COUNTY ITEMIZER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883.

THE SITTER.

[illegible] by habit—was wearied when
[illegible]
[illegible] raised his nose up at labor in
[illegible]
[illegible] scraps are successful or failures
[illegible]
[illegible] or a barrel and he lives by his
[illegible]
He's a sitter by choice,
[illegible] sips of poor rum he at intervals
[illegible]
[illegible] landlord abhors him in spite of his
[illegible] chick
[illegible] he puts in his till when invited to
[illegible] drink,
[illegible] he tells him to go, when he shuts up
at sight,
[illegible] manner that shows how he hateth
the sight
Of the sitter and bore,
Who when bounced from the door,
Proceedeth to hunt for a friendlier light.

As he sits on his box or his chair in a
doze,
With a fly or two warming their feet on
his nose,
You might think that the sound of a can-
non would fail
On his ear without rousing the sleeper at
all;
But just jingle a spoon
In a glass, and how soon
He will rouse and await the much coveted
call.

There are times when with coin his worn
pockets are lit,
Then the place where he's long been ac-
customed to sit,
Hath a rent, till he comes in a seedier coat,
The money all spent that he got for his
vote,
And resumeth his place.
With the same pleading face,
To capture the "free gratus" toddies
afloat.

He's a tough one, the sitter, and lingereth
long,
Notwithstanding the mixtures he drinketh
are strong;
But anon there's vacated barrel or chair,
And we know he's descended the dismal
old stair
That leads to the gloom
Of the dingy old room
Where no five-finger toddies will light the
despair.

RENAN AND THE JEWS.

Ernst Renan, the French savant and author of "La Vie de Jesu," has, says the Vienna correspondent of the London Telegraph, just addressed a most appropriate Christmas letter to the Rabbis of Santo, in Hungary. It will be remembered that some time ago a young Christian girl disappeared mysteriously from a small locality called Tissa Eslar. The Jewish community were charged with having enticed the girl to their place of worship, and of having sacrificed her in what was represented to be an old Jewish religious ceremony. The deed was said to have taken place at midnight; and several Christian inhabitants of the village were reported to have witnessed it. A lengthy judicial investigation resulted in the discharge of those who had been arrested on suspicion. One of the chief witnesses was a lad, who, as was afterward proved, perjured himself, at the instigation of designing persons, a dozen times during the inquiry. But the whole matter created a violent anti-Semetic agitation among the less enlightened classes of Hungary, and was origin of the subsequent anti-Jewish manifestations in that part of the empire. The Tissa Eslar affair was turned to account by the Hungarian fanatics who attended the recent anti-Semetic congress, and it required the direct interference of the Minister-President to quiet the dangerous and discreditable movement thus set on foot. M. Tisza's intervention comes rather late, and was, perhaps, not as spontaneous as it might have been, but it has for the present, at all events, put an end to the scandal of an anti-Jewish crusade. M. Renan's remarkable letter runs thus: "Of all the calumnies prompted by hatred and fanaticism, the most absurd is certainly that accusing the Jews of murder in order to obtain material for sanguinary religious ceremonies. One of the chief characteristics of the Jewish religion is the prohibition of blood for human food. This measure of precaution, which in former times was calculated to inspire respect for life, has been conscientiously observed by the Jews, even at periods and under circumstances of civilization that rendered it painful. And yet it is now maintained that the pious Jew, who would rather die of hunger than eat a piece of meat not thoroughly cleansed of blood, has tasted blood at a religious ceremony. This is a monstrously stupid assertion. I am fully convinced that none of the stories connected with that sanguinary Easter meal have the remotest foundation. If such a deed had really been perpetrated, not only would it be necessary to admit that the wretches guilty of it had violated all Jewish proscriptions, but I go further and do not believe that such a crime could be committed. Human imagination is not very fruitful in the sphere of calumny. The fable of mysterious meals, where human blood has been tasted, has always been a favorite accusation against those whom blind predjudice has thought to ruin. This same calumny was uttered against the Christians. And yet the sacrament of Christians had never been polluted through such a wicked proceeding. The Easter festivities of the Jews are equally innocent. It would be worthy of Christendom to prevent this disgraceful false-hood, which began by causing so much suffering on Christians, from being now turned ment against other bodies."

A statistician has estimated that [illegible] average three tons of coal

FROM HUMBLE BEGINNINGS.

One of my friends who has a large experience in New York, and was born on this island nearly fifty years ago, said to me:

"Some day I will sit down with you, if you will not give me away, and tell you the remarkable origin of many of our leading men."

"Suppose you begin a little of it now," said I, knowing that a bird in hand was worth more than one that might presently sing in the bush.

"Well," said he, "look at Vanderbilt. I can take you to men who used to loan him $2.50 to $5 to bet on the horse races at Long Island, where he used to take himself surreptitiously, keeping a sharp eye to see that the old man was not around, for Bill had to run away, and never had more money than enough to take him there, as Vanderbilt thought it would spoil a boy if you gave him anything to spend. Indeed, some of these men say he never paid them back those little sums he borrowed, bnt it must be that he overlooked it. Now he is probably the richest man on the earth. From the beginning of his days he had a gambling tendency, and did not care a cent to see the races unless he could bet on them. Hence he is still a speculator and keeps the old man's fortune active, selling it here and investing it yonder Take him for all in all, he is a pretty smart fellow for a little beginning."

"Then," said my friend, "Look at Jay Gould, who is one of the most remarkable genius' in finance in either world. The career of that man will be like an enormous comet that came and stood in the sky for a number of years, after he is dead."

"What did he begin life with?"

"Why, small sales up and down Broadway, and over the very pavement where he now drags his little legs, with his eyes on the ground, brooding speculations."

"Well, look at the Mills family. Here is D. O. Mills, worth, I expect, $30,000,000, and a very prudent and careful man in everything he does. He kept a little grocery somewhere up the Hudson River. He had a cousin, Joe Mills, who was opening oysters in Fulton Market and if you watch Joe to this day you will see him draw his coat-cuff across his nose, a habit he acquired when he was in the market with his oyster-knife in that hand, and when the cold drafts used to freeze a drop on the end of his nose Joe would pull his hand across it. He got a little money there, and when D. O. Mills wanted to go to California and could not raise $300 for that purpose he went to his cousin Joe to borrow it. Joe went down to the bottom of his pocket and let him have the money, and I dare say D. O. went out in the steerage and began in the smallest way and finally left the coast its most successful man.

"Then look at Commodore Garrison. He was a Dutch boy, brought up in the Highlands of the Hudson River. He became a kind of workman on vessels, and finally on steamers, and so worked his way along to Purser and Captain. Then California was annexed and bloomed into gold, and Garrison became the rival of Vanderbilt."

"Well, what of Jim Keen, or the first heard of him?"

"He was a milkman in one of the early towns of California, driving his milk-wagon into the place and serving his customers with milk. Keen, however, does not hold the position he did here a few years ago. It is said he has had geeat losses, and has even had to mortgage his Newport residence."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE SCIENCE OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

From the Boston Transcript: Lawyer—You say you know Mr. Smith?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Lawyer—You swear you know him?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Lawyer—You mean that you are acquainted with him.

Witness—Yes, sir, acquainted with him.

Lawyer—Oh, you don't know him: you are merely acquainted with him. Remember that you are on oath, sir. Now be careful. You don't mean to tell the Court that you know all about Mr Smith, everything that he ever did?

Witness—No, I—

Lawyer—That'll do, sir. No you do not. Very good. So you are not acquainted with all his act.

Witness—Of course—

Lawyer—Stop there. Are you, or are you not?

Witness—No.

Lawyer—That is to say, you are not so well acquainted with him as you thought you were?

Witness—Possibly not.

Lawyer—Just so. Now we understand each other. If you don't know anything about Mr Smith's acts when you are not with him, you can't swear that you know him, can you—

Witness If you put it that way.

Lawyer—Come, sir, don't seek to evade my question. When you say you know Mr. Smith, you don't mean to say you know every thing he does?

Witness—No, sir; of course not·

Lawyer—Just so; of course not. Then you were not quite correct when you said you knewMr. Smith?

Witness—No, sir.

Lawyer—In point of fact you don't know Mr. Smith?

Witness—No, sir.

Lawyer—Ah, I thought so. That'll do, sir. You can stand down.

A young lady writes to know what is meant by the following: "How to have a book rebound: Throw it against the wall." The best solution of these difficult problems is to try them practically. Let the enquirer take a book and throw it against the wall. It is a mean way to treat most books; but if it is an English grammar, there'll be no great harm done. If the book rebounds, she will understand the meaning of the remark. If it doesn't rebound, she may put down the man who told her it would, as a person who is willing to deceive a young and innocent girl, such as we judge our correspondent to be.—Detroit Free Press.

A NATION'S CURSE.

The most carefully prepared statistics show that there are not less than three hundred thousand drunkards in these United States of America—and this statement is probably much below the truth. Of these thirty thousand die annually; one hundred thousand men and women are remanded every year to prison; two hundred thousand are annually sent to the poor house; five hundred murders are caused by drink every twelve months, and four hundred suicides—four deaths to one, as proved both in England and in the United States—is the awful proportion compared to the non-drinking population. Magistrates, chaplains, and the prison keepers come forward with their statistics and prove that not less than four-fifths of all the crimes have their origin in strong drink. On the same authority it is proved that dealing in the deadly draughts causes seven-eights of all the pauperism that exists.

It costs the United states $60,000,000 a year to support pauperism and crime. At least two hundred and fifty million gallons of fermented and brewed liquors are made every year in the United States; of distilled liquors eighty-five million gallons, and twenty million gallons are imported. Here we have the fearful sum total of three hundred and fifty-five milliions of gallons consumed in our country, at what direct cost? At a direct cost of $700,000,000. This is on the debt side, and on the credit side what does our government receive? A paltry sum of $50,420,812, in exact figures. What then is the direct loss to the nation? Not less than ten dollars to every dollar received as revenue. By this waste the national debt could be paid in less than three years. But this is not all. Put $700,000,000 on the debt side—this is direct—then you have only begun to reckon the real damages. Who can compute the loss from sickness, from squandered time and paralyzed energies; from property destroyed and taxes increased. Bring in the bill for indirect damages and put it on the losing side, and you have a sum total, the appalling aggregate of not less than $2,000,000,000 a year lost to the nation by this iniquity, licensed by government and tolerated by public sentiment.

We read that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," and we ask how long shall our government continue to license a business which poisons and destroys the soul? How long shall a government claiming to be Christian, protect a business which lights the fire-brands over poverty, that brandishes the blade of the assassin, that fills our institutions with pauperism and our prisons with crime, which handicaps the entire society of our land in its race for prosperity and liberty?—Albany Herald.

Another Terrible Disaster.

By eastern dispatches we are informed that on last Wednesday another great disaster occured in consequence of a fire alarm in a German Catholic school, in New York City. The building was five stories high, and accomodated about eight hundred pupils of the poorer classes. The fire was first discovere under the second stairway, and despite all efforts to preseve order, a fearful panic ensued among the scholars the instant they discovered that the building was on fire. The children from the various class-rooms literally packed themselves into the narrow hallways, and on the swaying stairways, trampling each other underfoot in a fearful manner. The stairways, being overloaded, gave way under their burden of human victims and the whole living mass was precipitated to the floors below. So tremendous was the excitement that the children continued to crowd these broken stairways, and leap to the floor below until they were piled in heaps four and five feet deep. No power on earth could stop the frantic rush, and the only thing that could be done by the rescuing party was to drag them from the building as rapidly as possible. In spite of all that could be done to save them fourteen were taken out dead, and many more carried to the hospital were reported dying.

It is stated in the brief dispatches that the sisters of charity, who had charge of the classes, acted, in the main, with great coolness and deliberation; and but for the fact of one of them fainted under the nervous pressure, much of the panic might have been averted. Is not this truly a year of notable accidents?

WILLING TO SELL.

A Detroit commercial traveler finished his supper at a hotel in the western part of the State the other night, and drew up to the stove alongside of a stranger and said:

"Are you acquainted in the town?"

"Yes, somewhat."

"Is this the best hotel?"

"They say so."

"Then I wish I had bought some crackers and cheese and crawled into a hay-stack. Did you see how dirty the table-cloth was?"

I didn't notice in partiular."

"And such biscuits and slop, and such napkins! I can imagine what the beds are."

"Yes."

"The paper on the room will be mouldy, the washstand on three legs, the pitcher without a handle and the beds full of bugs. It's a shame and disgrace to call such a hog-pen a hotel."

There was a moment of silence for the commercial traveller to light his pipe, and the [illegible] be continued;

"Yes, it's a shame. I'd like to run a hotel like this for a year."

"Well, I'll sell out to you."

"You? What have you got to do with it?"

"Oh, I'm the owner and landlord!" was the calm reply.

The traveler didn't try to smooth it over or laugh it off. He knew that anything he might say would be adding insult to injury.

Four young ladies have died in Lexington, Kentucky, from fever produced by over-exertion at the roller-skating rink in that city.

JOURNALISTS AS "DOMESTIC ANIMALS."

The editor of Progress is of the opinion that journalists should never marry. He is satisfied that they are not fitted to be domestic animals. He never hears of the marriage of the marriage a journalists withouf regarding the experiment as a risky one. He evidently entertains the popular idea, or rather tradition, that a newspaper man is an eccentric, wandering, careless sort of a fellow, nursing his neglected genius in cheap boarding houses, and deriving daily and nightly inspiration from a close communion with John Barleycorn. The time when that was the correct notion of the average newspaper man has long since passed away, if indeed it ever existed. As far as our observation has gone, there is as much domesticity and temperance among men of the press as there is in any other calling—more, we think, than among lawyers and doctors, for example. Far from being averse to matrimonial life, the fact is that those who are not bound by the golden tie are in a very small minority. They make good husbands and fathers and as a rule they throughly enjoy their homes—because, perhaps they are generally kept away from them more than most men are. In looking around among the sons of genius who toil in our own office, we can discern only one who has not been caught in the chains of wedlock. Of the score of good fellows who make up the Stylus Club, a representative set of newspaper men who are constantly earning silver spoons for their paternal achievements, there is only one who has never made a conjugal vow. In the new Journalists' Club, which embraces about ninety newspaper men of every grade, it would be difficult to muster over a dozen who still enjoy the gay and festive freedom of bachelorhood. Why they will become domestic animals we do not pretend to know. We only testify to a fact which Editor Forney has strangely overlooked. Perhaps they marry because they need some one to share munificent compensation which they earn.

HE IS NOT AFRAID.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" said Mr. Vanderbilt to a New York reporter.

"It is said that you have abandoned your Western trip."

"No, that is not true. It is true that I have given up my intention of starting on Wednesday. Why, I did not tell my family until last night that I should put it off. The bad weather was the reason. Friends advised me that it would be much pleasanter three or four weeks later."

"Were you going to the Yellowstone park?"

"Yes, all throuth the West."

"Is not the weather milder out there?"

"March and April are very mild months in that section."

"Is this to be merely a pleasure trip, Mr. Vanderbilt?"

"Only a pleasure trip. I have no other reason whatever in making it."

"Have you heard any talk of an alleged plan to kidnap you in the West and hold you for a ransom? The story goes that such reports have had something to do with your change of plans."

Mr. Vanderbilt leaned back in the broad chair, laid his hand on the back and said slowly, as he glanced through the north window and up the avenue:

"Now, as to this ransom business, it is simply impossible. Why, they couldn't kidnap me if they wanted to. No one knows five minutes ahead where I am going to be. I have got things fixed so that I can go in any direction at any moment, so you see they could hardly lay any trap for me."

Between the acts at Wallacks, a few evenings ago, the audince were given the balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet. It was an amateur performance; Romeo wore a modern evening dress suit without a wrinkle in it anywhere, and the vest was so wide open that he would inevitably have fallen out of it if the fastening of his shirt bosom had given away. His forehead was shaded by a little bangand his awfully bored-don't-you-know expression was probably a study from Howell Osborn. In a proscenium box sat Juliet, artfully posed in a front corner facing the audience. She would have been no more conspicuous if she had sat on the stage, for the footlights shone in her face. Romeo was scarcely as impetuous as usual, but he was just as bold as they make 'em. He picked his way between seats, past knees and over feet, until he stood close under the balcony. Juliet leaned over to him. Their talk was all pantomime to the spectators, of course, but so pretty to look at! And, ah, so vivacious! He struck shapely attitudes: She posed picturesquely on her side of the rail and put her features through their entire range of expressive grimaces. The amused spectators watched this audacious show for ten minutes, until the curtain rose on the hired actors, and Juliet dismissed Romeo with a strike of her feathered fan on his forehead that wouldn't have broken the wing of a butterfly, but might I fancy have thrown the dear fellow into a brain fever.—Saturday Nigh.

A man in Springfield, Montana, being invited to drink, poured out a glass of whiskey, looked at it a moment and then dropped dead. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "Suicide by procrastination."

There is a Southern sheriff named Julius, and his friends playfully speak of him as the great Seizer.

A creditor's motto—Never put off till to-morrow what can be dunned to-day.

A terrier dog at Americus, Ga., has forsaken his home and taken up with a herd of goats, refusing to associate with other canines.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 25 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

(To TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information sent free. Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A SURE CURE GUARANTEED.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorhoea, Impotency, Involuntary emissions, premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment; one dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Portland, Oregon. Orders by mail at regular prices. ap8-1y

SAVE MONEY

By buying at dealers' prices. We will sell you any article for family or personal use, in any quantity at Wholesale Price. Whatever you want, send for our catalogue (free) and you will find it there. We carry in stock the largest variety of goods in the United States.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

PORTER, SLESSINGER & CO.,

117 Battery St., San Francisco.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of the Celebrated

IRON CLAD BOOTS AND SHOES.

THESE GOODS ARE WARRANTED NOT TO rip and are the best goods for farmers yet offered. Call in at Vanduyn & Smith's, Independence and examine these goods.

THE ESMOND. FIRST CLASS.

All modern improvements. Restaurant the best in the city. Open all day.

J. H. BRENNER, Prop'r.

GEORGE FAIRGRAVES,

Lawn Arbor, Polk County,

Has just received a new lot of goods, such as are usually kept in a country store, which he will sell, for

Cash or Produce.

Cheaper than any dealer in Polk County. He positively means business and will convince you that he states the truth if you will give him a call.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. Contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting [illegible]

[illegible] reduction in wheat rates would [illegible] been larger for the coming season [illegible] the realization of the crops of last [illegible] east of the Cascade range been equal [illegible] promise. If the harvest of the [illegible]nt year should come up to the pre[illegible] expectations, producers may look for [illegible]er reduction for the harvest of 1884.

Respectfully,

H. VILLARD, President.

NEW TO-DAY.

JOHN E. SMITH.

—GENERAL—

BLACKSMITHING.

[illegible]wo Doors North of Post Office.

[illegible] work Warranted.

[illegible] SPRING OPENING, 1883.

Independence, Ogn.

[illegible] ARE NOW RECEIVING, AND WILL OPEN for inspection, on Monday, March 19th, and [illegible]ing days a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Millinery Novelties

[illegible]stomers are cordially invited to call and examine stock.

MRS. E. WINULL.

W. CAPPS, M. D.'S

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. more economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

C. E. WORTHINGTON,

McCoy, Polk County,

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise

AND DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Furnishing Goods, Dress Goods, Etc., Etc.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS

And Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

INCORPORATED IN 1864.

HOME MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, Paid up in U. S. Gold Coin,	:	$300,000.00
COIN ASSETS, December 31, 1880,	:	642,841.00
Income for 1880,	:	340,641.00
Losses, paid since organization,	:	1,635,202.84
Reinsurance Reserve,	:	174,989.60
Losses Paid in Oregon,	:	200,000.00

This leading and popular company offers superior advantages to those desiring reliable indemnity against loss and damage by fire, being solid in assets, conservative in management, moderate in rates and prompt and liberal in the adjustment and payment of losses.

$50,000.00 deposited in Oregon for the further security of Policy Holders in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

SUPERVISORS OF OREGON BRANCH—C. H. Lewis, of Allen & Lewis; J. McCraken, of McCraken & Co.; P. Wasserman, of Wasserman & Co.; Bankers, Ladd & Tilton.

GEO. L. STORY, Manager Oregon Branch

D. B. BUSH, Special Agent.

my2- H. J. FERGUSON, Agent, Independence.

B. H. BROOKS, Solicitor.

CHAMPION FRUIT DRYER,

MANUFACTURED BY

E. COX,

At Independence, Polk County, Ogn.

SOLE RIGHT FOR POLK & BENTON COUNTIES.

This Dryer is the latest improvement in Fruit Dryers, having been patented in August, 1881. It has the largest capacity of any Fruit Dryer sold at the price, and is the most easily and economically operated of any on the market. The fruit trays are raised by an elevator, operated by a lever at the bottom, and can be put in or taken out without loss of the heated air, and without exposing the fruit to a cold draft. It has also a feature not possessed by any other dryer, to-wit: It has reflectors at the bottom that throw the fresh air on to the furnace, thus heating the air before it goes to the fruit. This is a very important feature. These dryers will be built only on orders, and orders should be sent in early, in order to insure their being filled.

The dryer can be seen at Mr. Paul Hiltebrand's on Luckiamute, or at Robert McLaughlin's, 1½ miles north of Buena Vista. We guarantee satisfaction to any one who will purchase a dryer. Orders can be sent to the undersigned at Independence, Polk County, Oregon. I indulge in no boasting, but am willing for all to see and examine for themselves.

INDEPENDENCE, Oregon, January 26, 1882. E. COX.

A. J. GOODMAN.

(Successor to Cooper Bros.)

LIVERY, SALE

—AND—

FEED STABLE,

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.

HAVING PURCHASED THIS WELL-KNOWN establishment, I propose to conduct it in first-class style. Always in readiness.

GOOD TEAMS,

AT LOW RATES.

Particular Attention Paid to Transient Stock.

Accommodation of Commercial Travelers a Specialty. Give me a call. A. J. GOODMAN.

INDEPENDENCE, December 20, 1882.

Executrix's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO WHOM IT MAY concern, that I have been appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of Harrison P. Locke, late of Polk County, deceased. All persons having claims there against are required to present them to me, duly verified, at my residence at Independence, Oregon, within six months, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.

MRS. M. P. LOCKE, Executrix.

BELT & PIPES, Attorneys.

Dated February 10, 1883.

Final Settlement.

In re Estate of Thomas H. Birch, deceased, in the County Court of Polk County, State of Oregon.

W. P. CONNAWAY, ADMINISTRATOR OF said Estate, having filed the final account of his doings in said Estate, and asked for a final hearing of the same, Thursday, March 12, 1883, at 1 o'clock p. m. is set by Hon. C. A. Johns, County Judge of said county, for said hearing, at which time all persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said final account be not approved and said Administrator discharged and his bondsmen released from further liability.

W. P. CONNAWAY, Administrator

BELT & PIPES, Attorneys.

DALLAS CITY MILLS,

DALLAS, OREGON,

Wilson & Holman, - Prop'rs.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE MILLS, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

Grist and Custom Work

Promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Give us a call. WILSON & HOLMAN.

DALLAS, Oregon, January 5, 1883.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Polk.—ss.

A. L. Hastings, Plaintiff, vs. D. F. Robinson, Defendant:

To the above-named Defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled action, within six weeks from the date of the service of this Summons upon you, by publication, to-wit: On or before the 14th day of May, A. D., 1883; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $193.50 and interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum since December 18, 1876, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Publication ordered by Hon. R. P. Boise, Judge. Done at Chambers at Salem, January 22, 1883.

DALY & BUTLER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

W. P. WRIGHT,

AUCTIONEER

And County Surveyor,

DALLAS, OREGON,

WILL ATTEND TO HIS BUSINESS IN ANY part of the county promptly. ap20-tf

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