

# MANY MILLION PINS.

## GREAT NUMBER USED IN AMERICA EVERY DAY.

Daily Demand Is Almost Fabulous—Complex Processes Through Which the Simple Little Implement Passes in the Course of Manufacture.

It requires an average of more than twenty million pins per day to sustain the falling skirts, replace the missing suspender buttons and meet the other needs of the American people. What becomes of all these pins is a question that nobody has been able to answer, but there is no falling off in the demand, so that this number must disappear in some manner every day.

It is hard to imagine anything simpler than a pin, and it is a striking proof of the complications of our modern industrial system that every pin in the course of its manufacture passes through a dozen separate processes, involving the greatest skill on the part of the operatives employed and the action of a great amount of automatic machinery.

The pin makes its appearance at the factory in the form of a bar of cold drawn wire. The first process is that of straightening this wire. The coils are placed on revolving racks, and fed from these into little machines, from the vise-like grip of which they emerge perfectly straight. Thence the wire is fed into the pin-making machine, which is almost as complicated as a printing press. A sharp knife cuts the wire into uniform lengths of the desired size. As each little length of wire drops from the knife it falls upon a small wheel, the edge of which is notched into grooves just large enough to hold the ends of wire.

Each piece is carried along by the wheel until an iron finger and thumb seize and hold it firmly, while an automatic hammer, by a single smart blow, puts a head on one end. Then the embryo pin falls upon another grooved wheel, which revolves horizontally. As they move on in the clasp of this second wheel the projecting ends pass over a number of circular steel dies, which neatly grind them to a point. Further on they encounter a pumice stone, which smooths off the filed end, and then they drop into a wooden receiving box, so far no workman's hand has touched the pins in their progress from the reel. The cutting, heading, pointing and smoothing have all been done by the wonderful automatic machinery.

From the wooden boxes the pins go to the "whitening" room, where they are cleaned in revolving barrels filled with sawdust and receive a nickel coating in big vats. Then they are dried in the sawdust barrels and are run through a "sorting" machine. It is impossible to get the better of this machine.

The big department stores and wholesale dealers buy their pins by the case. A case contains 108 dozen papers, 300 pins in each paper. A single retailer buys the largest stores usually call for 100 cases, or nearly 50,000,000 pins.—New York Herald.

### WORST PARASITES

Upon the Human Race Are Aristocrats of China and Spain.

The aristocracy of China are the most useless human beings in the world. It is no uncommon thing for the ancestors of some man who has done service to the state to be ennobled backward for several generations, and no aristocracy can be more useless than one which consists largely of those who are descended from the most advanced nations. The aristocracy of Spain is probably the most useless. The strain of Moorish blood running in that of the oldest families in that peninsula appears to conduce toward an indolent pride, which prevents their members from taking part in any professions but those of the army and navy—now open to them to a limited extent. The constitution of 1874, by making the Upper House of the Cortes, or parliament, consist wholly of life members, and those mainly elective, deprived many aristocrats of the opportunity of usefulness as politicians, while the backwardness of agriculture and the poverty of much of the land excuses given by others for not employing themselves upon their own estates. The Spanish noble, moreover, generally prefers foreign health or pleasure resorts to his own country.

An American who has spent more of his life in Spain than in his own country recounts a conversation he had with one of Spain's greatest living statesmen about the Spaniard's national dream.

"Senor," said the Spanish grandee, "we do not want to shine as a commercial nation. We do not like work. We have in the past filled the proud position of the greatest empire. It was very dignifying. At the present day Spain has got back to its senses. The constitution of 1874, by making the Upper House of the Cortes, or parliament, consist wholly of life members, and those mainly elective, deprived many aristocrats of the opportunity of usefulness as politicians, while the backwardness of agriculture and the poverty of much of the land excuses given by others for not employing themselves upon their own estates. The Spanish noble, moreover, generally prefers foreign health or pleasure resorts to his own country.

### ELOPEMENTS RARE IN FRANCE.

Parental Consent Required No Matter What the Age of Parties.

Elopements are of very infrequent occurrence in France, a fact that is due to large measure to the peculiarity of the French law pertaining to marriages. Not only must the contracting parties—up to any age—have the written consent of their parents, but also is the case of the death of their parents they must obtain the consent of their grandparents. Here is a case instanced by a correspondent whose friend Suzanne B. was engaged to Henri B. Both were orphans, yet it was several months before the ceremony could be performed because of the number of papers and certificates which were necessary for the celebration of their nuptials. No less than fourteen certificates were absolutely indispensable, and Suzanne, as well as her fiancé, was obliged to show in default of their parents' presence or written consent: first, her father's death certificate; second, her mother's death certificate; third, her father's father's death certificate; fourth, her father's mother's death certificate; fifth, her mother's father's death certificate; sixth, her mother's mother's death certificate; seventh, her own birth certificate. Several months elapsed before all these papers could be got together.

When at last all was ready Suzanne B. appeared at the altar and inquired when she might be married. "Have you the consent of your counsel de famille?" (family council, which regulates the affairs of orphans and minors) was the question. "No. My parents died intestate." "Then you can't be legally married." "Well, then, get one as soon as possible," was the reply. And poor Suzanne was forced to write to all her relatives in all corners of France—many of whom she had never seen

and ask them to come up to Paris to form a council de famille. After much expense, worry and trouble, not to speak of lawyers' fees, etc., the various members of the council de famille were at last collected together to give their consent to the marriage of Suzanne and Henri.

### MRS. SAGO GUARDS RUSSELL.

The Objects to Newspaper Men—Tries to Prevent Interviews.

"Mrs. Russell Sago reveals very much the pleasant which the newspapers are always printing about 'Uncle Russell's' little follies," remarked an old reporter. "Every time the annual story comes out about Uncle Russell's fall declaring that she never will allow him to talk for the newspapers again. During one of these little indignations a couple of years ago I was working on a New York paper, and was sent out to interview Mr. Sago.

"Mr. Sago is at dinner," said the servant who took in my card. I sat down to wait, and through the door I heard the voices of the old people discussing the matter.

"I tell you, Russell, they always misrepresent you, and I don't want you ever to talk to one again," said Mrs. Sago.

"But this may be something that will cost me some money if it gets in without a denial," persisted Uncle Russell.

"Finally the servant came back and said that Mr. Sago was very sorry, but begged to be excused. I wrote on the back of my card: 'Mr. Sago, the New York Herald has information that a visit to your quarters last night by Messrs. Journalist and George Gould over the management of the Western Union. The story will be printed in the morning. Have you anything to say?'

"That brought him out. In two minutes 'your Uncle Russell' appeared, and, to tell the truth, he is one of the most affable and apparently straightforward old gentlemen I ever interviewed."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### Science and Invention

The French peasants who live near the sewage farms have entered a protest because of the contamination of their wells.

The population of the earth as estimated by Ernest George Ravenstein some few years ago for the Royal Geographical Society was 1,487,000,000.

The velocity of light is 192,000 miles in a second of time. From the sun light comes to the earth in eight minutes. From some of the fixed stars of the twelfth magnitude it takes four thousand years for the light to reach us.

In the London Hospital for Consumption the basis of treatment is rest in the open air, graduated exercise and good feeding. No window in the open ward is ever closed, and during the cold weather the consumptive patients are kept warm with extra clothing and artificial heat. It is encouraging to note that practically all the early cases and 70 per cent. of all cases improve considerably under the open air system.

Last summer a Norwegian mariner, Captain Groudhall, succeeding in transporting two young musk-oxen alive from northeastern Greenland to Tromsø. These are said to be the first living specimens of their species ever brought to Europe. It is reported that they are doing well amid their new surroundings. The musk-ox, next to the white bear, is the largest land mammal inhabiting the Arctic regions. It attains a height of nearly, or quite, four feet, and is clothed by nature to endure extreme cold. During the Arctic summer musk-oxen become very fat from feeding upon the pasturage which grows in every sheltered spot, but in winter their long fatts make them gaunt and thin.

Morris Gibbs describes what probably thousands of our readers have observed—the very curious hovering, or dancing, habit of a species of two-winged flies, which assemble in groups of from 20 to 100 or more, in a simple sheltered from the wind, and indulge in a fantastic dance for hours at a time. The motions consist of alternate rising and falling in periods of a few seconds, and over a distance varying from one to four feet. The insects seem to become so interested in their sport, if sport it is, that they cannot be driven away from one another, but immediately reform their companies when disturbed. Many species of insects have the habit of hovering in the air, some in parties only and some singly.

Recent experiments at Sheffield, England, suggest the possibility that in the twentieth century shields may once more form an important part of the equipment of an army. Steel shields, three millimetres in thickness and about 150 square inches in area, have been devised, which afford complete protection against bullets fired from the service rifle at a range of 400 yards. The small size of the shield, which weighs only seven pounds, requires that the soldier shall lie prone on the ground in order to be sheltered. Each shield has a loophole for the rifle, and is made at the side so that a series of them can be linked into a continuous screen. The idea is that by the use of such shields the necessity of digging trenches may often be avoided.

Feud.

There is a feud, understand, between the Bucks and the Brights in Kentucky. All the Bucks hate and are hated by all the Brights, excepting only Bill Buck and Sal Bright, who love each other madly, devotedly. "Be mine!" Bill has just implored as our story opens.

"You must ask papa!" Sal is now protesting.

The casual reader might hastily conjecture that true love was hereby giving the cold blood empty. Not so, however, for old man Bright knows something of human nature.

"Certainly!" he replies in all cordiality, when Bill asks him for the hand of his daughter in marriage. "That will make the feud innocuous." These simple people, it is perhaps proper to explain, have not figured in literature long enough as yet to have acquired much of a dialect.—Detroit Journal.

Big Apple Tree.

A few years ago there was on a farm near Stuart, Va., an apple tree which produced at one bearing 130 bushels. It shaded at meridian ninety feet of ground in diameter.

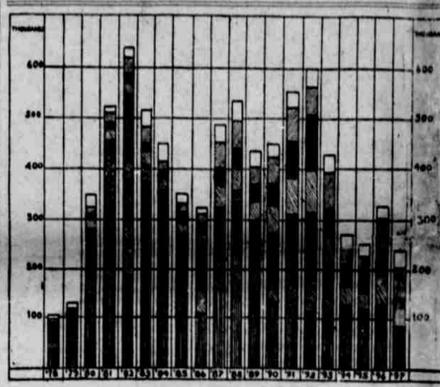
There is but one thing that women are more apt to discover than the faults of men—and that is the faults of other women.

The most of our troubles are two-thirds anticipation and one-third realization.

# TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

## Its Ebbs and Flows Have Left Nearly 20,000,000 Foreigners on Our Shores.

NOT only does immigration into the United States exceed that into any other country in the world, but it is of a character which makes the subject one of the greatest interest and well worth the study of historian and political economist. In ancient times whole nations emigrated, and sought new homes, driven from their former ones by oppression and force, or lured from them by the attractions of more fertile fields and more



EBB AND FLOW OF IMMIGRATION.

genial climates of other regions. One of the greatest of these early migrations was the passage of 2,500,000 Israelites out of Egypt into Palestine. But, as is pointed out in the report of the State Board of Labor Statistics, "not since the confusion of tongues at Babel, which led to the scattering of the people 'abroad upon the face of the earth,' has there been anything of such a cosmopolitan nature as that which forms the phenomenal immigration to the American States."

From the treaty of peace with England in 1783 to June 30, 1898, according to a careful collation of the figures of accepted authorities, there arrived in the States 19,068,556 immigrants, drawn from every nation under the sun. Statistics of immigration were not kept until 1810, but it is conceded by statistical experts that the number of immigrants arriving in the twenty-six years preceding was 250,000, exclusive of negroes. In the early periods of immigration a whole year did not bring to these shores as many immigrants as had now at the port of New York in a single week. "In 1718 the landing at Boston of five vessels, having on board 750 Irish immigrants, and



EXAMINATION BEFORE THE HEALTH OFFICERS.

In 1729 the arrival at Philadelphia in one week of several small ships containing passengers from Ireland excited much comment; while even toward the close of the century the entry into New York harbor in one day of two vessels laden with Germans created a sensation. During the era of Dutch rule in New Netherlands a couple of ships annually conveyed all the re-



IMMIGRANTS IN THE RAILWAY STATION.

forcements to the colony, and in that whole time the immigration consisted of only a few thousand."

From the time when the tide of immigration really began to set toward these shores until now, New York has been the great receiving and distributing point for the seekers of new homes. Of the entire number of immigrants who arrived in the United States from Oct. 1, 1810, to June 30, 1898, nearly 69 per cent. debarked at the port of New York. This has had much to do with keeping New York a cosmopolitan community. Governor Roosevelt, in writing of New York in 1775, says: "New York's population was composed of various races, differing widely in blood, religion and conditions of life. In fact, this diversity has always been the dominant note of New York. No sooner has one set of varying elements been fused together than another stream has poured into the crucible."

A glance at the chart published herewith will show how immigration ebbs and flows from time to time. The figures in the table of annual arrivals indicate that immigration, like ocean tides, recedes for a while, then rises again. Aside from the civil war period and that part of the present decade ending June 30, 1898, the incoming wave of each decennial term rose higher than the one immediately preceding it.

Germany has furnished the largest number of immigrants to the United States. Next in order are Ireland, England and Wales, Norway and Sweden, British America, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia and Poland, France, Scotland, China, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, the West Indies, Spain and Portugal, Belgium, Asia, exclusive of China; islands of the

Bergen, says: In November of last year Dr. Claus Hansen, of Bergen, delivered a lecture before the Biorthing, at Christians, on the causes of tuberculosis and the fight against it. He stated that during the 30 years of his own experience consumption had increased in the Bergen district 90 per cent. In the year 1868, 54.5 per cent. of all deaths between 15 and 30 years of age were caused by tuberculosis, and statistics show that about 7,000 of the inhabitants of Norway die every year of this disease. In England, during the last 50 years in reducing one-half the number of tuberculosis cases, and physicians attribute this to the increasing cleanliness in English home life and the erection of consumptive hospitals. The foremost endeavor in fighting tuberculosis should be to get late for greater cleanliness in general; particularly should efforts be directed against the habit of expectorating.

Statistics of consumptive sanitariums in Germany show that 60 to 80 per cent. of the inmates were able to work the first year after the cure, 90 per cent. after two years, 95 per cent. after three and 97 per cent. after four years. On an average, it is estimated that 50 per cent. of the patients in sanitariums have their ability to work lengthened by one year. The advantages of public sanitariums for consumptives are so great that the German inventors of these sanitariums erect these institutions simply for reasons of economy.

### LITTLE CRABS IN OYSTERS.

Rare Delicacies and in Great Demand—Careful to the Oyster.

The legend for that little Southern delicacy, the oyster crab, is always larger than the supply, and I have always seen to obtain the fifty or sixty gallons which are daily required for the leading hotels, restaurants and clubs of this city," said a wholesale fish dealer in New York to a Washington Star writer. "Our northern oysters do not contain the little crab, but a distinct species. It is a mesquite and caterer to the wants of the oyster, being, therefore, a benefit instead of a detriment to the latter. In return for

the oyster's kindness in protecting it against its enemies, the little crab catches and crushes food which in its entire state could not be taken by the oyster. A singular thing in connection with them is that all found inside of the oyster are females. "The male of the same variety has a hard shell."

"When I first came to this city I was a very green country boy. I had heard a good deal about Fulton market oysters, so I went there and ordered a stew. I had eaten about half of it, when I was disgusted to find what I then called a little red bug in it. I kicked up a fuss, and they had an awful time conciliating me. It took me some years to realize that I was in error in calling the thing a bug."



THE TRANSPORTATION AGENT.

An exchange tells the story of an old colored man who asked a white man if he could give him work. The white man asked the negro if he had a boat. When the negro replied, "Yes, boss," the white man responded: "Well, you see all that driftwood floating down the river?" "Yes, sah," was the reply. "Well, then," continued the white

man who owns the livery stable on Violet street," Mr. Williams did not return our bow of recognition, but advancing upon us in a threatening manner said: "Mr. Colwell, you owe me two dollars, and you either hand it over or I will take it out of your hide."

"Mr. Williams," we kindly replied, "though much astonished at his abruptness, 'we know we owe you two dollars, but we cannot pay it at present. As soon as the money comes in on subscription you shall have it."

This was the best we could do, but so far from letting the matter drop he knocked our hat into the middle of the street. Then he knocked us after the hat. Then he kicked us and called us names.

We did not fight back. Our editorial dignity was at stake, and we maintained it. Even when Mr. Williams hit us in the back with an old tin can we did not turn to bandy words with him. We think that an editor should maintain his dignity at all times and under all circumstances, and our wife is highly pleased at our conduct in the affair mentioned.

### Another Ideal Shattered.

She was a kindly faced woman, and it was easy to see that she was bubbling over with love for the little fellow. She walked modestly into the office of the city editor and inquired: "Will you please tell me which one of the staff it is writes all those pretty little stories about children? I know the must love the little folks, because he writes such nice stories about them. I want to tell him a precious little story about my darling boy, who is only—"

"That's the man over there," interrupted the city editor.

"Which one, pray?"

"That one with the cornob pipe in his mouth and sweating at the office boy."—Omaha World-Herald.

### The Land of the Lays.

"In a late sojourn in Honduras," said L. B. Givens to a Washington Post reporter, "I came to the conclusion that it was a paradise for a lazy man. Everything grows luxuriantly, with but little labor on the part of the natives, and many crops do not need replanting more than once in eight or ten years. The country offers fine inducements to enterprising men, but it is hard for a white man used to civilized ways to get that one with the dwell among an ignorant lot of natives who are 100 years beyond the times. A man would have no

### CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

British Writer's Graphic Description of That Dramatic Event.

One of the most dramatic events of the war in South Africa was the surrender of the brave Boer leader, Gen. Cronje, who for nearly ten days held at bay the vastly superior army of Great Britain, while he and his followers were cooped up in the bed of the Modder River, near Paardeburg.

Describing the surrender and the arrival of Cronje in the British camp a British correspondent says: "Presently a body of horsemen came past the hospital tents into the camp. Maj. Gen. Prettiman was one of the leading horsemen. By his side a great heavy bundle of a man was mounted on a wretched little gray Boer pony. And this was the terrible Cronje? Was it possible that this was the man who had held back the British army at Magersfontein? Great square shoulders, from which the heavy head was



THE SURRENDER OF GEN. CRONJE.

thrust forward so that he seemed almost humped; a heavy face, shapeless with unkempt, gray-tinged black hair; lowering, heavy brows, from under which small, cunning, foxy eyes peered softly. A broad, beaming, gray Boer felt hat was pulled down low, a loose brown overcoat, ordinary dark trousers; nothing military, not even spurs on his brown velvet boots. The only thing he carried that seemed to speak authority was a thick, heavy stockinged whip of hide, which he grasped and swung as one accustomed to use it. By his side rode his secretary and later, a straggling red beard and very light eyebrows and eyelashes. They passed into the square of highlanders, who had been drawn up to receive them.

"Commandant Cronje," was the brief introduction, as the Boer leader swung himself heavily off his pony and, curtly answering Lord Roberts' salute, shook hands.

"I am glad to see you. I am glad to meet so brave a man," was Lord Roberts' brief welcome.

The two generals sat in chairs already provided and the formal surrender followed.

"Gen. Cronje sat deeply sunk in his chair, with his hands in the pockets of his overcoat, and solemnly regarded the scene. Every consideration was paid him, but until the last was seen of his bulky form driving away to Modder River in the close carriage which had been provided for him, his set, hardened face only suggested that the bitterest hour of his life was being happily endured by the man whose pluck, whose capacity and whose straightforwardness, his enemies, are the first to admit."

### ON HIS DIGNITY.

Mr. Williams Has Notice that He Is Beneath Editorial Notice.

Just after we went to press last week, and while on our way to Abraham White's grocery, we met Dan Williams.



THE MOSQUITO-PROOF HOUSE.

ment will set about prosecuting the pest wherever he exists in the colonies, and will give all possible aid to other countries to do the same, with the expectation that malarial fever will be wiped out and millions of human lives saved.

As the mosquito is a night worker, the doctors will quit their houses only when the insects are off duty, and then they will protect themselves from the danger of being stung by a chance mosquito.

Few people have a correct impression of the frightful ravages of malaria. It is the great disease of the tropics. It is the principal cause of sickness and death there, and of social stagnation. It, and practically it alone, is the reason why Africa is the Dark Continent; why some, in fact, most of the fairest and most fertile regions of the earth are but howling wildernesses covered with worthless jungle and inhabited only by wild beasts and a sprinkling of wilder men. Five millions of people die annually of fever, principally malarial, in British India alone. That figure, heavy though it is, gives no idea of the amount of suffering, of invalidation and poverty caused by this disease.

### Steeple Climbing.

Vienna has been astonished lately by some daring steeple climbing. A steeple Jack celebrated the beginning of the festivities for Emperor Francis Joseph's jubilee by climbing in the night to the top of one of the steeples of the Votive Church, 306 feet from the ground, by means of the lightning rods and architectural ornaments, and hanging on to a yellow and black banner twenty feet long. He gave a minute description of the manner in which he accomplished his foolhardy feat to the newspapers. A few nights later some one else imitated him by climbing the steeple and stealing the flag.

### Dromedary's Hump.

The hump on the back of the dromedary is an accumulation of a peculiar species of fat, which is a store of nourishment beneficially provided against the day of want, to which the animal is often exposed. The dromedary or camel can exist for a long period upon this hump without any other food.

An old bachelor says that widows are the only second-hand articles that sell at par.

After a man once reaches the top he never talks about the surplus room up there.

congenial society, and might as well be in exile. The natives usually live in bamboo houses, though in the towns the dwellings are of adobe. Children go naked for the first two or three years of their life, and the attire of the adults is rather scant. The Government is liberal with concessions in order to encourage the development of the country's resources, but there is no general rule governing the granting of privileges; it all depends on how good a bargain may be driven. The climate is very salubrious, and lateness is about the only prevailing disease."

### TO WIPE OUT MALARIA.

Two Englishmen to Experiment—Their Lives a Possible Penalty.

Two Englishmen, Dr. Sambon and Dr. Lowe, of London, are to make an interesting experiment with malarial infection in order to encourage the development of the country's resources, but there is no general rule governing the granting of privileges; it all depends on how good a bargain may be driven. The climate is very salubrious, and lateness is about the only prevailing disease."



DR. SAMBON.

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San Francisco	7:45 p. m.	8:15 a. m.

\* Ogdon..... 5:45 a. m. 11:45 a. m.  
\* Denver..... 9:00 a. m. 9:50 p. m.  
\* Kansas City..... 7:55 a. m. 7:55 p. m.  
\* Chicago..... 7:15 a. m. 9:50 a. m.

\* Los Angeles..... 1:30 p. m. 7:00 a. m.  
\* Ft. Worth..... 6:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m.  
\* Portland, Ore..... 12:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m.  
\* City of Mexico..... 9:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m.  
\* Houston..... 6:00 a. m. 4:00 p. m.  
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10:15 a. m. Daily.	Snake River. Ririeville to Lewiston.	Lv. Lewiston, daily 9 a. m.
8 a. m. Ex. Sunday.	Willamette River. 4:30 p. m. Ex. Sunday.	Ex. Sunday

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