Portuguese, "The grace of senhores the passengers were prayed to" etc. After all the meaning was much the same, and the English version had at least the advantage of being the shortest.

It is this peremptory tone which has perhaps given English its place in the proverbial classification of the language of dogs. "Bosh," says the proverb, "you talk to the gods"; in truth, it is almost high down enough for the upper regions, but we may note that the proverb was Spanish in origin. "Italian, one talks to one's friends." One can be effusively warm in Italian and yet have a ring of sincerity. French is capable of some infinite variety of understatements and enjambements that the wanting sincerity is never missed. "German, to one's horse," and if he neighs in answer he answers, we suppose, in good German. "And English, to a dog!" Well, it is a fact that dogs understand English better than any other tongue. We are not disposed to quarrel with that proverb.—London Spectator.

Japanese in America. There is a strong desire on the part of young Japanese to come to the United States to acquire or perfect themselves in the English language and complete their education. The welcome given to such students has led many who have entirely insufficient means to undertake the journey to come, indeed, with scarcely more than enough to pay their passage to this country. Others, better provided for, have no idea of the increased cost of living here, while many hope to receive aid from persons who are interested in them here, or to find some employment while they are

A Child with Two Breasts. A few years ago, in 1884, a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brewster, of Rippling Creek, near Halloway, Me., that had two well developed breasts, the second and smallest appearing below the one attached to the back of the neck. The child lived but two days.—St. Louis Republic.