PROPERTY

For Sale By

K COUNTY LAND CO.

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

Buy a Home.

Why pay rent when you can purchase a nice cottage, six rooms, recently built, all complete, in a good locality, near the depot, for only $650, by applying to the Polk Co. Land Co, F. A. Patterson, manager.

Fruit Raising Will Pay.

You can buy a nice orchard of 400 trees and several acres of land with it, and also house and outbuildings, very cheap, by calling and getting prices of Polk County Land Co., F. A. Patterson, manager.

A Country Home.

Why pay rent in town when you can buy a house, barn, etc. with several acres adjoining town so that you can live independently, and only a minutes step from town. Inquire of the Polk Co. Land Co. F. A. Patterson, manager.

One Hundred Acres Enough.

A small farm, two and a half miles from town which is suitable for fruit raising, vegetable garden, or general farming, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Inquire of Polk County Land Co., F. A. Patterson, manager.

Are You Looking for a Home?

A house of six rooms, all plastered, convenient to business, two lots, barn, warm, dry cellar, immediate possession, and on easy terms, can be purchased of Polk County Land Co., F. A. Patterson, manager.

Call Early.

A well furnished dwelling house in the heart of Independence, suitable for a business man's family being close to business center, is for sale by the Polk Co. Land Co. F. A. Patterson, manager.

Do You Want a Hop Yard?

Then buy a piece of land of eight teen acres which is for sale, just adjoining Independence, convenient to school and church. Sure to increase in value. For prices and terms call on Polk Co. Land Co. F. A. Patterson, manager.

It is a Bagain.

A house of six rooms, nice large lot, good surroundings; all ready to move into; just four blocks from a $20,000 school house, and you can buy it for $650, by applying to the Polk Co. Land Co. F. C. Patterson, manager.

Learn the Facts.

No matter whether you want to buy for a home or to speculate, it will pay you to call and let us show you that 112 acre farm. It is worth your time to investigate. Polk Co. Land Co. F. A Patterson, manager.

Could be Sub-divided.

A tract of 100 acres near Independence which could be sub-divided into ten-acre tracts making homes for ten contented families, is offered for sale by the Polk County Land Co., F. A. Patterson, manager.

INDEPENDENCE STABLES.

Stylish Turnouts Always in Readiness.

Having lately purchased the entire interest in the stables of J. N. Jones, we are now better prepared than ever to meet the demands of the public, as we are now making and are preparing to make many substantial improvements. Teams boarded by the day or month. Traveling men a specialty.

SALEM STAGE—We operate a daily stage line between Salem and Falls City. Stage leaves Falls City for Independence at 4 a.m.; leaves Independence for Salem at 9 a.m. From Salem for Independence, stage at 1 p.m.; leaves Independence for Falls City at 4 p.m.

PETER COOK, Prop.

ASTHMA CURED BY ASTHMALENE

DR. TAFT'S

Instead of living to the door gasping for breath, scaring as if each one were the your last, you have only to take a few doses **Asthmalene** when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy and you feel as if an angel of mercy had unloosed the iron grasp of the fingers of death. The happiest moment of your life will be when you have used **a few bottles of Dr Taft's ASTHMALENE** and it has cured you of Asthma. *We mail to any Asthma sufferer a trial bottle* **FREE** and prove that it does Cure Asthma. Sold by druggists. **Dr. Taft Bros. M. Co., Rochester, N.Y**

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BileBeans *Small*

Guaranteed to cure Billious attacks, Sick Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free. J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

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FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CROUP.

A REMEDY FOR CHILDREN.

When a child at home, mother made me take a teaspoonful of onion syrup at night, the next morning my cough was gone. For Croup it had no equal. My children insist upon having Dr. Gunn's Onion Syrup which is already prepared, more pleasant and without taste or smell of the onions. Sold at 50c.

Sold by J. H. PUGH.

Physicians Couldn't Cure Him.

SEDAMSVILLE, Hamilton Co., O., June, 1889.

One bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured me entirely, after physicians had tried unsuccessfully for 8 months to relieve me of nervous debility. W. HUENNEFELD.

A Child's Life Saved.

POPLAR CREEK, Mont., March 2, 1891.

My little girl, 8 years old, had St. Vitus dance so severe that she was perfectly helpless, lying on the bed and crying when awake and had to make 3 or 4 attempts to even speak or swallow. Our physician was in daily attendance, but she continued to grow worse until I began to use Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; then she improved rapidly and now she is perfectly well. I am confident my child's life was saved by this medicine and I recommend it to all who have nervous trouble of any kind and no one can say too much in praise of it. JOS. L. BAKER.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

WHERE WOMEN REIGN

THE GENTLE SEX HAS BECOME A POWER IN WASHINGTON.

Hundreds of Women Hold Working Positions in the Various Departments of the National Capital Without Losing Their Social Standing.

Washington is getting to be woman's paradise. There is no other place in the wide, wide world where women earn as much money, are as independent and are as deferentially treated by men as they are in Washington. The influence of women in the affairs of this mighty nation has been a subject of frequent comment. Many interesting and highly imaginative stories have been told of the woman lobbyist until the discreet wives of most of our migratory statesmen have taken to traveling around with them, and never under any circumstances let them remain alone amid the temptations of the capital. This is a palpable injustice to the lawgivers, and involves an unnecessary hardship upon the anxious matrons.

In the place of an imaginary and romantic influence upon the lawmaking of this free for all government there has thus grown up the real and substantial influence exercised by the ever present and zealous guardian of her husband's morals. Meanwhile, from being the mender of her lord's socks and torn trousers, the wife of the statesman has come to realize that she can occupy another and higher sphere in life, and feeling her power has begun by making all around her feel it, who in turn emulate her independence. So it comes that from a combination of politics, society bobbing and female domination the women of Washington have established a status for themselves.

Should all the men be suddenly called away from the capital for a journey across the Styx there is no legitimate business that would be left without a votary and no profession would fall into decline. Beyond the closing of a few charitable institutions things would remain as they are. Lawsuits would be no fewer or less skillfully conducted; doctors and druggists would still get in their daily work; butchers and bakers and candlestick makers would still be sufficiently numerous; preachers and merchants would equal the demand; barbers would be more plenty than beards; real estate agents would still be forming pools and combinations and speculating in city and suburban property. An undertaker is about the only thing of importance which would not be found. Thus far the men have that business to themselves.

When Spinner opened the departments for the employment of women he gave them an opportunity for advancement. The thing has worked itself out now and the female clerk is an established institution, so to speak, in good standing, with a fair income—and sometimes a fair face as well—recognized and approved of by good society, and in a measure fashionable. Her social standing as a class comes perhaps from the fact that she is more often the friend of the wives of statesmen than of the statesmen themselves, those watchful guardians exercising some discretion in the matter of favors to their own sex.

Out of this has come the recognition of woman as a self supporting creature, without loss of standing, and not all being able to get into the departments or to always hold places once secured they have invaded other occupations and professions once sacred to the wearers of trousers. Of course female teachers, doctors and lawyers are no longer a novelty, and a great many have gone into a small private brokerage business. One woman has gone regularly into the real estate, loan, trust and insurance business, and has turned out to be one of the best "business men" of the thousand and one who keep their eyes on every foot of ground in and about Washington. She has opened up new subdivisions, formed syndicates and done booming with the best of them. The girls have almost driven young men out of the stenography and typewriting business, and even around the political headquarters, where men only used to be employed, women now outnumber men two to one.

The best of it all is that with all this the social status of the women remains unchanged; they are still treated with the greatest deference and courtesy, and a "strong minded" woman is a rarity.

What would you think to see a shopgirl in a tailor made riding habit galloping through Central park on a stylish horse? It would not be a common sight. It is not at all uncommon to see parties of shopgirls—salesladies—well dressed and well mounted, riding along the most fashionable drives, looking as stylish and pretty and enjoying themselves as much as the richest daughter of fashion whom they may pass on the road. The girls in some of the larger stores belong to riding clubs and have riding masters who take them out two or three times a week.—Baltimore News.

The Old Police Tax.

The chief authorities of towns in past ages incurred much responsibility. At Ripon we have a good example of their liabilities. Here formerly, after the blowing of a horn at 9 o'clock at night, and until sunrise next morning, if a house were robbed, and the owner and his servants had taken proper precautions for its safety, the wakeman had to make good the loss sustained. Each householder paid an annual tax of twopence if he had one door, and fourpence if he had two doors to his dwelling, for maintaining a watch over the city. The tax has long since been discontinued, but the horn is still blown at night.—London Tit-Bits.

On the Grand Tour.

Stranger—What is the fare to Interlaken?

Driver—Twenty francs.

Stranger—But "Badecker" (guidebook) says only twelve francs.

Driver—Oh, well; then let "Badecker" drive you himself.—Basler Nachrichten.

Finding Lost Baggage.

It was on the Stormy division of the C. B. and Q. it happened, when Superintendent Dugan's jurisdiction embraced that division. The east bound passenger train, then called the Cannon Ball, had on board five corpses, through from Denver, in charge of the train baggage man. It was in June, and the weather was hot. The baggage man finding the atmosphere in the baggage car becoming undesirable moved three boxes containing a corpse each to the platform of his car outside, one on top of the other.

As the train was nearing Ottumwa, the baggage man upon looking out was horrified to discover one of the boxes missing. Surmising that one of the boxes had slid off in rounding a curve, owing to the high rate of speed the train had been running, he wired Superintendent Dugan immediately upon arrival of the train at Ottumwa, apprising him of the loss. Dugan wired the section foreman at Ottumwa as follows:

"Patrick McGann—Look for corpse lost off Cannon Ball three miles west of Ottumwa and report condition of same when found."

Patrick immediately started out with the section gang, and found the box intact and brought the same to Ottumwa. It was seldom that Patrick received orders direct from the superintendent, the roadmaster being his immediate superior. Consequently Patrick concluded the time to win promotion had arrived, and after reading Dugan's telegram over for the twentieth time wired his superintendent as follows:

"Mishter Doogun—I hev found the koropse, and the koropse was ded."

The operator's expostulations were in vain, and Patrick would permit no change in the message, saying:

"I musht obbey the arders of Doogan."—Astoria Examiner.

America's Natives Described.

This description of the natives as they appeared to the English colonists in Maryland was written in 1663:

They are very proper tall men of person; swarthy by nature, but much more by art; painting themselves with colours in oyle, like a darke red, which they doe to keep the gnatts off. As for their faces they have other colours at times, as blew from the nose upward and red downward; somewhat contrariwise, in great varietie and in very gastly manner. They have no beards till they come to be very old, and therefore draw from each side of their mouthes lines to their eares to represent a beard. Their apparell generally is deere skyns and some furre, which they wear like loose mantels; and yet under this, about their middle, all women and men, at man's estayte, were rounde aprons of skyns, which keeps them decently covered, so that, without any offense to chast eyes, we may converse with them.

All the rest of their bodies are naked, and at times some of the youngest sort of both men and women have just nothing to cover them. The natural wit of this nation is very quick and will conceive a thing very readily. They excell in smell and taste and have far sharper sight than we. If these people were once Christians (as by some signs we have reason to think nothing hinders it but want of language), it would be a right virtuous and renowned nation.

How They Robbed the Marquis.

In the old range cattle boom days, when money from foreign lands was pouring into the west like water, there were a good many sharp tricks practiced in delivering cattle. It is recalled that the Marquis de Mores, who tried to cut such a conspicuous figure as a revolutionizer of the American meat trade, and who later became notorious as a duelist, was badly sold. While in Dakota he bought 10,000 head of cattle from two Englishmen. They were first class cattle and cost forty dollars a head. When these two Britons delivered the cows they worked one of the neatest "skin" games that was ever heard of. Medora, you know, sits in a valley, with table lands on each side.

Well, the Englishmen ran 5,000 head of cattle in on the marquis and collected for 10,000. The way they did it was by running the same 5,000 twice around the hill. De Mores never "tumbled" until he had paid his $400,000 and the merry cockneys were bound for South America. It was a clear steal of $200,000, but the marquis didn't make much bones about it. He had plenty of money and didn't care.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

The Sensations of Battle.

A gentleman who was distinguished in the war of the rebellion for his personal bravery, and who fought in some of the most bloody battles, was recently asked just how it felt to be under fire.

"Shall I tell you just how a battle affects me?" he asked, smiling. "It is not elegant, but it is at least true."

"Yes," was the reply, "tell us exactly what it is like."

"I can only speak of my own feelings," the old soldier said, "but as far as the effect on me personally goes, a battle is like a champagne drunk."

"You mean that it is so exciting?" the questioner asked.

"I mean," was the reply, "that there is first an intense and glorious excitement, and that after that comes a most undignified, but inevitable nausea. I was never in battle in my life without being seasick afterward."—Boston Courier.

Great Men and Their Policies.

Suppose the Marquis of Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone were this night to become conscientiously convinced that the party of which he is the mouthpiece is the party of false doctrines, and had the courage to say so. What howls there would be from a hundred platforms! Does any one doubt that the men who deify today would crucify tomorrow? Each particular section of the British public likes to have its own particular piper, and it insists on calling the tune. Let the piper play a tune of his own, and there is a sudden change of pipers. —All the Year Round.

THE VOICE THAT CALLS.

Where forlorn sunsets flare and fade
On desolate sea and lonely sand,
Out of the silence and the shade
What is the voice of strange command
Calling you still, as friend calls friend,
With love that cannot brook delay,
To rise and follow the ways that wend
Over the hills and far away?

Hark, in the city, street on street
A roaring reach of death and life,
Of vortices that clash and fleet
And ruin in appointed strife;
Hark to it calling, calling clear,
Calling until you cannot stay
From dearer things than your own most dear,
Over the hills and far away.

Out of the sound that ends and flows,
Out of the sight that [illegible] and star,
It calls you where the good winds blow
And the unchanging meadows are;
From faded hopes and hopes agleam,
It calls you, calls you night and day,
Beyond the dark into the dream
Over the hills and far away.

—W. E. Henley in Boston Commonwealth.

Monstrous Force of Tornadoes.

Much has been said about electricity as a factor for destructiveness in the various gyrating storm clouds known as cyclones, drechoes and tornadoes. In all of this voluminous mass of so called scientific opinions and deductions one fact seems to have been entirely overlooked—viz., the almost resistless force of wind when moving with high velocity. When the velocity is but fifty miles an hour the pressure of air in motion is equal to twelve pounds to the square foot, and when this velocity rises to 100 miles per hour its force rises to the equivalent of 49.2 pounds to the square foot, the augmentation of force being always proportional to the square of the velocity.

It needs no further elaboration or amplification of this statement to convey to the intelligent reader an idea of the monstrous mechanical force which such a rapid traveling mass of air must have—a power great enough to tear down any structure that has yet been built by man, or to uproot whole forests of the largest trees now growing on the surface of the earth.—St. Louis Republic.

One Sunday Newspaper.

The Globe-Democrat of Sunday contained 42 pages and 294 columns. The total number of words contained in that issue was 598,000. The number of "ems," counting the matter as one-half agate, one-half nonpareil, was 2,352,000. The number of separate pieces of type handled by the compositor in preparing that issue was 5,880,000. If the columns of type composing that issue were placed end to end they would form a solid column of type 1,754 yards long, or, laid in line, would extend from the Mississippi river to Seventeenth and Olive streets. If the lines of type composing that issue were placed end to end the result would be a line of type 3,920 yards long, about 2¼ miles, or extending from the river to Vandeventer avenue. The words contained in that issue would make 21,392 book pages of 250 words each, and 85 volumes of 250 pages each, with 142 pages over. To print the issue of that one day required 48,752 pounds of specially prepared paper.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Clever Reply from a Cracker.

A big passenger train full of northern people was temporarily halted in a dreary sand plain where the only object in sight was a woebegone looking cracker sitting on a sand dune busily engaged in doing nothing. In the train was a "smart Aleck," who thought that he would have some fun with the cracker. So he put his head out of the window and called out, "My friend, this appears to be a pretty fine country you have here."

"I reckon," replied the native without looking up. "How much of a population have you in this town?" continued the smart Aleck as he winked at his friends in the car. "Waal," replied the cracker, "'bout 10,000, I reckon, and nary a fool among them. We did send for one last week as a specimen, but derned ef we thought he'd come so soon."—New York Tribune.

Chess in Japan.

Not only are there a great number of pieces and moves in Japanese chess, but their value changes; for instance, on reaching the enemy's camp promotion ensues and captured pieces are re-entered under various conditions. In fact, the game demands, if that were possible, more undivided attention than European chess, and in its provisions and contingencies, especially the last, is strictly military.

The pieces, agreeable to the enrolling of prisoners, are all of one color. Chess has always held considerable position in Japan. It flourished during the shogunate, and again after the revolution is being revived. A grand tourney was held not very long ago at Tokio.—London Spectator.

Utilizing Wire Fences.

An ingenious landowner at Melbourne has applied the wire fences in his district to telephonic use. By utilizing the top wire two extensive estates are connected. Mr. Edward Argle, the manager, carries an instrument with him in his buggy, and by connecting with the wire at any point can communicate with either homestead.—London Tit-Bits.

Crystallized nitrogen is one of the greatest chemical curiosities. By cooling nitrogen gas down to 367 degs. below the freezing point, and then allowing it to expand, solid snowlike crystals are formed.

English gunpowder is composed of seventy-five parts of saltpeter, ten of sulphur and fifteen of carbon. Proportions are often slightly varied.

General William T. Sherman was familiarly called "Uncle Billy" by his soldiers, and also "Old Tecumseh."

Saxon ladies never appeared in public without the hood, which covered the hair and a large part of the face.

In a temple in India there is preserved and worshiped a tooth claimed to have once been in the jaw of Buddha.

In the Czar's Country.

On the way back from Izora the czar wanted a cup of tea, but owing to a sudden jerk of the railway carriage the tea was upset. The next morning (as goes the story) the whole line between St. Petersburg and Izora was carefully searched by numbers of men ordered to find out what had jerked the czar's teacup! Every time the czar goes up and down to Peterhof the steamers have to be decorated, traffic is suspended on the river, and occasionally even the loading of steamers is stopped.—London News.

English Youth and the Army.

Walter Besant, in his very entertaining and valuable book on "London," notes an important change in the early part of this century in the feelings of the English gentry about trade. Mercantile life ceased to attract the younger sons of the gentry, who found employment in the army or navy, and the city was thus severed from the counties.

A Remarkable Watch.

There is a man in this city who is exhibiting a watch to his friends which he claims has a "crowmalakc balance, is congested to heat and cold, and has a criminal confinement."—Newburyport Herald.

Cape Colony is the natural habitat of the largest known species of earthworm. It is a soft, scaleless thing between six and seven feet long, and much resembles our common angle worm.

Some people say that it is very bad luck indeed for a baby to see itself in a mirror before it is a year old, though why this should be so considered it would be difficult to tell.

Good mucilage may be made of dextrin two parts, acetic acid one part and water five parts. Dissolve all by heating and then add one part of alcohol.

A remedy of great value for cats and dogs is sweet oil. Put two tablespoonfuls in their milk and they will rarely refuse to take it.

Some people prefer to line their stoves with potters' clay instead of brick, and it is said to answer the purpose very well.

Isaac Newton's First Inspiration.

The youth of high scholastic attainments who is always carrying off prizes naturally raises hopes of his subsequent success in a particular career. Of course the most is made of him. He is not only a credit to himself, but to his teachers; to the latter, indeed, he is a practical certificate—a "human document"—of the first class. Finally he leaves school, and it is confidently predicted that, if he does not achieve greatness in the battle of life, it can only be on account of some moral flaw which has not yet had time to declare itself.

But the "dull boy" seldom receives the benefit of the doubt in any speculation as to his future. Once dubbed "dunce" or reputed "slow," and he is allowed to develop in the shade, emerging from which he satisfies or surprises his friends only because nothing was expected of him. No one can dispute the claim of Sir Isaac Newton to a monument in Westminster abbey, nor to the praise conferred by Pope's well known epitaph:

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night.
God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light.

Nevertheless the greatest of English philosophers was a so called "dunce" at school. Sir David Brewster tells us that Newton made little progress "until one day the boy who was above him having given him a severe kick in the stomach, from which he suffered great pain, he labored incessantly till he got above him in the school, and from that time continued to rise until he was the head boy."—London Standard.

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WALKER BROTHERS',

Independence, Oregon, successors to Henkle & Walker. We carry a complete line of the finest table luxuries, canned goods, fruits, vegetables, crockery, and glassware. We make a specialty of handling the very best

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LITTLE PALACE HOTEL,

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First-class in Every Respect. Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers free of charge.

JESSE T. WILKINS, Prop.

Rates, $1.00 to $2.00 per day.

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INDEPENDENCE TILE CO.

Has now in stock and is continually manufacturing tiling of all sizes for drains and drainage.

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7:00 P. M.	Lv. Portland Ar.		7:25 A. M.
10:22 P. M.	Lv. Albany Ar.		4:23 A. M.
8:15 A. M.	Ar. San Francisco Lv.		7:00 P. M.

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Roseburg Mail. Daily.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	8:30 A. M.	Roseburg	5:40 P. M.
Roseburg	7:00 A. M.	Portland	4:20 A. M.

Albany Local. Daily except Sunday.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	5:00 p.m.	Albany	9:00 p.m.
Albany	6:30 a.m.	Portland	10:00 a.m.

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PULLMAN BUFFETT SLEEPERS and Second-Class Sleeping Cars attached to all through trains.

West Side Division.

Between Portland and Corvallis

MAIL TRAIN DAILY (Except Sunday.)

7:30 a. m.	Lv. Portland Ar.		5:30 p. m.
11:18 a. m.	Ar. Independence Ar.		1:40 p. m.
12:10 p. m.	Ar. Corvallis Lv.		12:50 p. m.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (Except Sund'y)

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4:40 P. M.	McMinnville	7:25 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:20 A. M.

Through tickets to all points in the Eastern states, Canada, and Europe, can be obtained from P. M. STIVER, Agent, Independence.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & Pass. Agt. PORTLAND, OREGON.

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