[illegible]PEND[illegible]

[illegible]nes are Coming [illegible] People.

[illegible]K COUNTY [illegible]ANDS TO BE SQUANDERED

It is not, a Let the Matter Go Forward Unchecked and the Time will Come when We will Appeal in Vain for Redress.

The man who buys land, or gets land, whether he buys it or not, and holds on to it, is the man who has a monopoly, and he can let it work for him day and night. But an individual is unable to do much harm as a monopolist of that class, so syndicates and corporations are formed. Of the extent of these, even in the United States, but little is known. That millions of acres are in the hands of such corporations, is known, but we are going to give some figures here to show not a few million, but hundreds of millions of acres are so owned. Areas equal to whole states in fact.

The time is coming, and that very fast, when our people will see that a grave mistake has been made. There is only one remedy, and the people as a mass, will not yet apply the remedy. The time will come, however, when they will do so. Read these figures of

GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

	NO. ACRES.
Illinois	2,062,058
Mississippi	2,062,240
Alabama	6,576,220
Florida	2,360,112
Louisana	1,578,720
Arkansas	4,878,148
Missouri	2,985,159
Iowa	6,987,526
Michigan	4,712,478
Wisconsin	3,758,434
Minnesota	9,892,941
Kansas	20,815,000
To Union Pacific R R	12,000,000
Denver Pacific	1,000,000
Central Pacific	8,000,000
" "	1,100,000
Souix City Pacific	60,000
Northern Pacific	47,000,000
Placerville & Sacramento	200,000
Oregon Branch Cen. Pac	3,000,000
Oregon & California	3,500,000
Atlantic & Pacific	42,000,000
Southern Pacific	9,520,000
Stockton & Copperopolis	320,000
Oregon Central	1,200,000
Total	191,903,957

In the above there is enough land to make homes for 1,199,400 families, each having 160 acres.

In addition to the above 4,405,986 acres have been given away to aid canals.

In addition to the above 12,963,593 acres have been illegally inclosed by cattle, and other syndicates, largely composed of foreign noblemen.

It is a well-known fact that the bonds and stocks of these railroads are largely owned by foreigners. This amount of land is greater than the combined area of the six New England states, and New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, and all the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river.

The vast area is owned by syndicates and corporations, in the United States, and they are constantly adding to it.

ALIEN LAND OWNERS.

The following foreign individuals and syndicates own the amount of land set opposite their names:

	ACRES
English syndicate in Texas	3,000,000
Holland Land Co, N. Mexico	4,500,000
Sir E. Reed, syndicate in Fla	2,000,000
English syndicate in Miss	1,800,000
Baron Tweedale	1,750,000
Phillips, Marshall & Co London	1,300,000
German syndicate	1,100,000
Anglo-American syndicate, London	750,000
Byron H Evans, London	700,000
Duke of Sutherland	422,000
British Land Co, in Kan	320,000
W. Whaley, member of Parliament for Petersboro	310,000
Missouri Land Co, Scotland	300,000
Robert Tennant, of London	530,000
Dundee Land Co, Scotland	247,000
Lord Dunmore	120,000
Benjamin Neugas, Liverpool	100,000
Lord Houghton, in Fla	60,000
Lord Dunraven, in Colo	60,000
English Land Co, Fla	50,000
" " " Ark	50,000
A. Peel, member of Parliament for Leicestershire, E	10,000
Sir J L Kay, Yorkshire, E	5,000
Alexander Grant, of London, in Kansas	35,000
English syndicate, Wis	110,000
M. Ellerhausen, W. Va	600,000
A Scotch syndicate, Fla	500,000
A. Boysen, Danish Consul Milwaukee	50,000
Mo. Land Co, Edinburgh	165,000
H. Disson, in Fla	2,000,000
Baron Wm. Sculley, in Illinois and Kansas	200,000
Richard Sykes and Mr. Hughes of England, in Dakota	85,000
C. M. Beach, of London, in Dakota	10,000
Finlay Dun & Co, in Dakota	25,000
Marquis Demores, in Dakota and Montana	15,000
Close Bros	270,000
Marquis of Aylesbury	55,000
Duke of Beaufort	55,085
Duke of Bedford	87,507
Earl of Bronlow	57,799
Earl of Carlisle	78,549
Earl of Cawdor	51,538
Duke of Cleveland	106,650
Earl of Derby	56,598
Maxwell Land Co	1,714,964
Duke of Devonshire	148,629
Lord Beconfield	66,101
Lord Londesborough	52,655
Earl of Lonsdale	67,950
Duke of Northumberland	191,480
Duke of Portland	55,259
Earl of Powls	46,095
Duke of Rutland	70,030
Lady Willoughby	59,912
Sir W. W. Wynn	91,032
Earl of Yarborough	55,370
Total	26,213,354

Here are 56 foreign corporations and individuals who own more land than there is in the State of Indiana by 860,530 acres, or enough to give 140,615 American citizens each a farm of 160 acres.

This list is incomplete, comprising only 55 corporations and individuals owning an aggregate of 26,213,354 acres. A full list of the foreigners who have acquired land in this country would show an aggregate of holdings of not less than 30,000,000 acres.

This does not include the farms taken by foreign loan companies on foreclosure in the United States courts, which probably aggregate more acres than all the above large holdings. It was stated in a reliable paper about a year ago that 2,700 farms in Northern Kansas had passed to foreign loan companies, by foreclosure, in 18 months. Neither does this list include the enormous land values in mines and mining stocks, right of way of railroads, etc., owned by foreigners.

AMERICAN LAND OWNERS.

It is generally thought of the American landlord that he is a very harmless, inoffensive sort of an individual, when, in truth, he is just as bad, just as greedy, just as mean and just a dangerous as his twin brother across the water. He is simply a separate link of the same sausage, made out of the same dog.

American landlords also hold land in the United States for speculative purposes and to grow rich from rent. Here is a partial list with the amount owned by each:

	ACRES.
Ex-Senator Dorsey, in New Mexico	500,000
Col. D. C. Murphy	4,068,000
Col. Church, of New York, 180 farms of from 200 acres to 500 acres each, in all about	60,000
Mr. Clark, of New York	30,000
Standard Oil Company, in several states	1,000,000
Dr. Glenn, of California	90,000
E. Mariner, Milwaukee	70,000
Geo. Hanley, Wisconsin	32,000
David Selsor, Ohio	25,000
Maurice Raleigh, N J	30,000
E. C. Sprague, in several states	500,000
Va. Coal & Iron Co	100,000
Col. Myers, Wisconsin	35,000
Texas Land and Cattle Co	240,000
Texas State Fund (owned by four men.)	3,000,000
A New Y. syndicate in Texas	300,000
McLaughlin, of California	400,000
Wm. S. Chapman, in California	350,000
Ex-state surveyor, Gen. Houghton, of California	35,000
Gen. Beals, ex-state surveyor	300,000
Miller & Lux, San Francisco	450,000
John W. Dwight, of Pennsylvania, owns in North Dakota a farm nearly as large as the State of Rhode I. 110 sq. miles	704,000
Bixby, Flint & Co, of San Francisco	200,000
G. W. Roberts, of San Francisco	140,000
Isaac Friedlander, of California	100,000
Throckmorton, of California	146,000
Murphy family, of Santa Clara	156,000
Thos. Fowler, in California	200,000
Abel Sterns, of Los Angelis	200,000
A Philadelphia firm in California	200,000
Total	14,036,000

Here we have 29 American corporations and individuals who own 14,036,000 acres, or a good deal more than half as much land as there is within the boundaries of the State of Indiana. And this is only a very small part of the number of American land owners who hold from 5,000 to 400,000 acres each.

"Why," ask our readers, "do we give this array of figures?" We give them to convince our readers, if they are not already convinced, that there is need of united action of the masses against the greed of this class. You may well look amazed; but the question is this: Are you willing to apply the remedy? and that is to make these men bear our burdens, instead of as now our bearing theirs and our own also.

If these men were owners of our bodies, as slaves, they would not be more masters over us than in owning the lands, provided we want the land. By purchasing one hundred million acres of land, which cannot run away, and does not need to be fed, clothed, or educated, they can in twenty years (and the twenty years is about here) have one hundred thousand full-grown Americans ready to give them half of all that their labor can produce on this land, for the privilege of supporting themselves and their families out of the other half. This gives him more of the produce of labor than he could exact from so many chattel slaves. And as time goes on and American citizens become more plentiful, and these syndicates control more land, this ownership will enable him to get more Americans to work for them, and at reduced rates. This speculation in land amounts to a mortgage on the coming generations of unlanded Americans. These men will be the landlords, and the coming generation the tenants, just as it is in European countries today. This question will enter politics and stay there. We are just beginning to see the evils of the private ownership of land as a principle.

When our people fully understand the situation it will not be long before our free people will mabe themselves free and trample under foot this great monopoly. Make these lands pay all over taxes, and then the time will come when the only man who can prosper is the one who labors, either in field, shop, or business. There will then be no drones sucking the life blood from labor, and trampling it under foot.

[illegible]K COUNTY [illegible]CRIPTION RATES.

[illegible]ER IN ADVANCE. $2.00 [illegible] 1.00 [illegible] .50

Why pa[illegible] All [illegible] death notices not exceeding five lines will be inserted free. All over five lines will be charged five cents per line. Society obituary resolutions will be charged for at the rate of five cents per line.

Registered at the Post-office in Independence, Oregon, as second-class matter.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1893.

CHANGING THE CROP.

This is a good time for determining next season's work. Generally it is best before deciding what is to be done in the future, to go carefully over the past season's work and ascertain as fully as possible where the profits have come in. It can hardly be considered good farm management to be continually changing from one thing to another, especially when it is done with a view of growing only such products as bring the highest prices. But is it good economy to persist in growing products that are evidently unprofitable? With most farmers a system of work that enables them to feed out to thrifty, vigorous stock the greatest part of what is grown on the farm will give the best results. Specialists realize a large profit when the conditions under which they are at work are favorable, but the majority of farmers will find diversified farming the most profitable.

This implies the keeping of a few sheep for wool, mutton and lambs; some cows for milk, butter and calves; some horses to do the necessary farm work, and to raise colts, that at a proper maturity, can be marketed; some hogs for meat and to market. By keeping different kinds of stock the various farm products are used to better advantage, while growing a variety of crops will lessen the cost of feeding the stock for market, afford a better opportunity for keeping up the fertility of the soil, distributing the work more evenly throughout the season, and in this way lessen the cost. But in all this, as a rule, it will be found best to make some one product the leading crop, and the others as aids to it. With sheep, this may be early lambs for market, choice mutton in the winter, or an extra quality of wool. With cows, it may be good cattle for beef, a large quantity of milk which will yield plenty of cream, from which a good article of butter can be made. In either case the ground should be carefully looked over and the conditions under which the work must be done should be well considered in order to avoid mistakes. With good management there is always some part of the farming, either crops or stock, that pay a fair profit, and the farmer that grows a variety will be more likely to have some of these than the one who makes a specialty of one or two things.

The tendency of organized labor to look toward the government for redress in these days when the few are fattening off the rich of the land, is illustrated by these words of Grand Master Workman Powderly, who said, in an address to the union carpenters: "I am a socialist and I say it without blushing. If the avowal brings condemnation, I am willing to take it. I am one of 65,000,000 socialists in this country. I believe the railroads and public highways should be nationalized, and that the telegraph system should be owned and operated by the government."

Many a business man cuts down his newspaper advertising just at the wrong time. It is not the return from one advertisement that brings success. It is the cumulative effect. Watch the business of two firms, one a live presistent, aggressive advertiser, the other, negligent. Which becomes the leading merchant in a few years? Buy a space in your paper and see how interesting you can make it and dont begrudge the money spent. It will pay. The paper can live without your advertisement better than you can live without its effect.

A recent decission of the supreme court of the state of Oregon, in the case of John Savage vs. city of Salem, is of interest to all members of city councils. The council gave him the privilege of erecting two water tanks on the streets of the city for city sprinkling purposes, when a succeeding council ordered them taken away, he sued the city and recovered damages. In the first place, he should not have been granted the privilege, but having been granted it should not be revoked, to his damage. In Independence are several buildings, sheds, etc., erected in the streets. If the city council had given permission for their erection (which it did not, although asked to do so several times) it could not have ordered them taken away without paying damages to the owner

MOST POPULAR LADY.

Our Subscribers Commence this Week Casting their Ballots.

LADY RECEIVING THE MOST VOTES

Is to Be Considered the Most Popular Lady in Independence, No Matter Whether She Be Old, Young, Married, or Single.

The people of America hold as most sacred the right of suffrage, and so do we. In all these United States a ballot has a peculiar fascination for every one and no doubt the ballots printed in this paper will cause many a heart to palpitate, as the returns come in each week.

This contest however is a novel one, inasmuch as the one balloted for must be a woman, and she must live in or near Independence. We make this rule in order that the votes may not be too scattering.

READ THE CONDITIONS.

Only one lady can be voted for at a time.

The lady must live near Independence.

The name of the person voting must be signed to the coupon. The subscription of that person must appear as paid to April 1st 1893, or vote cannot be counted.

All votes received will preserved; accepted votes placed on one string, and rejected on the other.

You can vote anytime between now and February 2nd, at noon, and your vote, if legal, will be counted.

You can vote as many times as you can get coupons.

You can hand your coupon, filled out, and the postmaster will forward several together, at your expense.

If you do not use the coupon, cut it out, and save it, you may want to use it later in the contest.

The most popular lady will receive a prize, to be announced later. It will be well worth receiving.

CUT THIS OUT.

THE MOST POPULAR LADY IN INDEPENDENCE.

I cast my vote this thirteenth day of January, 1893, for

M .....

Signed .....

Subscriber.

WEST SIDE PUB. CO.,

E. C. PENTLAND, Manager.

A Most Liberal Offer.

The publishers of this paper have placed an elegant silk plush and silver mounted and gold edged, handsomely finished 64 cabinet photograph album in the show window of Miss A. Macaulay's store, which is to be given free, to the lady receiving the most votes as being the most popular lady in Independence.

As we go to press only five votes have been received:

Miss Essie Robertson, 3.
Mrs. Hodgins, 1.
Mrs. Fennell, 1.

In view of the evident reluctance of persons to vote, we have made inquiries of our readers "Why do you not vote," and two answers greet us, "We are afraid to sign our names on account of some trouble arising" and "We want to know why you are so liberal?"

In answer to the second question we desire to say that we get our pay out of the subscriptions we get paid in, as our offer is virtually a dun to our subscribers. In that respect it has been very successful.

In order to accommodate those who wish to vote but object to signing their names, we will make this proposition for the coming two weeks:

"You may vote for any married lady in Independence, whose husband is in business here, or the names of the ladies already voted for, and need not sign your name. According to this those who are not prepaid subscribers may vote as well as those who have paid."

Commencing in February we intend having a voting contest on the most popular old bachelor in Independence, and the prize will be a silk hat. Only prepaid subscribers can vote.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between R. Shelley & J. M. Vanduyn, under the firm name of Shelley & Vanduyn, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, R. Shelley retiring from the firm. All notes and accounts due them will be collected by the firm, either party being authorized to receipt for the same.

R. SHELLEY,
J. M. VANDUYN.

Independence, Jan. 5, 1893.

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE

The school tax of school district No. 29, Polk county, Oregon, is now due and payable to J. D. Irvine, district clerk, at the Independence National Bank. The same will be deemed delinquent unless paid before March the 12th, 1893.

J. D. IRVINE, District Clerk.

Dated this, the 11th day of Jan., 1893.

The new resident dentist, Dr. S. A. Mulkey, has his office over O'Donnell's hardware store. All kinds of work in his profession is done and guaranteed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. F. O'Donnell and J. D. Irvine under the firm name of O'Donnell & Irvine has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. J. D. Irvine retiring from the firm. All notes and accounts due the firm will be collected by J. D. Irvine at the Independence National Bank and all bills against said firm will be paid by O'Donnell & Irvine.

J. F. O'DONNELL.
J. D. IRVINE.

INDEPENDENCE, OR. Dec. 21st, 1892.

The business will be continued by J. F. O'Donnell and we take this opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal patronage given us during the past year, and solicit a continuance of the same to our successor.

13 O'DONNELL & IRVINE,

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to every body that owes the firm of O'Donnell & Irvine for hardware for the year 1892, to please call at the Independence National Bank and make immediate payment to J. D. Irvine, who is authorized to give receipts. Remember we must have our money immediately.

O'DONNELL & IRVINE.

INDEPENDENCE, OR. Dec. 28, 1892.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Independence Water and Electric Light Company, will be held at the Independence National bank, on January 30th 1893, at 7 p. m. for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and such other buisness as may come before the meeting.

H. H. JASPERSON.
Secretary.

TIME TABLE.

Independence and Monmouth Motor Line

Leaves Independence.	Leaves Monmouth.
7:00	7:30
8:10	8:25
9:30	10:00
11:15	12:30
1:30	2:15
3:45	4:05
5:00	5:15
6:15	6:30