

INDEPENDENCE CLASSIFIED Business Directory.

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"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows: "Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me." Ayer's Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

CHAS. STAATS, (SUCCESSOR TO HUBBARD & STAATS), PROPRIETOR 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.

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Leaves Independence and Salem Monday, Wednesday and Friday, leaving Independence at 6 a. m., Salem at 7:30 a. m., and arriving at Portland at 1:30 p. m. Excellent meals served on boat at 35 cents per meal. Passengers save time and money by taking this line to Portland. Steamer will carry fast through freight and offers special rates on large lots. Unexcelled passenger accommodations. Mitchell, Wright & Co., General Agents, Bolman block, Salem, Or.

To Our Many Customers.

As the year 1893 is drawing to a close we desire to thank our many customers for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and sincerely trust they will continue extending the same during the coming year. You will find us at our old place of business, opposite the postoffice, ready to cater to your wants.

Give us a New Year's call and sample our goods and learn our exceedingly LOW PRICES. We herewith give a cordial invitation to all.

WILCOX, BALDWIN & CO., HOP POLES. Parties wishing to purchase cedar hop poles or fence posts can have the same delivered aboard the Oregon Pacific cars at Berry, Marion Co., Or., in quantities and prices to suit. For further particulars call on or write to J. L. BERRY, Berry, Oregon.

DIRECT LEGISLATION!

How It Is Practiced In Several States of the Union.

NO MORE SPECULATIVE FIGURES.

How to Farm Small Tracts of Land Under Favorable Circumstances—How It Could Be Done.

Few are aware of the advances which direct legislation has made in state government in the United States. Many facts on this subject, collected by Mr. Ellis P. Oberholzer, were published in the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" in as follows: Constitutional amendments now go to the people for a vote in every state except Delaware. The significance of this fact, and the re-orientation of this vote to the Swiss Referendum, are seen when one considers the subject matter of a state constitution. Nowadays, such a constitution usually limits a legislature to a short biennial session and defines in detail what laws the legislature may and may not pass. In fact, then, in adopting a constitution once in ten or twenty years, the voters of a state decide upon admissible legislation. Thus they themselves are the real legislators. Among the matters once left entirely to legislatures, but now commonly dealt with in constitutions, are the following: Prohibiting or regulating the liquor traffic; prohibiting or chartering lotteries; determining tax rates; founding and locating state schools and other state institutions; establishing a legal rate of interest; fixing the salaries of public officials; drawing up railroad and other corporation regulations; and defining the relations of husbands and wives, and of debtors and creditors. In line with all this is a tendency to easy amendment. In nearly all the new states and in those older ones which have recently revised their constitutions, the time in which amendments may be effected is as a rule but half of that formerly required. Where once the approval of two successive legislatures was exacted, now the consent of one legislature is considered sufficient.

In fifteen states, until submitted to a popular vote, no law changing the location of the capitol is valid; in seven, no laws establishing banking corporations; in eleven, no laws for the incurrence of debts excepting such as specified in the constitution, and no excess of "casual deficits" beyond a stipulated sum; in several, no rate of assessment exceeding a figure proportionate to the aggregate valuation of the taxable property. Without the Referendum, Illinois cannot sell its state canal; Minnesota cannot pay interest or principal of the Minnesota railroad; North Carolina cannot extend the state credit to any person or corporation, excepting to certain railroads unfinished in 1876. With the Referendum, Colorado may adopt woman suffrage and create a debt for public buildings; Texas may fix a location for a college for colored youth; Wyoming may decide on the sites for its state university, insane asylum and penitentiary.

Numerous important examples of the Referendum in local matters in the United States, especially in the West, were found by Mr. Oberholzer. There are many county, city, township and school district referendums. Nineteen state constitutions guarantee to counties the right to fix by vote of the citizens the location of the county seat. So also usually of the county lines, divisions of counties, and like matters. Several western states leave it to a vote of the counties as to when they shall adopt a township organization, with town meetings; several states permit their cities to decide when they shall also be counties. As in this state, there are debt and tax matters that may be passed on only by the people of cities, boroughs, counties or school districts. Without the Referendum, no municipality in Pennsylvania may contract an aggregate debt beyond two per cent of the

assessed valuation of its taxable property; no municipalities in certain other states may incur in any year an indebtedness beyond their revenues; no local governments in the new states of the West may raise any loans whatever; none in other states may exceed certain limits in tax rates. With the Referendum, certain Southern communities may make harbor improvements, and other municipalities may extend the local credit to railroad, water transportation, and similar corporations. The prohibition of the liquor business in a city or county is often left to a popular vote; indeed, "local option" is the commonest form of Referendum. In California any city with more than 10,000 inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, which, however, must be approved by the legislature. Under this law Stockton, San Jose, Los Angeles and Oakland have acquired new charters. In the state of Washington, cities of 20,000 may make their own charters without the legislature having any power of veto. Largely, then, such cities make their own laws.

In fact, the vast United States seems to have seen as much of the Referendum as little Switzerland. But the effect of the practice has been largely lost in the great size of this country and in the loose and unsystematic character of the institutions known here.

In the "American Commonwealth" of James Bryce, a member of Parliament, there is a chapter entitled "Direct Legislation by the People." After reciting many facts similar in character to those given by Mr. Oberholzer, Mr. Bryce inquires into the practical workings of direct legislation. He finds what are to his mind some "obvious demerits." Of these demerits, such as apply to details he develops in the course of his statements of several cases of Referendums. In summing up, he points out what seems to him two objections to the principle. One is that direct legislation "tends to lower the authority and sense of responsibility of the legislature." But this is precisely the aim of pure democracy, and from its point of view a merit of the first order. The other objection is, "it refers matters needing much elucidation by debate to the determination of those who cannot, on account of their numbers, meet together for discussion, and many of whom may have never thought about the matter." But why meet together for discussion? Mr. Bryce here overlooks that this is the age of newspaper and telegraph; and that through these sources the facts and their debate on any matter of public interest may be forthcoming on demand. Mr. Bryce, however, sees more advantages than demerits in direct legislation. Of the advantages he remarks: "The improvement of the legislature is just what the Americans despair of, or, as they would prefer to say, have not time attend to. Hence they fall back on the Referendum as the best source available under the circumstances of the case and in such a world as the present. They do not claim that it has any great educative effect on the people. But they remark with truth that the mass of the people are equal in intelligence and character to the average state legislator, and are exposed to fewer temptations. The legislator can be 'got at,' the people cannot. The personal interest of the individual legislator in passing a measure for chartering or spending the internal improvement fund may be greater than his interest as one of the community in preventing bad laws. It will be otherwise with the bulk of the citizens. The legislator may be subjected by the advocates of women's suffrage or liquor prohibition to a pressure irresistible by ordinary mortals; but the citizens are too numerous to be all hoodwinked or threatened. Hence they can and do reject proposals which the legislature has assented to. Nor should it be forgotten that in a country where law depends for its force on the consent of the governed, it is eminently desirable that law should not outrun popular sentiment, but

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Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

have the whole weight of the people's deliverance behind it.

SOME SPECULATIVE FIGURES

For Farming Small Tracts of Land, under Favorable Circumstances.

It has often been said that the rich farming lands about Independence must eventually be divided into small tracts and devoted to hops, fruit and vegetable culture. From Eola, in Polk county to Independence, is about eight miles, and from Independence to opposite Ankeny, on the Polk county side of the Willamette is about five miles more—or a total of thirteen miles, and the land the whole distance is the very richest in Oregon, and suitable for hops, fruits and vegetables. At Ankeny a 1000 horse power is to be developed by bringing the Santiam river across and let it fall into the Willamette there.

Supposing that a syndicate should make a proposition to the people along the route between Eola, Independence and Ankeny, something like this: "We propose building an electric railroad to run from Ankeny, through Independence, and to the Salem bridge. We ask no bonus, but we want the farmers to bond us 1000 feet of land on each side of our road, for a term of five years, at a maximum price of ten dollars an acre. In consideration we agree to operate a train every hour from one end of the road to the other. We will divide the land so bonded into ten-acre tracts. Between every other tract would be a roadway. We would agree to plant each tract in either fruit trees, small fruit, hops or whatever a purchaser might want. No person could purchase the land and let it lie unimproved. No person could purchase more than two tracts adjoining. We would maintain an electric light system along the line and furnish light and power at a small cost. A telephone line would also be established."

If the company should fully carry out the plan proposed, what would be the result? Within five years the road would have on either side the homes of 600 families. Counting five persons to the family there would be 3000 persons who would travel upon the road, not occasionally, but constantly. Counting 170 trees to the acre, 16 feet apart, it would mean 89,600 trees to the mile, and for the thirteen miles, 1,164,800 trees. If each tree were to produce five bushels of fruit, it would mean 5,824,000 bushels of fruit, to be transported yearly. The success of this venture would cause those through whose farms the road passed to be able to sell the adjoining lands for \$75 and \$100 an acre, and that would be planted in fruit, so that while the farmer would sell a strip of land to the company for, perhaps one-third its present price, he would sell the balance for three times the present price. Persons living along the line of road would not be farmers, in the strict sense of the word. They would be merchants and business men in Salem and Independence, who would go out to their ten or twenty-acre tracts at night and return in the morning. They could build comfortable and even elegant homes.

This alone would cause land near by to largely increase in value. It would mean quick transit, electric light and power, and telephone facilities, and yet the pure, fresh air of the country, and a home where the family could be raised, free from the temptations of the city.

There are two "ifs" in this plan that mean its success or failure. First—"If" farmers along the line refused to bond their land at a small price. Second—"If" the company should sell the land to speculators, instead of persons who would plant and give a revenue to the road. A canvass along the proposed route would determine the first, and the good sense of the railroad company would determine the second.

To inaugurate the plan would require many thousands of dollars capital, but as soon as the lands were sold it would mean a handsome profit.

Krause's Headache Capsules—Warranted. For sale by Shelley, Alexander & Co.

Use Mexican Silver Stove Polish, at J. F. O'Donnell's.

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.

How Labor is Deceived.

In a pretended effort to discover the cause of the great political flop the Democratic press has sought opinion only where it was made a patch for the public eye and has carefully avoided the direction where it is daily exhibited. In fact, they tried hard not to find it. For instance, the New York World requested the opinion of Mr. W. C. Whitney and other lights of tariff reform and free trade proclivities, but the World has studiously avoided the hard-fisted son of toil, whose changed condition has made him a close observer of the causes which have led to it. Mr. Whitney was an author on social etiquette, good living and other things pertaining to men of his class; but while Mr. Whitney and such as he are only troubled with the difficulty of finding a way to spend and enjoy their surplus wealth, the misguided workman, robbed of employment and unused to the Democratic blessings of want and starvation has done some very hard thinking. He has thought of the weekly income that he and his children were accustomed to bring home from the protected factory before England and her Democratic ally had succeeded in obtaining a verdict against what they called the "robber tariff." He thought of the deadly chill which crept into the factory after the election in 1893. Like the atmosphere before a storm, business stood still, collections became difficult and sales impossible. To save invested capital production had to be limited; labor was unemployed and wages reduced as the result of the promises made before election by the free trade robbers who framed the platform and the policy for the Democratic party, which platform does not affect Mr. Whitney and his kind, but which has seriously affected the workman.

Krause's Headache Capsules unlike many remedies are perfectly harmless, they contain no injurious substance, and will stop any kind of a headache, will prevent headaches caused by over indulgence in food or drink late at night. Price 25 cents. For sale by Shelley, Alexander & Co.

\$500 Reward for any trace of Antipyrine, Morphine, Chloral, or any other injurious compound in Krause's Headache Capsules. 25 cts. For sale by Shelley, Alexander & Co.

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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