



INDEPENDENCE CLASSIFIED Business Directory.

This directory is corrected monthly, and a great list of every wholesale merchant in Portland is given under appropriate headings. "Authorized to announce" means that a dealer has not given up its name for publication.

BANKS.

National, Cor. Main and Monmouth Sts.
National, Cor. Main and C Sts.

PROCKERS, GRAIN and HOPS.

E. Brey, Office First and Bond Sts.

BILLIARD HALL.

C. Patterson, Main street.

BLACKSMITHS.

Fuller, C street.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Heiter Bros., Main street.

BRICK.

Cooper, corner C street.

WRENTERS & CONTRACTORS.

Whitcomb & Claggett, office B street.
Bell & Son—orders at Douty & Paddock's

CITY OFFICIALS.

Hurley, Mayor.
W. Reed, Recorder.
Tupper, Marshal.

CHURCHES & PASTORS.

St. J. Fred Jenkins, pastor.
St. J. A. Townsend, pastor.
St. J. D. V. Pulling, pastor.
St. J. A. Copley, pastor.
St. J. W. P. Putter, pastor.
St. J. A. No resident pastor.

DAIRIES.

Zantzel, Independence.

DENTISTS.

Mulkey, O. D. Hill brick, up stairs.
Johnson, Cor. Railroad & Monmouth, 1st

DOCTORS.

Babbitt, Ind. Nat'l Bank, up stairs.
Cetchum, Monmouth St., near R. R.
Watter, opera house, up stairs.

DRAY COMPANIES.

St. J. A. Staats, Railroad St.
St. J. A. Staats, leave orders at Hotel.

DRESSMAKERS.

Ohio (off), at residence, Railroad st.

DRUGGISTS.

Alexander & Co., Main St.
Bross, opera house.

FLOUR MILLS.

Do., Geo. Skinner & Co.
Do., D. W. Sears & Co.

FURNITURE.

Do., cor. C and Main street.
Do., Whiteaker brick.

GEN'L MDSE.

Do., Hirschberg, Main street.
Do., cor. Main and C streets.
Do., Whiteaker brick.

GROCERIES.

Baldwin & Co., South side C street.
Do., S. Sanderson, Corner Main & Padlock, West side Main street.
Do., Whiteaker brick.

WARE & AGL. IMPTS.

Do., Cor. Main & Monmouth Sts.
Do., Cor. Main and Monmouth Sts.

JOB PRINTER.

Do., Office, Main street.

LAUNDRY.

Do., Laundry, A. J. Ashburn.

LAWYERS.

Do., Main street.
Do., Ind. Nat'l Bank, up stairs.

LIVERY STABLES.

Do., Main street.
Do., Main street.

LUMBER.

Do., Venes, saw mill.

MARBLE WORKS.

Do., Cor. Railroad and E streets.

MEAT MARKETS.

Do., C street.
Do., Main street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Do., Main street.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Do., C street, north side.

RESTAURANTS.

Do., C. D. Campbell, Prop.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Do., No. 22, A. O. U. W.
Do., No. 42, I. O. O. F.
Do., No. 29, A. F. & A. M.
Do., No. 42, K. of P.

SALOONS.

Do., J. R. Cooper, prop.
Do., S. E. Owens, prop.

SASH & DOORS.

Do., Bohannon, Main street.
Do., near depot.

EO. E. BREY,

DEALER IN
Sash, Wood, Polishes, Etc.

Independence, Oregon. 43



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, soreness 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 about 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

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.

Steamer Altona!

Salem and Independence

TO PORTLAND

Leaves Independence and Salem Monday, Wednesday and Friday, leaving Independence at 6:45, Salem at 7:30 a. m., and arriving at Portland at 2:15 p. m.
Leaves Portland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:45 a. m., Salem for Independence at 4 p. m.

Excellent meals served on boat at 25 cents per meal.
Passengers save time and money by taking this line to Portland.
Stenmer will carry fast through freight and offers special rates on large lots.

Unexcelled passenger accommodations. Mitchell, Wright & Co., General agents, Holman block, Salem, Or.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

Made by the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

FOR THE CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER FAIR

ROUND TRIP TICKETS GOOD FOR 30 DAYS

Portland to San Francisco AND RETURN.

\$27.50

Including FIVE Gate Tickets TO THE FAIR.

EXCURSION TRIPS

From San Francisco to other points in California will be allowed purchasers of special Midwinter Fair tickets at the following round-trip rates:

To Stations under 150 miles from San Francisco, one and one-third one-way fare.
To Stations 150 miles or more from San Francisco, one and one-fifth one-way fare.

For exact rates and full information, inquire of J. B. KIRKLAND, District Passenger Agent, 1st First St., Portland, Or., or address the undersigned. T. H. GOODMAN, RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Passenger Act. Gen. Traffic Manager, San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 94

A CORRESPONDENCE.

MORE ABOUT GUATAMALA.

Fruits of Coffee and Cacao Rasing—A Delightful Climate—Rich Deposits of Gold and Silver.

Editor WEST SIDE.—Is the climate healthy and pleasant? Is the first question asked about Central America. In answer I refer you to page 144 of the consular reports of September 1892, which you have, where you will read Consul Peterson's report on Honduras, and the climate of Guatemala is just the same.

"The North American contemplating a trip to Honduras, takes it for granted ordinarily, that he is about to enter a pest-ridden, fever-laden, sun-parched section of the globe. The fact is that nothing can be further from the truth. Central America, and especially Honduras, is favored with a comparatively temperate, and certainly with a healthful climate. There are various gradations of climate, depending upon locality and elevation above sea level. The heat is greater on and near the coast and in the lowlands, but even in those localities the heat of midday is compensated by the cool nights and delicious mornings. Epidemic fevers are comparatively rare occurrence. There are few poisonous reptiles, and savage wild beasts are unknown. The only wild beast worth mentioning is the mountain lion, or a species of tiger which never attacks man. The pest of the interior is the common flea. The hottest and driest season of the year is from March to the 10th of May; at the latter date the rainy season usually begins. During the rainy season, in the interior it rarely rains a whole day. The rains usually come in the afternoon or at night and continue thirty minutes to two hours, after which the sky becomes clear. The average temperature amounts in the minimum to 60° and the maximum to 70°, making an average difference of 10°.

You ask for some information on the cultivation of coffee: Coffee grows on ground 1500 feet or more above the level of the sea. The preparation of the ground for a coffee plantation is quite simple. It consists merely in the partial clearing of the virgin wood that covers the mountain side, and the digging of holes one foot square and 15 inches deep and 6 to 8 feet apart. The young trees from the nursery, cost about \$5.00 a thousand. The trees grow to a height of 25 feet, but are trimmed down to 7 or 8 feet high. The cost of clearing the land is from \$3 to \$6 an acre. The cost of attending a coffee plantation for four years, up to time of bearing, is estimated at \$50 to \$60 an acre. The crop the third year pays all expenses that year. The outlay for every hundred pounds of coffee thereafter is \$5.00, and the selling price is from \$16 to \$20, so that there is a handsome profit. The value of a coffee tree in bearing is 75 cents, so that an acre of bearing trees is worth about \$450. The profit per year per acre ranges from \$200 to \$400. With a favorable season and good price a fortune may be quickly made. Corn, wheat, potatoes, beans and vegetables of a great variety, grow perfectly well in the country. The local demand for these crops is greater than the supply. Another very profitable industry in Guatemala is growing cacao (pronounced kay-kay-o) or the chocolate bean. The planting of the beans is a very easy matter, being just a small hole thrust with a stick in the ground and three or four beans dropped in. It takes six years for a tree to mature although it begins bearing at four years. The tree grows to a height of 15 feet, is clear of branches 5 to 6 feet above ground, and the foliage is dark green and abundant. The manner of gathering the cacao is by cutting the pods from the tree with a big knife on a long pole. After being taken out of the pod they are dried in the sun for from five to six days. The total cost of gathering the beans and preparing them for market does not exceed \$3 per 100 pounds, and they sell, in Guatemala for from \$16 to \$18 per 100 pounds. Each tree produces about one pound of beans and there are 700 trees to an acre. It is estimated that an acre of cacao trees in full bearing costs the owner about \$300. If it costs \$3 per 100 pounds for gathering and the selling price is \$18, it leaves a clear profit of \$15 an acre each year. After cacao trees come in bearing they require scarcely any attention. The market for chocolate is increasing and the supply limited. Any colony with twenty acres to each person, of coffee and cacao is sure of an annual income, which will eventually make them wealthy, if they give the business any kind of careful attention.

The bloom of a coffee tree is white, deliciously fragrant, and the leaves are a dark glossy green. The coffee when ripe resembles a cranberry and the color of commerce is on the inside.

THE PROPOSITION.

I have made a careful estimate on the coffee business and no one person can own a coffee plantation with less than \$4000, but by going in as a colony

\$1000 will secure the same results. Now then here is the proposition: An investment of \$50, secures you 500 acres of land, worth, when the colony is four years old, \$10,000. The cost of transportation from San Francisco to the land is now \$83, but colonists rates make it about \$50. If each colonist gets 40 acres of land put in coffee and cacao it will cost him \$300 the first year, and perhaps \$400, beside his own work. The second, third and fourth year will use up \$500 more.

The first crop will bring in \$4,000, enough to pay all his outlay, and have a coffee and cacao plantation which will readily sell. If more than \$1000 is used, more money can be made. Get your 40 names, make your assessment and have the land reported on as soon as possible. April is a good month in which to go to inspect the land, and October to commence operations.

A gentleman from Corvallis, Oregon, by name of Prof. Lutz, has a coffee finca in Mexico and he says his crop will average this year four pounds to the tree, 2400 pounds to the acre. At the present price 25 cents in silver it leaves \$600 profit to the acre in silver. You can readily see that the profits are large. A delightful climate, rich soil, and beautiful scenery, the attractions are surely enough to warrant investigating this business.

The question is asked why do not the inhabitants take advantage of these opportunities? Why did not the Indians of Oregon cultivate the soil before it was settled by whites? Living is easy in Central America and they prefer to live as did their fathers, with as little work as possible.

It may interest some of your readers to know that there are rich gold and silver and other mineral deposits in Guatemala, but lack of roads to get machinery in or the ore out, has caused them to be left undeveloped. If a railroad is ever built, which I think will be some day, from the United States to South America, you will see wonderful development of the country and opening of rich mines, heretofore undreamed of.

I lived in Guatemala and am very much attached to the country. The people are very polite and welcome Americans. My wife was the cause of my returning to America (she had never been there) but now she is anxious to go, and we will join a colony.

Whenever you get your number let me know and I can be of assistance to you in many ways. W. C. San Francisco, Mar. 16, 1894.

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 the Alexander-Cooper Drug Co.

Now it's an alumnus wedding.

The already long list of jubilees and family celebrations has been enriched by a novelty in the line of wedding festivities. The family and friends of a rich manufacturer living in the neighborhood of Berlin deemed the interval between the silver and golden wedding to be altogether too long, and having introduced last week an alumnus wedding by offering the happy couple on the occasion of the completion of 37 1/2 years of wedded life a choice variety of presents made of aluminum. If this novel idea should take, the aluminum industry has a great future before it. The Prussian capital, of all German cities the one most given to societies and fetes of every possible name and description, has since gone even one better by celebrating a seven year wedding, which the friends of the parties, with true Berlin humor, christened the jubilee of the seven years' war.—Paris American Register.

Sympathetic Vaccination.

The Listener has heard of something very queer and quite new to him. It is sympathetic vaccination, which several people are said to have suffered from. Without having been vaccinated at all, but with vaccinated people all about, you presently feel at times a stinging or itching sensation in a spot on your arm where the doctor would have vaccinated you if you had been vaccinated. In some cases this sympathetic vaccination affects only the left arm, but occasionally it shifts from one arm to the other, appearing first on the left and then for a time on the right. It is believed to be a nervous outgrowth of the continual complaints of vaccinated people and their everlasting description of their sensations.—Boston Transcript.

His View of the Case.

The editor of a daily to his reporter, who looks savage, "What is the matter with you, friend?" "The matter?" "Just this: I was told there had been a collision on the western line—10 killed, 20 injured! I wired for particulars. Nothing; not the slightest accident—in't it vexing?"—Patriote Norrmad.

Rather Premature.

In the first number of a new German periodical appeared a letter to the editor signed, "A Subscriber of Many Years' Standing."—Hamburger Fremdenblatt

Williamsburg, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1891. Norman Lighty M'F'g Co., Des Moines, Iowa—Gentlemen: I can positively say Krause's headache capsules are the best headache cure I ever had and I have a dozen different kinds. Respectfully, J. B. WALKER.

NOTHING TO PAWN.

NEW YORK SHYLOCKS STARVING.

The People Have All the Money, and "Uncle" Has the Goods—Have Never Seen Times So Dull.

Times must indeed be hard when even the pawnbrokers complain of bad business. While all other branches of trade have managed to pull through the holidays with at least a small but profitable balance at the last of the year, the pawnbrokers, probably for the first time in their recollection, find themselves on the losing side of the ledger.

A reporter made a tour of New York city, visiting 100 pawnshops scattered about the east and west sides and Harlem. Out of all the shops visited only two of the owners admitted that business was improving, and that they were doing as well as last year. These two cases may be accounted for by reason of their long standing and popularity with the people that patronize such establishments. One is situated on upper Sixth avenue, in the Tenderloin, and the other in Chatham square, for generations the Mecca for those in want of ready cash. Neither of the two places advances money except on jewelry. They do not, therefore, come in contact with the poorest class of people, who are compelled to part with even their clothes when necessity compels them to raise money to buy food.

The pawnbrokers, when asked for an explanation of the falling off in their business, with one accord said, "The poorer classes, with whom we deal, pawned all they had during the money panic last summer and now have nothing left to pawn and no money to redeem their pledges."

One man in Oliver street said: "I have been in the pawnbroking business for 45 years, and I have never seen business so dull. During the summer months we took in all we could handle, but money was so tight then that we advanced only one-half the loan usually given. Even this did not stop the business. Naturally we expected a big boom this fall, and that the goods would be redeemed, but we were mistaken. I have never had such a quantity of goods on my shelves. If the people could only pay the interest, I would not complain, but most of them are industrious people out of work, and the chances of getting my money back are very slim."

At a pawnshop on the Bowery the manager said: "If business in our line continues the same for another month, I shall be compelled to go to work. The outside public look upon the pawnbrokers as having money to burn. They think we are on 'velvet' all our lives, but if they could look at our books for the past year they would not think our game was such a good thing. It may seem odd for me to make this statement, but it is a fact nevertheless that when times are good with the people they are good with us. I can explain that for you: When, for instance, the head of the family is working steadily, the wife or daughter needs some little things in the middle of the week. They have not the wherewithal and won't wait until then, but rush off to the pawnshop with some trinket, and on Saturday night come in and redeem it. Now things are different. Even if they have the trinket (which by the way, is very doubtful) they do not dare to pawn it, for the father being out of work they are not so sure of getting it out again. The result is, that instead of our turning our money over and over, we simply have to sit down and grin and bear it."

"Pawnbrokers are starving," said a Grand street proprietor. "The people have all our money and we their goods. We would rather reverse the order of affairs, but I can see no prospect of such a change. During the past year we had more goods left with us after the tickets expire than ever before. With the hard times and competition we got no prices at all when we auctioned our unredeemed pledges." To prove this assertion the pawnbroker brought out his books, which showed that at the last auction sale of unredeemed goods in December the pawnbroker lost \$200.

"We would prefer to have the people redeem their pledges," he added, "for then we get the interest, and that's what we are in the business for."

A tour of the pawnshops along Second avenue found the proprietors all bemoaning their fate and complaining of the hard times. Little or no business was being transacted at these shops, poor people having long since parted with their clothing, the principal article in trade on the east side.

Up in Harlem the same condition of affairs prevails. One pawnbroker on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street said that he had no more money to loan on clothing, adding that it did not pay for the room it occupied, and that the chance of its ever being redeemed was very remote. Along Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues the pawnbrokers said business was going to the dogs. A pawnbroker on Eighth avenue, near Twentieth street, who does a flourishing business, said: "There's no flourish of improvement in our business until the people get business. At present it looks as if we were in business for our health."

In lower Sixth avenue and Hudson street, which are populated by the poorer class, the wall of the pawnbroker is loud and sad. No reason is given except that the men are out of work and the wives have nothing left to pawn except scraps of clothing, and that is refused at the majority of pawnshops.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

EXERCISE FOR THE EYES.

Absolutely Necessary in Order That the Vision May Be Preserved. When the eyes are treated fairly, they are strengthened, not weakened, by work. Just as the arms of a blacksmith grow the stronger for his trade, so the eyes of watchmakers who work under healthy conditions are found to improve and not to deteriorate in vigor and quickness. It is the abuse of the eyes, not their use, which is to be avoided. If a man is aware either that his eyes need no artificial correction or else have received their proper adjustment, and if his work, whether literary or mechanical, is done in a light both steady and sufficient and with a due regard as to ordinary sanitary rules, he may feel sure that he is strengthening his eyes, not weakening them, by hard work. Men of intellectual pursuits sometimes are afraid of losing their mental powers in old age because they have drawn so much upon them when young. The reverse is nearer the truth, and if they have not overtaxed their brains the fear is absolutely groundless.

The man whose intellect goes first in old age is generally some farmer or laborer who has never strengthened and invigorated it by use; not the politician, the lawyer or the man of letters. So with the eyes. Those who had strengthened their eyes by using them properly kept their sight longer than those who have never trained them. In the case of the man who has neglected to give his eyes full development they will fall in power along with his other bodily functions. When, however, the man who, born with good eyes, has kept them in constant hard work and yet never strained them reaches old age, he may find them capable of performing their functions better than any other organ of the body.—Philadelphia Times.

Three Prayers of a Little Girl.

"God bless us every one." A little girl in bed in the other room is praying to go to sleep, but fighting to stay awake. "O Lord," said she, "make me good and let me go in the omnibus to see Aunt Margaret and all the aunts and nieces and mothers. Don't let it hail or snow or rain, for I want to go in the omnibus to see Aunt Margaret very much indeed, and all the aunts and nieces and mothers. Make me well so that I can go in the omnibus, please do. Bless grandpa and grandma, Aunt Kate and Aunt Sophia and Mr. Charles Swan. Bless papa and mamma, and make us all good so that we can go to heaven at last, for Jesus' sake. Amen."

There was a short pause, and then the wide awake, defiant voice went on: "Keep grandma from dying before she gets here. Don't let anything happen to her. Don't let any bears or wild beasts eat her up. Bless grandpa and grandma and Mr. Charles Swan and Aunt Kate and Aunt Sophia."

Another pause, a little longer than the first, and the unconquered one began again: "I long for apples. I long for milk. I long for pie. I long to be good. I wish I had not that cold. I long for some brown bread. I long for some molasses. I long for some white bread. I long to be a woman. I think thee that it did not rain or snow. Give me a clean spirit. Let me be good when papa is here, for it gives him to have me naughty, and he buys me things—playthings. I have prayed that I should go to sleep. That makes three prayers."

A yawn, a long drawn breath, and then silence presently announced that the last prayer was answered, and sleep reigned.—Dan McCauley in Washington Post.

Is This Meant For Sarcasm?

Writing of the slight cyclone of Nov. 7, the London Daily Chronicle said, "We imagine that to nobody will this revision be more welcome than to Mr. Cleveland, who has long been anxious to escape from the thrall of Tammany." This must be what the late Artemus Ward called a "sark." The editor of The Chronicle, however, was level-headed when he added that Mr. Cleveland had contributed to the result.

A Few Profit, Thousands Suffer.

Virginia is learning that, while free coal may benefit W. C. Whitney and other administration favorites, it means the freeing out of employment thousands of her hardworking miners.—Philadelphia Press.

Krause's headache capsules are more pleasant and convenient to take than powders, wafers, elixirs, etc.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S FAIR.

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

| Deaths. | |
|--|--------|
| D M Lutgel to 5 W Hampton, land in Monmouth; | \$ 800 |
| Wilson Bump to Emily C Bump, land on line of Polk and Benton counties; | 5000 |
| C W Barr et al to E A Hokinson, land in Monmouth; | 200 |
| America Grant to J G Delm, land in Dallas; | 333 |
| C C Smith to Ellie Smith, land in Dallas; | 1 |
| Jacob Buhier to Gerhars Brown, land near Dallas; | 1210 |
| Thos Tatum to N Garwood, land in Dallas; | 350 |
| M J McPherson to Mary McPherson, land near Balleston; | 4000 |
| E J Lanning and w to John Isom, land near Benton Co. line; | 1 |
| Robt C Brooks to B F Mulkey, lots in Dallas; | 80 |
| V A Hamilton to J S Cooper, land near Independence; | 4500 |
| Isaac Levens and wf to T B Hill, lots in Dallas; | 60 |
| A | |