



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. BANKS. Ind. National, Cor. Main and Monmouth Sts. BROKERS, GRAIN and HOPS. Geo. E. Brey, Office First National Bank. BARBERS & BATHS. E. T. Henkle, Main street. VAN NORTWICK & BODIE, Main street. BREWERIES. 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. BRICK. J. H. Cooper, corner C street. CARPENTERS & CONTRACTORS. None. CITY OFFICIALS. J. A. Yeness, Mayor. Geo. W. Reed, Recorder. F. P. Myers, Marshal. CONFECTIONERY & FRUIT. Robinson & Robinson, The Bijou. P. C. Patterson, near opera house. CHURCHES & PASTORS. Baptist, J. Fred Jenkins. Presbyterian, J. A. Townsend. Congregational, D. V. Pilling. Evangelical, S. A. Copier. Methodist, T. W. Foster. M. E. South, Edwin Palmer. Christian, No resident pastor. COLLECTION AGENT. M. O. Potter, Main street. CANNERIES. Ind. Cannery Co., near depot. DAIRIES. J. G. VanOrsdal, Independence. DENTISTS. E. M. Graves, Ind. Nat'l Bank, up stairs. S. A. Mulkey, O'Donnell brick, up stairs. J. B. Johnson, Cor. Railroad & Monmouth Sts. DOCTORS. Lee & Babbitt, Ind. Nat'l Bank, up stairs. E. L. Ketchum, Monmouth St., near R. R. O. D. Butler, opera house, up stairs. DRAIN TILE. Ind. Tile Co., G. G. Griffin, Mgr. DRAY COMPANIES. Hubbard & Staats, Railroad St. DRESSMAKERS. Miss Sophia Goff, at residence, Railroad st. DRUGGISTS. Shelby, Alexander & Co., Main St. Patterson Bros., opera house. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. Not authorized to announce. FIRE DEPARTMENT. W. O. Cook, Chief engineer. FISH, OYSTERS & GAME. D. B. Boydston, C street. FLOUR MILLS. Ind. Mill Co., Geo. Skinner & Co. Star Mills, D. W. Sears & Co. FOUNDRY. Not authorized to announce. FURNITURE. W. O. Cook, Whiteaker brick. GEN'L MDSE. Rosendorf & Hirschberg, Main street, J. M. Vandayn, Cor. Main and C streets. Not authorized to announce. HARNESS. Not authorized to announce. HOTEL. Not authorized to announce. ICE FACTORY. None.

- INSURANCE AGENTS. Not authorized to announce. JOB PRINTER. Wiser Bros Office, Main street. JUSTICE OF PEACE. Not authorized to announce. LAUNDRY. Not authorized to announce. LAWYERS. A. M. Hurley, Main street. Geo. A. Smith, Ind. Nat'l Bank, up stairs. LIVE STOCK BREEDERS & DEALERS. T. R. Huntington, Independence. LODGING HOUSE. The Huntington, D. H. Clodfelter, near depot. LIVERY STABLES. Peter Cook, Main street. Eli Johnson, Main street. LUMBER. Pycott & Venes, saw mill. MARBLE WORKS. Not authorized to announce. MARKET GARDNER. T. L. Hartman. MASON, BRICK & STONE. Not authorized to announce. MEAT MARKETS. Spurling Bros., Main street. Louis Knapply, C street. MERCHANT TAILORS. W. G. Shorman, C street. MILLINERS. Not authorized to announce. MUSIC TEACHERS. Not authorized to announce. MUSIC & INSTRUMENTS. W. H. Wheeler, east side Main street. NEWSPAPERS. WEST SIDE, issued Friday, \$2.00. NOTARIES PUBLIC. Not authorized to announce. PAINTERS & PAPER HANGERS. M. D. Scott, Main street. PHOTOGRAPHER. D. H. Craven, C street, north side. PIANO & ORGANS. Not authorized to announce. POULTRY BREEDER. Not authorized to announce. RAILROAD. Ind. Mon. Motor Co., J. Dornale, conductor. REAL ESTATE AGENT. Not authorized to announce. RESTAURANTS. City Restaurant, C. D. Campbell, Prop. Not authorized to announce. SECRET SOCIETIES. Ind. Lodge No 22, A. O. U. W. Valley Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F. Lyon Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M. Homer Lodge No. 42, K. of P. Redmen. Woodmen. Rebekah Degree IOOF, Clover Leaf No. 26. SALOONS. Not authorized to announce. SASH & DOORS. Mitchell & Bohannan, Main street. M. T. Crow, near depot. SCHOOLS. Public, C. A. Hitchcock, Principal. SODA WATER MFRS. None. UNDERTAKERS. Not authorized to announce. VETERINARY SURGEON. E. J. Yo ung, Ind. Nat'l Bank, up stairs. WAGON REPAIRING. A. McNeil, Main street. WAREHOUSES. Not authorized to announce. WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY. O. A. Kramer, Main street. WELL BORERS. None. WOOD DEALERS. None.



A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. Hall, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says: "Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, severe of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair, and had decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Prompt to act, sure to cure

Dr. S. A. MULKEY DENTIST. Independence, Or.



The PROFESSION PRACTICED in all its branches. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Office over O'Donnell's Hardware Store, Cor. Main & Monmouth Sts. Office hours 8 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

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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.

If it be conceded that the fundamental principles of a free society are these: That the bond uniting the citizens should be that of contract; that rights, including those in natural resources, should be equal, and that such produce should retain the full product of his toil, it must be conceded on examination that toward this ideal Switzerland has made further advances than any other country, despite notable points in exception and the imperfect form of its federal Initiative and Referendum. Before particulars are entered into, some general observations on this head may be made.

Political Status in Switzerland. An impressive fact in Swiss politics to-day is its peace. Especially is this true of the contents and tone of the press. In Italy and Austria, on the south and east, the newspapers are comparatively few, mostly feeble, and in general subservient to party or government; in Germany, on the north, where State Socialism is strong, the radical press is at times turbulent and the government journals reflect the despotism they uphold; in France, on the west and southwest, the public writers are ever busy over the successive unstable central administrations at Paris, which exercise a bureaucratic direction of every commune in the land. In all these countries, men rather than measures are the objects of discussion, an immediate important campaign question inevitably being whether, when once in office, candidates may make good their election promises. Thus, on all sides, over the border from Switzerland, political turmoil, with its rancor, personalities, false reports, hatreds, and corruptions is endless. But in Switzerland, debate uniformly bears not on men but measures. The reasons are plain. Where the veto is possessed by the people, in vain may rogues go to the legislature. With few or no party spoils, attention to public business, and not to patronage or private privilege, is profitable to office holders as well as to the political press.

In the number of newspapers proportionate to the population, Switzerland stands with the United States at the head of the statistical list for the world. In their general character, Swiss journals are higher than American. They are little tempted to knife reputations, to start false campaign issues, to inflame partisan feeling; for every prospective cantonal measure undergoes sober popular discussion in the year round, with the certain vote of the citizenship in view in the cantons having the Landsgemeinde; or the obligatory Referendum, and a possible vote in most of the other cantons, while federal measures also may be met with the federal optional Referendum.

The purity and peacefulness of Swiss press and politics are due to the national development of to-day as expressed in appropriate institutions. Of these institutions the most effective, the fundamental, is direct legislation, accompanied as it is with general education. In education the Swiss are pre-eminent among nations. Illiteracy is at a lower percentage than in any other country; primary instruction is free and compulsory in all the cantons; and that the higher education is general is shown in the four universities employing three hundred instructors. An enlightened people, employing the ballot freely, directly, and in consequence effectively—this the true sovereignty governing power in Switzerland. As to what, in general terms, have been the effects of this power on the public welfare, as to how the Swiss themselves feel toward their government, and as to what are the opinions of foreign observers on the recent changes through the Initiative and Referendum, some testimony at this point may be offered.

In the present year, Mr. W. D. McCracken has published in the "Arena" of Boston his observations of Swiss politics. He found, he says, the effects of the referendum to be admirable. Jobbery and extravagance are unknown, and politics, as there is no money in it, has ceased to be a trade. The men elected to office are taken from the ranks of the citizens, and are chosen because of their fitness for the work. The people take an intelligent interest in every kind of federal and local legislation, and have a full sense of their political responsibility. The mass of useless or evil laws which legislatures in other countries are constantly passing with little consideration, and which have constantly to be repealed, are in Switzerland not passed at all.

In a study of the direct legislation of Switzerland, the "Westminster Review," February, 1888, passed this opinion: "The bulk of the people move more slowly than their representatives, are more cautious in adopting new and trying legislative experiments, and

have a tendency to reject propositions submitted to them for the first time." Further: "The issue which is presented to the sovereign people is invariably and necessarily reduced to its simplest expression, and so placed before them as to be capable of an affirmative or negative answer. In practice, therefore, the discussion of details is left to the representative assemblies, while the people express approval or disapproval of the general principle or policy embraced in the proposed measure. Public attention being confined to the issue, leaders are nothing; the collective wisdom judges of merits."

A. V. Dacey, the critic of constitutions, writes in the "Nation," October 8, 1885: "The Referendum must be considered, on the whole, a conservative arrangement. It tends at once to hinder rapid change and also to get rid of that inflexibility or immutability which, in the eyes of Englishmen at least, is a defect in the constitution of the United States."

A Swiss radical has written me as follows: "The development given to education during the last quarter of a century will have without doubt as a consequence an improved judgment on the part of a large number of electors. The press also has a role more propitious than formerly. Every body reads. Certainly the ruling class profits largely by the power of the printing press, but with the electors who have received some instruction the capitalist newspapers are taken with due allowance for sincerity. Their opinion is not accepted without inquiry. We see a rapid development of ideas, if not completely new, at least renewed and more widespread. More or less radical reviews and periodicals, in large number, are not without influence, and their appearance proves that change is imminent."

In the "Revue des Deux Mondes," Paris, August, 1891, Louis Wuarin, an interested observer of Swiss politics for many years, writes: "A people may indicate its will, not from a distance, but near at hand, always superintending the work of its agents, watching them, stopping them if there is reason for so doing, constraining them, in a word, to carry out the people's will in both legislative and administrative affairs. In this form of government the representative system is reduced to a minimum. The deliberative bodies resemble simple committees charged with preparing work for an elected assembly, and here the elected assembly is replaced by the people. This sovereign action in person in the transaction of public business may extend more or less widely; it may be limited to the state, or it may be extended to the province also, and even to the town. To whatever extent this supervision of the people, one thing may certainly be expected, which is that the supervision will be closer and closer as time goes on. It never has been known that citizens gave up willingly and deliberately rights acquired, and the natural tendency of citizens is to increase their privileges. Switzerland is an example of this type of democratic government. There is some reason for regarding parliamentary government—at least under its classic and orthodox form of rivalry between two parties, who watch each other closely, in order to profit by the faults of their adversaries, who dispute with each other for power without the interests of the country, in the order of the encounter, being always considered—as a transitory form in the evolution of democracy."

The spirit of the Swiss law and its relation to the liberty of the individual are shown in passages of the cantonal and federal constitutions. That of Uri declares: "Whatever the Landsgemeinde, within the limits of its competence, ordains, is law of the land, and as such shall be obeyed," but: "The guiding principle of the Landsgemeinde shall be justice and the welfare of the fatherland, not willfulness nor the power of the strongest." That of Zurich: "The people exercise the law-making power, with the assistance of the state legislature." That of the Confederation: "All the Swiss people are equal before the law. There are in Switzerland no subjects, no privileges of place, birth, persons, or families."

In these general notes and quotations is sketched in broad lines the political environment of the Swiss citizen of to-day. The social mind with which he stands in contact is politically developed, is bent on justice, is accustomed to look for safe results from the people's laws, is at present more than ever inclined to trust direct legislation, and, on the whole, is in a state of calmness, soberness, tolerance, and political self-discipline.

The machinery of public stewardship, subject to popular guidance, may now be traced, beginning with the most simple form.

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.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

ASSESSMENT ROLL. The following is a list of the taxpayers of Independence for the year 1893, who are assessed for \$500 or more: Atkins, A. B. \$ 280 Bagley Bros & Walker 4700 Bell, Mrs M S 600 Bell, Mrs Jennie 600 Bohannon, J S 550 Brey, G E 1250 Brown, C M 1400 Burns, Fred 600 Buster, Mrs J W 700 Butler, Mrs O D 500 Butler, I M 5580 Campbell, N J 575 Christian, Emily 800 Clodfelter, Nancy 1820 Clodfelter, F M 900 Clodfelter, N O 2140 Cook, Peter 1285 Cook, V F 750 Connaway, W F 8410 Cooper Bros & Co 2115 Cooper & Williams 900 Cooper, B D 3140 Cooper, J B 2475 Cooper, H M 1090 Craven, Alta 700 Craven & Co, W H 2150 Craven, N 2585 Cressy, W E 5600 Crow, M T 800 Daniels, J A 1400 Davidson, M M 9280 Doughty & Paddock 1035 Dornale, J 8187 Elkins, Lucy J 3785 Estes, L J 850 Foster, H D 800 Frank Bros 1000 Fryer, T J 1010 Garrigus, M 1810 Gibson, Jas 650 Gilbaugh, J W 700 Gilmore, M V 1000 Goff, Nancy 650 Goodman, A J 3652 Hamilton, V A 2000 Hart, W E 1430 Hawley, W H 5120 Hedge, D J 3181 Henkle, G W 2500 Henkle, W H 500 Henkle, E T 500 Hill, Homer 1580 Hill, Henry 16280 Hill, Nelly 850 Hubbard, J E 590 Hubbard & Staats 750 Hurley, A M 1200 Independence Water Works 8000 Independence Tile Co 1650 Independence Electric Light Co 2350 Irvine, S C 2100 Irvine, J D 3200 Irvine, S B 700 Irvine, C W 1435 Jasperin, H H 4410 Johnston, J 5720 Johnson, David 5675 Johnson, Eli 1080 Jones, J N 987 Kelso, L 1610 Kelso & Reed 2500 Ketchum, E L 1515 Kirkland, J E 600 Kirkland, J W 3405 Knapp, Burrell & Co 1200 Krengle, E E 2550 Lee, T J 2560 Lines, H M 1220 Lines, M S 500 Locke, A S 4755 Leonard, B W 3804 Lucas, W W 3560 Mattison, LeVina 750 McAdams, L W 1550 McCabe, P H 885 Mervin, Susan 1758 Middleham, R S 800 Mitchell, J M 985 Mitchell, Mrs W 550 Mitchell & Bohannan 1200 Morris, F J 700 Myers, F P 500 O'Donnell, J F 3000 Oregon Mercantile Co 1180 Osborne & Co, D M 600 Osborne, J W 3107 Owens & Galther 750 Parker, F C 1000 Parker, M D 1380

OREGON'S EXHIBITS.

They Are Handward Bound From The World's Fair. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15.—Three car loads of Oregon's exhibits are now en route to Portland and carrying banners bearing the following inscriptions: Oregon returning triumphant from the World's fair; Oregon is still the land of the big red apple; Oregon has homes for the homeless, and good schools are abundant; Oregon has millions of acres of government land open to the home seeker; Oregon is the poor man's home, the rich man's paradise; see the medals awarded—agriculture sixteen, horticulture sixteen, mining seven, fishery six, educational four, forestry two, woman's work two.

POPULIST SUPPORT.

Third Party Men to Vote With the Democrats on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There is no doubt now that the populists will support the democrats in almost any form of tariff bill which may be presented. This was shown in the announcement made by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, when he said that he was opposed to the adjournment of congress because he wanted to see a bill passed modifying to a very large extent the present tariff. The significant part of Senator Allen's remark was apparently lost during the closing hours of congress, and it was merely stated that Senator Allen was against adjournment after the silver bill was passed. That he practically pledged the populist party to the democratic plan of revising the tariff has been overlooked. It is important for those people, who are inclined to support the populists, to know that so soon as these populists enter congress they will betray them to the democrats on such a vital question as the tariff.

The Income-Tax Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Although the hearing before the sub-committee of the ways and means on the subject of income-tax yesterday was of an informal character, that it was interesting was manifested by the presence of a number of leading members of the democratic party outside the committee. Hall, democrat, was the only speaker. He had evidently given the subject much thought, and gave numerous citations of eminent writers on taxation and economic subjects. The fundamental principle upon which Hall based his demand for an income tax was that every man should bear his proportion of the government expenses in the same ratio as he derived benefit from the government. Such a tax did not affect the distribution of wealth, and produced the change of prices. If congress attempted to provide for the deficiency in the revenue every year or two by tampering with the tariff, Hall said, it would continually disturb business. Under his scheme, if a deficit was apparent the income tax could be increased, and in the same way if there was a surplus the tax could be increased. Hall submitted an income tax bill which will be considered.

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.