

INDEPENDENCE CLASSIFIED Business Directory.

This directory is corrected monthly, and a copy sent to every wholesale merchant in Portland. Live merchants will see the advantage of having their names under appropriate headings.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House, Main St. Patterson Bros. Mgrs.

BANDS OF MUSIC.

Not authorized to announce.

BANKS.

Ind. National, Cor. Main and Monmouth Sts.

BROKERS, GRAIN and HOPS.

Geo. E. Brey, Office First National Bank.

BARBERS.

E. T. Hevick, Main street.

BREWERIES.

None.

BILL POSTERS.

None.

BILLIARD HALL.

Pink C. Patterson, Main street.

BLACKSMITHS.

H. A. Fuller, C. Street.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Clodfelter Bros., Main street.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Miller & Patterson, near First Nat'l Bank.

BOX FACTORY.

None.

BRICK.

J. R. Cooper, corner C street.

CARPENTERS & CONTRACTORS.

None.

CARPET WEAVERS.

None.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS.

None.

CIGAR FACTORY.

None.

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

None.

CITY OFFICIALS.

J. A. Veness, Mayor.

CONFECTIONERY & FRUIT.

Robinson & Robinson, The Bijou.

CHURCHES & PASTORS.

Baptist, J. Fred Jenkins.

CLOTHING.

None.

COLLECTION AGENTS.

M. O. Potter, Main street.

CANNERIES.

Ind. Cannery Co., near depot.

CREAMERIES.

None.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

None.

DAIRIES.

J. G. VanOrsdel, Independence.

DENTISTS.

E. M. Graves, Ind. Nat'l Bank, up stairs.

DOCTORS.

Lee & Bahltz, Ind. Nat'l Bank, up stairs.

DRAIN TILE.

Ind. Tile Co., C. G. Griffin, Mgr.

DRAY COMPANIES.

Hubbard & Staats, Railroad Str.

DRESSMAKERS.

None.

DRUGGISTS.

Shelley, Alexander & Co., Main Str.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

Patterson Bros., opera house.

EXPRESS CO.

T. M. Silver, Agent, Depot.

FENCE MFGRS.

J. F. O'Donnell, Main street.

FERRIES.

Cooper & Baur, across Willamette.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

W. O. Cook, Chief engineer.

FISH, OYSTERS & GAME.

D. B. Boydston, C street.

FLORISTS.

None.

FOUR MILLS.

Ind. Mill Co., Geo. Skinner & Co.

FOUNDRY.

Star Mills, D. W. Sears & Co.

FURNITURE.

W. O. Cook, Whiteaker brick.

GEN'L MOSE.

Rosendorf & Hirschberg, Main street.

GROCERIES.

Wilson, Baldwin & Co., South side C street.

HARDWARE & AGL. IMPTS.

J. F. O'Donnell, Cor. Main & Monmouth Sts.

Continued Next Week.

We sell

FRUIT TREES and all other NURSERY STOCK very cheap.

CORVALLIS NURSERY COMPANY,

47-123 Corvallis, Oregon.

H. A. FULLER.

HORSESHOER

and BLACKSMITH.

The Best Plain Shoer in

the County

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

FINE JERSEY STOCK

Those persons who desire to have Jersey stock in their herds are invited to inspect the thoroughbred bull owned by T. B. HUNTLEY, two miles south of town, on Buena Vista road.

TERMS OF SERVICE—TWO DOLLARS

With Privilege of Return.

T. B. HUNTLEY

Independence Oregon.

Hubbard & Staats,

PROPRIETORS OF

City Truck and Transfer Co.

Hauling of all Kinds Done at Reasonable Rates.

Agents for the O.P. Boats.

All bills must be settled by the 10th of each month.

Independence, Oregon.

A. McNeill

WAGON - AND - CARRIAGE

MAKER

All kinds of wood repairing done on Wagons, Carriages, and Machinery with neatness and dispatch.

Harkins & Fennell's blacksmith shop.

INDEPENDENCE.

CLAY'S POISON-IVY PILLS—A sure cure for

poisoning from Ivy vine or Oak. If not improved in 3 DAYS, return the bottle and get your money. Sold by all Druggists.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences.



Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy.

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it.

Thirty-five years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctor, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

Dr. S. A. MULKEY

DENTIST.

Independence, Or.

The PROFESSION PRACTICED

in all its branches.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Office over O'Donnell's Hardware Store, C. r. Main & Monmouth Sts.

Office hours 8 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

FOR

Fine Photographs

Crayon Work

Pastels

India Inks

Water Colors

Go to

D. H. CRAVEN'S

Photograph Gallery

Independence, Or.

A DELICIOUS FRUIT

J. W. Clark has received a supply of those rare

Japanese Wineberries,

which have heretofore been selling at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each plant, but he can offer them delivered for

\$2.00 A DOZEN.

It grows like a tree, is perfectly hardy and the plants you get are 2 years of age, and grown in Oregon, and will bear next year. Address, before the stock is exhausted, J. W. CLARK, Independence, Or. 50-41

DIRECT LEGISLATION

DIFFERENCE IN GOVERNMENTS.

The Initiative and Referendum in Switzerland During the Past Twenty-Five Years.

Democratic versus Representative Government From Direct Legislation.

There is a radical difference between a democracy and a representative government. In a democracy, the citizens themselves make the laws and superintend its administration; in a representative government, the citizens empower legislators and executive officers to make the law and to carry it out.

Observe, now, first, the influences that chiefly contribute to make government in the United States what it is:—The county, state, and federal governments are not democracies.

Observe, next, certain strong influences for the better that obtain in a pure democracy:—An obvious influence is, in one respect, the same as that which respects the plutocrat and prompts the politician to reach for power—self-interest.

In a pure democracy, therefore, intelligently controlled self-interest and a consequent sentiment of justice are the sources in which the highest possible social benefits may be expected to begin.

The reader has now before him the political principle to be here maintained—pure democracy as distinguished from representative government: My argument, then, becomes this: To show that, by means of the one law-making method to which pure democracy is restricted,—that of direct legislation by the citizenship,—the political "ring," "boss," and "beeler" may be abolished, the American plutocracy destroyed, and government simplified and reduced to the limits set by the conscience of the majority as affected by social necessities. My task involves proof that direct legislation is possible with large communities.

DIRECT LEGISLATION IN SWITZERLAND.

Evidence as to the practicability and the effects of direct legislation is afforded by Switzerland, especially in its history during the past twenty-five years. To this evidence I turn at once.

There are in Switzerland twenty-two cantons (states), which are subdivided into 2,706 communes (townships). The commune is the political as well as territorial unit. Commonly, as nearly as consistent with cantonal and federal rights, in local affairs the commune governs itself. Its citizens regard it as their smaller state. It is jealous of interference by the greater state. It has its own property to look after. Until the interests of the canton or the Confederation manifestly replace those of the immediate locality, the commune declines to part with the administration of its lands, forests, police, roads, schools, churches, or taxes.

In German Switzerland the adult male inhabitants of the commune meet at least once annually, usually in the town market place or on a mountain plain, and carry out their functions as citizens. There they debate proposed laws, name officers, and discuss affairs of a public nature. On such occasions, every citizen is a legislator, his voice and vote influencing the questions at issue. The right of initiating a measure belongs to each. Decision is ordinarily made by show of hands. In most cantons the youth becomes a voter at twenty, the legal age for acquiring a vote in federal affairs, though the range for cantonal matters is from eighteen to twenty-one.

Similar democratic legislative meetings govern two cantons as cantons and two other cantons divided into demicantons. In the demicanton of Outer Appenzel, 18,500 voters are qualified thus to meet and legislate, and the number actually assembled is sometimes 10,000. But this is the highest extent for such an assemblage... a Landsgemeinde (a land-community)—the lowest for a canton or a demicanton comprising about 5,000. One other canton (Schwyz, 60,507 inhabitants) has Landsgemeinde meetings, there being six, with an average of 2,000 voters to each. In communal political assemblages, however, there are usually but a few hundred voters.

The yearly cantonal or demicantonal Landsgemeinde takes place on a Sunday in April or May. While the powers and duties of the body vary somewhat in different cantons, they usually cover the following subjects: Partial as well as total revision of the constitution; enactment of all laws; imposition of direct taxes; incurrence of state debts and alienation of public domains; the granting of public privileges; assumption of foreigners into state citizenship; establishment of new offices and the regulation of salaries; election of state, executive, and judicial officers.

The programme for the meeting is arranged by the officials and published beforehand, the law in some cantons requiring publication four weeks before the meeting, and in other but ten days. To give opportunities for individuals and authorities to make proposals and offer bills, the official gazette announces every January that for fourteen days after a given date petitions may be presented for that purpose. These must be written, the object plainly stated and accompanied by the reasons. All such motions are considered by what is called the Triple Council, or legislature, and are classified as 'expedient' and 'inexpedient.' A proposal requiring more than ten votes must be placed on the list of expedient, accompanied by the opinion of the council. The rejected are placed under a special rubric, familiarly called by the people the Belwagen. The assembly may reverse the action of the council if it chooses and take a measure out of the 'extra coach,' but consideration of it is in that case deferred until the next year. In the larger assemblies debate is excluded, the vote being simply on rejection or adoption. In the smaller states the line is not so tightly drawn. Votes are taken by show of hands, though secret ballot may be had if demanded, elections of officers following the same rule in this matter as legislation. Nominations for office, however, need not be sent in by petition, but may be offered by any one on the spot.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

No One Allowed on the Streets Nor Permitted to Leave the Country.

GUATEMALA, Oct. 27.—Martial law has been declared throughout the country. The government is making active military preparations, giving as an excuse fear of an attack from Salvador. Nobody is allowed in the streets after eight o'clock at night without a pass, and nobody is permitted to enter or leave the country without a permit. Business is at a standstill, due to the depreciation of silver. New York exchange is 96. Customs duties and personal taxes have increased so that merchants threaten to close their houses. Taxable permits are required for the most ordinary transactions.

THE WHITE CITY.

A Japanese Addresses the Real Estate Congress.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—At to-day's session of the real estate congress, Mr. Hirai, of Japan, delivered an interesting address on the customs of his country, relating to the ownership and transferring of real estate. The Torrens system is in use, by which, after title is once established, the government certifies each succeeding transfer. The single idea of the present congress is discussion and determination of the advisability of establishing the Torrens system in the United States.

Wanted

Fifteen hundred dollars on one year's time, good real estate security. Address X care WEST SIDE. State rate of interest.

House and Lot For Sale.

A new cottage, two good lots, fruit, well fenced, near motor line, is offered for sale on installments of only \$10 a month—or for cash—Call at WEST SIDE office and get address of owner.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



REPEAL HAS PASSED.

The End of One of the Most Remarkable Parliamentary Battles of the Present Generation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The long conflict in the senate over the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act came to an end today with a victory on the side of repeal. The vote on the passage of the bill as amended (that is, of the Voorhees substitute) was ayes 43, noes 32. There was no exultation nor excitement of any kind over the result, but there was probably a feeling of relief on all sides that the struggle had been reached. Tomorrow the secretary of the senate will appear at the bar of the house with a message informing that body that the bill has been passed with an amendment, and requesting the concurrence of the house in that amendment. The message and bill may remain on the speaker's desk until it is convenient to have it laid before the body, or it may be referred to committee, or the senate amendment may be concurred in without reference to any committee, and by a direct vote of the house. Not only was the repeal fight brought to a termination today, but so also was the abnormally long legislative day of Tuesday, the 17th of October. The debate on repeal was continued for 61 days, during which five volumes of the Congressional Record have been filled with speeches, amounting in the aggregate to about 30,000,000 words.

THE BILL AS REPORTED.

The full text of the repeal bill as reported to the senate from the financial committee is:—

That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes, and for other purposes,' as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion and the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price therefor, not exceeding \$1 for 37.1-25 grains pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purposes treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed. And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of a parity in the value of coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetalism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

ONE MORE IS ADDED.

Carter Harrison, Five Times Mayor of Chicago, Killed by a Crank.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Another crazy crank has done his deadly work, and Carter H. Harrison, a five-times mayor of Chicago and one of the best 'kn' w' men in the West, lies dead at his home, 231 South Ashland boulevard. Three bullets entered his body, two making wounds sufficient to cause death. The murder was committed by Eugene Patrick Prendergast, a paper-carrier, who had declared Mayor Harrison had promised to make him corporation counsel and had not kept his word. This, he said, was his only reason for committing the crime. The only person in the house at the time of the shooting, besides Mr. Harrison, was his son, Wm. Preston Harrison, aged 25, and the servants. A little before eight o'clock the door-bell rang, and when Mary Hansen, a domestic,

Among Live Business Men.

Geo. A. Smith, the attorney, has his office in the Independence National Bank building—

J. R. Cooper has plenty of brick on hand at low prices—

Mitchell & Bohannon have a very complete planing mill on Main street—

Dr. J. B. Johnson, the dentist, has his office on the corner of Railroad and Monmouth streets—

Dr. E. J. Young, veterinary surgeon, attends to the diseases of horses and cattle—

Dr. T. J. Lee has his office up stairs in the Independence National Bank building—

Dr. E. L. Ketchum has his office in his own building, on Monmouth street near Railroad—

Subscribers wanting help or any persons desiring employment can use the "Want" column of this paper FREE one insertion, not to exceed ten words. Each additional word one cent.

The Independence Tile Co. has facilities for turning out, on short notice all sizes of tiling, from the smallest to the largest—

D. H. Craven still turns out those beautiful photographs, rain or shine—

Hubbard & Staats are busy doing all the draying here—

Messrs. Geo. Skinner & Co. the millers, announce themselves ready to exchange flour for wheat, and store wheat, for the farmers of Polk county.—

People are fools to suffer when a remedy can be found to cure them. Oregon Kidney Tea is no experiment, and not a fake to get your money. Why will you hesitate, when we assure you that it is absolute cure for all kidney and urinary diseases—

Five cents is all it costs to travel on the motor to Monmouth and visit the Normal school—

Interview M. T. Crow when you want anything in the cash and door line—

Shelley Alexander & Co. the druggists, have a complete stock of drugs, paints, oils and glass; also a full line of school books and stationery—

There is no place in Oregon where a better meal is served than at the restaurant of Westcott & Irwin, 271 Commercial street, Salem. Courteous attention, a fine meal, and the popular price of 25 cents, have made this house the headquarters of everyone who has occasion to dine in Salem.—

A. M. Hurley, the attorney, has his office adjoining the Independence National Bank building—

Lumber of best quality and from mountain logs is sold by Prescott & Veness.—

J. F. O'Donnell carries a large stock of agricultural machinery, and his shelves are laden with the best grades of hardware; a tin store and tinning department adds to the advantages of his establishment—

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.