

MISSION CAFE

W. F. BURT

A good place to eat

Everything new and clean

If it is in the market we will serve you with it

No Liquor Allowed

MAIN STREET
Two Doors from Post Office
Independence, Oregon

MEAT

WHILE WE ARE "AHEAD" of the meat business, it has become a serious matter with the ordinary wage-earner to know how to supply the family table with

WHOLESOME MEAT

Although our margin is small, we buy only the best and give our customers the benefit of it, and every part of our market is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

GEO. F. HECK

PROPRIETOR

Independence, Oregon

New Dress Goods

We invite the ladies of Independence and vicinity to inspect the price and quality of our large line of Spring and Summer DRESS GOODS. We have never had a finer assortment of all colors; also newest weaves in black goods, all prices, but great values.

Our Grocery Department is always in the lead. Call in and see us; we assure you courteous treatment and fair dealing.

Drexler & Alexander

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

Sewing Machines

Genuine Needles, Oil and New Parts for all Sewing Machines. Sewing Machines rented.

Geo. C. Will
SALEM, OREGON

Pianos and Organs

from the cheapest to the best sold on installments and rented

Geo. C. Will
SALEM, OREGON

Latest Sheet Music

Piano and Organ Studies
Violins and Guitars
Mandolins and Banjos

Geo. C. Will
SALEM, OREGON

EDISON, VICTOR AND COLUMBIA

Talking Machines

A full Stock of Records

Geo. C. Will
SALEM, OREGON

WATT SHIPP "THE BICYCLE MAN"

SALEM, OREGON

Athletic and Gymnasium Goods
Guns, Ammunition and Fishing Tackle
Bicycles and Repairing

Pocket Cutlery and Razors Sun Typewriter, \$10

Our Dress Goods

When in pursuit of Dress Goods, don't fail to look over our line. We are prepared to make the city bargain sale a shady feature in merchandising.

AND IN SHOES we also have bargains that will surprise you; this is our strong hold and we can show an immense line at bargain prices every day.

L. RICE, The Furnisher
INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

WORK ON MAINE PROGRESSES.

Caissons Around Battleship Completed Successfully.

Havana, April 11.—In the driving of the last few interlocking steel piles of the 20 caissons forming the enclosing wall of the huge basin or cofferdam surrounding the wreck of the battleship Maine, the first stage in the work of removing the shattered remains of the warship has been brought to a successful conclusion.

The work was accomplished with rapidity, and its progress was unmarked by a single mishap or hitch until the introduction of the final pile, which failed to interlock properly with those on either side.

This gave rise to a rumor that the stability of the caisson was endangered, but examination showed the trouble resulted from the piles being slightly deformed by an accidental blow from the iron bucket of a dredge working alongside.

The extraction and replacing of three piles served to repair the damage. The second stage of the work, that of filling the caissons, as fast as completed, with the mud, clay and rock dredged from the harbor bottom, has been going on for some time, and now that the ring is completed, is being pushed forward with the utmost rapidity. The steam dredge Norman Davis, lent to the government by the Houston-Trumbo Dredging company, and the United States army dredge Barnard are dumping hundreds of tons of material into the caissons.

It is expected that the filling of the caissons will be completed by the end of April, and after that the most interesting stage of the work—that of pumping out the great basin and leaving the hull of the battleship in precisely the condition she was on the morning after her destruction 13 years ago—will begin.

As a guaranty of the security of the retaining wall around the basin, it is probable that riprap will be dumped around the exterior of the ellipse of caissons before the pumping begins.

The wreck itself will have to be carefully watched as the water level falls, there being some danger that, as the support of the water and the mud in which it rests is withdrawn, the hull may careen, just as ships have been known to do in drydock when insufficiently secured.

As soon as the wreck is fully exposed, the work of exploration in search of human bodies will take precedence. It is practically certain that when this stage of the work is reached, a United States man-of-war will be ordered to Havana and will lie close to the wreck to receive the bodies as fast as they are recovered, and transport them to their final resting place. After that will come an exhaustive scrutiny of the shattered wreck by experts, who, in the opinion of engineer officers, will be able to determine beyond all question precisely the character of agency by which the destruction of the Maine was effected.

Probably many months will elapse before the final stage of the work—the extraction and disposition of the wreck. It is known that the forward part of the ship, about one-third of her length, is practically detached from the rest, and it is so shattered it will have to be extracted piecemeal.

When the after part has been stripped, so far as possible, of all heavy weights, including the two turrets, weighing with their pairs of ten-inch guns about 200 tons each, it will be possible to build a bulkhead across the shattered end and float the hulk out of the basin, to be sunk in all probability hundreds of fathoms deep in the straits of Florida.

Finally will come the extraction of the thousands of steel piles composing the 20 caissons and the dredging of the material with which they were filled. This may not be completed before the end of the year.

Find Body of Lost Hunter.

Boise, Idaho.—James Ross, who was lost in the wilds of Eastern Idaho last December, cooked his buckskin gloves to ward off starvation and, finding that last chance meal repulsive, blew out his brains. Ross' body, leaning against a tree, and a tin cup containing his gloves on a pile of ashes, were found Friday. A gaping hole in the skull and a rifle containing an exploded cartridge by the body told how Ross, in despair, had taken his life to escape the pangs of starvation and exposure.

Fort Astor to Be Built.

Astoria, Or.—The Centennial committee has selected Wednesday, April 12, the 100th anniversary of the naming of Astoria, as the date on which to break ground in the city park for the construction of a reproduction of old Fort Astor. A special program of exercises has been arranged for the occasion and the mayor has been requested to declare a half holiday. The contract for building the fort has been awarded for \$2,800.

Few Filipinos Go North.

San Francisco.—Most of the Filipino laborers who arrived here from Hawaii on the steamer Korea and who brought their contracts to work in the Alaska canneries have decided to remain in this state, hoping to secure employment in the interior. A few of them, however, left for the north on the Continental and Oriental of the Alaska Packers' fleet.

Rebels Besiege Canton.

London.—A special dispatch to the Daily Express from Hongkong says that a serious uprising is reported to have occurred at Canton. It is said the Tartar general commanding the troops has been murdered and that other troops have been hurried to the city, which is in a state of siege.

MEXICO MADE SECRET PACT

Had Granted Coaling Station on Coast.

American Envoy Discovers Document, Photographs It, and Hurries to Washington With Copy.

Mexico City, April 10.—President Taft gave President Diaz of Mexico six days to abrogate a treaty he is said to have made with Japan.

The hidden treaty was discovered by Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, who photographed it, returned the original, and proceeded post haste to Washington to inform the State department.

The treaty is said to have contained clauses that gave Japan coaling station privileges and other big concessions on the coast of Mexico, including the right to use Magdalena Bay for target practice.

Taft's order mobilizing troops at the border followed promptly.

These are startling disclosures made here by an apparently authentic source today and which, as recited in narrative form, are given as the cause of the hurry order that rushed 20,000 troops to the border. The relations reported to have existed between Mexico and Japan are said to have prevailed prior to March 1.

Ambassador Wilson, of the United States, so the story goes, had occasion many months ago to feel that strong antipathy of Mexicans of all classes was shown toward the United States. In the celebration in honor of the foundation of the republic, when many Japanese of high rank came as special ambassadors from their country to the Mexican capital, the ambassador noticed that there had been private audiences between Diaz and a few of his more influential ministers and the Japanese delegates.

To Ambassador Wilson it was reported that for 18 months every ship of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, whose port is San Francisco, were carrying from 20 to 150 Japanese, passage paid, besides cargoes of agricultural machinery, household goods and general stores. At San Francisco these Japanese were transhipped to steamers of the Pacific Mail line plying between San Francisco and Mexican ports.

In February Ambassador Wilson was busy cultivating every source of information in the higher circles of the Mexican government. Very near the end of the month, from a certain source in the government, Mr. Wilson, it is said, obtained for a few hours the original of a secret treaty between Japan and Mexico. He kept it long enough to have photographs made of it. Then it was returned to its place in the innermost archives of the Mexican state department.

The document, the report here indicates, was in the shape of several clauses which were to be a part of a formal agreement on the part of the Mexican government to allow the Japanese commercial line of steamships to have its own coaling station at a point on the Pacific coast and to grant certain other colonization rights in states along the Western coast.

The secret clauses of the treaty, those said to have been photographed by Mr. Wilson, the report continues, gave Japan a lease of a coaling station and maneuver privileges in Magdalena bay, with the alternative of a coaling station at one of a few scattered ports down the Mexican coast.

Clauses also set forth Japan and Mexico's mutual interests in the Pacific, and while not stipulating an offensive and defensive alliance, gave in a diplomatic way Japan's keen interest in the protection of Mexico against aggression. The treaty had been ratified, not by the Mexican senate, but by Diaz and his cabinet.

The day after he obtained the photograph of this treaty, Mr. Wilson left for Washington.

Rebels Will Not Stop War.

El Paso, Tex.—Asked as to what effect the defeat of General Stanley Williams' rebels would have on the insurrection, the insurgents junta here authorized the following statement:

"The insurgents in Southern Mexico have no connection with the Maderists in other parts of the Mexican republic. The defeat of Williams' band by Colonel Mayot's federals will have absolutely no effect on the plans of the insurgents in other states where Francisco I. Madero, Jr., is recognized as leader."

Filipino Laborers Released.

Honolulu.—The territorial Supreme court released on a writ of habeas corpus 15 Filipino laborers who were taken from the steamer Korea before her departure for San Francisco. In its decision the court severely censured the action of the prosecution, represented by the planters' attorneys, in preventing F. B. Craig, counsel for the Alaska Packers, from seeing the Filipinos and in confining them in jail when no charges had been preferred.

200 Persons Die in Fire.

Bombay, British India.—Two hundred men, women and children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a thatched structure in which they had gathered for a festival. Five hundred persons were in the building. There was only one exit and a panic ensued.

COLLIERY FIRE KILLS FIFTY.

Men Cut Off Like Rats in Blind Tunnel.

Scranton, Pa.—Fifty men and boys are believed to have perished without a moment's warning Saturday in a mine fire in the Panoast colliery at Throop, three miles from here. Some estimates place the number of dead at 60. Three bodies have been recovered. John Evans, head of the United States rescue car, died from suffocation resulting from a defective rescue helmet.

Three men protected by helmets and oxygen tanks pushed past the point where the flames were first discovered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and stumbled over the bodies of two men and a boy, who had evidently fallen while groping their way to safety.

A majority of the missing men and boys are foreigners, but two Americans—Foreman Walter Knight and Fire Boss Alfred Dawe—are thought to have perished.

The fire started in an engine house at the opening of a slope leading from the Diamond vein, 750 feet from the surface, about 60 of them at work in a "blind" tunnel at the end of the slope. Escape was completely blocked by fire, smoke and the generated gases. The other men, scattered in other workings, got out.

James Vickers, a fire boss, who was near the engine house when the fire broke out, gave the alarm, and tried to get to the tunnel where he knew a body of men was at work. He could go only a short distance before he was forced to turn back. He was so exhausted that he had to be carried to the surface. He gave it as his opinion that no man could live five minutes in the tunnel.

TUBERCULOSIS CURED BY TAHITIAN HERB EXTRACT

San Francisco.—Having spent four years in Tahiti as chief surgeon in the colonial army, Dr. L. Bellonne was a passenger on the steamer Mariposa which arrived here Saturday. As a bacteriologist, Dr. Bellonne said he made important discoveries which will be of great moment to the medical world when they are disclosed by his report to the French government at Paris. While unwilling to discuss in detail his important medical discovery, he intimated that he had found a cure for tuberculosis in the form of a compound from a herb found only on the island of Tahiti.

ALL SAVED FROM LINER.

Cabin Passengers Given Precedence to Steerage Folk.

Lone Hill, L. I., Life Saving Station.—The 1,720 cabin and steerage passengers on the stranded North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene were transferred to the deck of the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm in five hours and ten minutes Saturday afternoon and one hour after nightfall they were on their way to New York. The feat is unparalleled in the history of marine disasters.

Not a life was lost, not a case of panic was reported. The first passenger off was a woman and the second a baby. The cabin passengers, masters of the situation and the language, generously gave precedence to the more timorous steerage passengers.

As for the liner on the bar, nightfall showed her hard and fast in the grip of the sands, and Captain Goddard, of the Lone Hill Life Saving station, estimates she will be held prisoner at least a week, perhaps a fortnight.

In the 36 hours since she struck she has been favored by comparatively light weather, but a stiff blow from the southwest might open her plates, crush in her bulkheads and wrench apart her stout steel frame.

Germ Not Disease Cause.

Pendleton, Or.—All theories of modern medicine were contradicted Friday night by Rev. Mr. Vandewalker, a retired physician, here, who asserted that germs and bacteria were not the cause of disease, but were rather the product. This statement was made at the regular meeting of the Pendleton City and County Medical society. Despite the interesting manner in which Dr. Vandewalker elaborated his theories for discussion, the physicians present did not indorse his views.

Tunnel Bill is Passed.

Denver.—The house, by a vote of 35 yeas to 30 nays passed the Moffat tunnel bill. The measure now goes to the senate. The bill authorizes the state to issue bonds to the amount of \$4,000,000 to be used in the construction of a tunnel through the Rocky Mountain range at James peak. The tunnel will be used by the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific. The road is to put up a bond guaranteeing the state against loss.

Unions Fight Guard Laws.

Helena, Mont.—Labor unions of Montana will begin Monday to circulate petitions calling for a referendum election to determine whether the military law enacted at the last session shall remain on the statute books. The law puts the national guard on the footing required by the Federal authorities. It will be the first time the referendum has been invoked since it was made four years ago.

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

General Resumé of important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Tom L. Johnson, famous reform mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, is dead.

Roosevelt visited Sandpoint, Idaho, where he worked as a cowboy 25 years ago.

Mexican rebels tried to take Zacatecas, but were repulsed in a desperate street fight.

A serious Republican outbreak occurred in Spain and occupation of Portugal also is threatened.

About 1,000 Portland carpenters have gone on strike for the closed shop and \$4 per day for 8 hours work.

A S. P. train struck a three-ton boulder on the track in Nevada and narrowly escaped being thrown into Donner lake.

Remains of prehistoric giant men and animals are being unearthed in a cave in California. The bones are bedded in a stratum of sandstone.

A Seattle brickmason was killed and many others badly shocked by a 30,000-volt wire coming in contact with the iron cornice of the wall on which they were at work.

The small wooden steamer Iroquois, plying along the coast of Vancouver island, was capsized by a squall and at least 20 of the passengers and crew drowned within a mile of shore and in plain view of many who were unable to render assistance.

Rival factions of striking teamsters fought a battle with revolvers in the streets of Chicago, but no casualties are reported. Streetcars filled with passengers were in the battle zone, and one man stood behind a car while he emptied his revolver at the enemy.

Stephen Crawford, candidate for mayor of Alton, Ill., has deposited \$2,400 in an Alton bank as a pledge of good faith in case of election to the office if he fails to close the saloons on Sunday.

Ralph Smith, a Canadian Liberal, approves the reciprocity treaty.

More artillery will be sent to strengthen the defenses of Hawaii.

Mexican rebel chiefs are unanimous in their demand that Diaz must resign.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 86c; club, 82c; red Russian, 81c; valley, 82c; 40-fold, 93c.

Barley—Choice feed, \$25.50@27 ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$21 per ton; middlings, \$29@30; shorts, \$22.50; rolled barley, \$28@29.

Corn—Whole, \$28; cracked, \$28@28.50 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, Eastern Oregon, No. 1, \$21@21.50; mixed, \$16@18; alfalfa, \$12@12.50.

Apples—Fancy, \$2@2.75 per box, choice, \$1@2; common, 50c@1.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 6@7c per pound; green onions, 20c per dozen; buthouse lettuce, \$1.25 per box; radishes, 30c@35c per dozen; rhubarb, \$1.25@1.50 per box; sprouts, 9c per pound; carrots, 85c@1 per hundred; parsnips, 85c@1; turnips, 85c@1; beets, 90c@1.

Potatoes—Oregon buying price, \$1.35@1.60 per hundred.

Onions—Buying price, \$2@2.10 per hundred.

Hops—1910 crop, 17@18c; 1909 crop, 12@13c; contracts, 16c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, nominal, 10@14c per pound; valley, 15@17c; mohair, choice, 32c per pound delivered Portland.

Poultry—Hens, 21c; broilers, 30c; turkeys, 21c; ducks, 20@23c; geese, 12@14c; dressed turkeys, choice, 23@25c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20@21c dozen.

Butter—City creamery, extra, 1 and 2-pound prints, in boxes, 31c per pound; less than boxes, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 10@10 1/2c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 12@12 1/2c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.25@6.75; choice, \$6@6.25; good to choice, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good, \$4@5; common, \$4@5; prime cows, \$4.75@5; good to choice, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good, \$4.25@4.50; poor, 4.25@4.50; choice heifers, \$5@5.25; choice bulls, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good, \$3.75@4; common, \$3@3.50; choice light calves, \$7.75@8; good to choice, \$7.50@7.75; fair to medium, \$7@7.50; choice heavy, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice, \$5@5.25; fair to medium, \$4.75@5; choice stags, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice, \$4.50@5; fair to medium, \$4@4.50.

Hogs—Choice, \$7.75@8; good to choice, \$7.50@7.75; choice heavy, \$7.25@7.50; good to choice, \$7@7.25; common, \$6.50@7; stock hogs, \$8@8.25.

Sheep—Choice yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.50@5.10; old wethers, \$4@4.25; choice ewes, grain fed, \$4@4.25; fair to medium ewes, \$3@3.50; spring lambs, extra quality, \$10; choice lambs, grain fed, wool, \$5.50@5.75; choice lambs, grain fed, sheared, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice lambs, grain fed, \$5@5.25; fair to good lambs, grain fed, \$4.75@5; culls, \$2.50@3.50.