

HIS SHARE IN IT.

It was late in the afternoon as I passed one of those very peculiar graveyards, with its collection of what might be taken for chicken coops, which are common in the mountain regions of Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia, and there sat upon the fence surrounding the consecrated ground about as sorry a specimen of the utterly do-less mountaineer as I had ever seen. He was generally ill-kept and shifty, and in addition to his woefulness of attire there was more of it in his sallow and cheerless face.

"Good day," I said, stopping my horse; "can you tell me how far it is to Day's store?"

"I reckon I kin, stranger."

"Well, how far is it?"

"Three mile or you go 'long the ridge an' turn to yer left at them cliffs you kin see yonder at the point as the hill. Ef you keep on the way you goin' hit's better trav'lin', but it's a mile furder."

I thanked him and observing that there was a new-made grave in the inclosure I spoke of it.

"There's been a funeral here lately," I said.

"Yisidly, an' it wuz my wife, stranger," he replied in a way which impressed me with the feeling that he took a pride in it and that it was quite an event in his monotonous life.

"Ah," I responded trying to let him down easy, "I'm very sorry. I suppose it is a great loss to lose a wife."

"Never ben married, have yer?" he inquired with a kind of piquing curiosity.

"Never."

"Then yer not acquainted with what it is to lose one, an', stranger, I've lost four," and this time the tone of pride was very perceptible.

"Really," I said in astonishment, "have you buried four wives?"

"Well, no, I can't ezactly say I buried em," he hesitated.

"Divorced?"

"Oh, no, not that. They air all dead enough."

"Then you have buried them?"

"No, only about half buried 'em."

"Excuse me," I said mentally calculating on the solution of the problem, I don't want to be too personal in this business, but I'd like to have you explain yourself."

"Hit's plain enough, mister," he said with a sickly, sallow smile.

"You see, ben' a pore man myself, my friends an' the community ginerly comes to my help every time I lose one an' takes up a collection ter pay most uv the funeral expenses with an' it makes it a good deal easier on me, an' beside' allus incourages me to try ag'in. I don't see how I'd ever stood hit, stranger, ef I'd had to bear all the load on my own shoulders, ben' such a pore weak vessel ez I am," and he sniffled a bit and drew his ragged old buttoned coat sleeve across his nose and eyes.—Louisville Kentucky Courier-Journal.

Over the shooting of the miners at Lattimer, during the Pennsylvania coal mining strike, there has been many caustic and almost invariably denunciatory criticisms. Sheriff Martin and his deputies have been branded as murderers, and their prosecution as such loudly demanded. While the matter is deplorable in the extreme, and every humane man regrets the act that sent these poor miners out of existence, the rash comments upon the action of the sheriff, who probably was striving to do only his sworn duty, are unequalled for entirely. We quote herewith two conservative opinions from Philadelphia papers which come nearer, perhaps, giving a just view of the case than many others: Philadelphia Times (No. 1). The appalling tragedy at Lattimer in the anthracite coal regions was the logical outgrowth of conditions which have been tolerated in some of our mining regions for some years past. That the sheriff and his posse were entirely excusable in firing upon the ignorant and infuriated mob may be questioned; but if such measures are necessary to teach the lawless alien element of the mining region that liberty does not mean license to interfere violently with the rights of others or to destroy property or life, it must at least be excused if not justified. The growth of lawlessness is painfully manifest in some of our great industrial centers, and the crisis precipitated by the Lattimer tragedy, starting as the results may be, is likely to clear the atmosphere and teach the majesty of the law alike to alien and citizen. Philadelphia Record (dem). The reign of order being re-established, the next duty of the authorities will be to investigate the shooting. It would be worse than useless to subject the act of Sheriff Martin to critical scrutiny until a calmer public mood shall have set in which will make it possible to sift the truth from the mass of contradictions. It may be that the sheriff was hasty. It may be that he was not the man for the emergency. One thing is certain—shooting should ever be the last resort; it is only defensible in cases of extremity which would admit of no other alternative. Another lesson made all the more conspicuous by the tragedy is that the marching to and fro of bodies of men who proceed from mine to mine for the purpose of coercing workmen to drop their picks and fall in line is a species of disorder involving grave menace to the public peace and to the lives of citizens, and one to which the civil authorities cannot afford to be indifferent without dereliction of duty.

A girl never tries to extinguish the spark as long as a man has money to burn.

OUR MILITARY STANDING.

In viewing the situation of this country, in event of a war with some European power, presumably Spain, there has been numerous historical shoutings over our helpless condition and the strength of the foes that would in such an event, confront us, and strive to overrun and destroy the nation and then appropriate its wealth.

Some of the London papers have been rather gleefully prognosticating the easy task of our destruction and their vain glorious talk has awakened fear quaverings in the minds of the people here. One London paper, however, takes a more careful view of the situation, and deduces the conclusion that, in event of a conflict with Spain, the final victory would be won by the nation having the greatest reserve force and on that point there can be no question for no country on the globe is better supplied with that material than this country.

Commenting on this phase of the subject the Chronicle says that the extent and nobility of our reserve forces had a supreme illustration during the Civil War. Our population in 1860 was about 32,000,000 and it was to a large extent agricultural. Upon the surface there was no war-like element. The army was small, the militia under the ridicule of Tom Corwin and the incapacity of its political officers had become a laughing stock and the navy was a mere nucleus. Judging by external signs, the British Captain Marryat a traveler in America during the early fifties, believed himself right in saying that an English force 30,000 strong could march from one end to another of the country without let or hindrance. Yet it was but little more than a decade from that time when the northern half of the United States had become the most formidable military and naval power on the globe, possessing a larger army than that of France and a more numerous navy than that of Great Britain, while north and south combined were strong enough to present a military front to Europe. Three million men under arms and 550 ships of war in service with a record of bloodier battles than that of Waterloo and of scores of desperate encounters on river and sea had given a very different aspect to Americans than that which Captain Marryat thought he had observed. At that time the French empire was the strongest state in Europe, yet we ordered its troops out of Mexico, and they went. England assumed to be the mistress of the seas, yet we demanded arbitration for the Alabama claims and got it. All this was more than thirty years ago, and since then the resources of the reunited Union have been piling up until, according to the English statistician, Millhall, its wealth exceeds that of Great Britain by 35 per cent—and wealth provides all the means of warfare. How futile therefore, is the talk that journals like the Globe and Pall Mall indulge in when they declare that America has cause to stay her hand in this hemisphere lest some small European power may teach her the error of presumption.

With the population, the wealth, the resources, the skill of invention, the manufacturing appliances, the energy, the trained military nucleus and the isolated position of the United States any European power would consider itself impregnable and, in the final analysis, invincible. So may we. From 1860 to 1890 the population increased 32,000,000 or almost exactly 100 per cent. This far exceeds the ratio of growth of either Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Russia, or Holland. Germany increased about a third. Austria Hungary a fourth, Italy a fifth, Great Britain not quite a fourth, while France remained almost stationary. In trade our increase has been more than 200 per cent. The per capita wealth is more than that of any other nation. As a result of all these gains we can arm and equip about 9,000,000 men, pay the expense without piling up a debt which we cannot meet, feed this enormous host and put enough of it aloft to vindicate the honor of the flag in any quarter of the world. Were this country no better off in population and wealth than the North in 1860 it would have no reason to fear the ultimate results of a collision with any first class European power, but as it now stands it probably exceeds any two of the continental nations, possibly excepting Russia, in the ability to maintain war on a vast scale over a long series of years. The one weakness of not being ready in advance is not insuperable for the American people can keep an enemy out of this country until they are ready to carry the fighting to his own shores and, as civil war experience shows, they can prepare armaments with incredible swiftness.

MOLASSES AS A FUEL.

The lower grades of molasses have proved unsuitable as any paying price. Many Louisiana planters dumped molasses into the bayous, until the authorities forbade it. It is now used as a fuel, being sprinkled by a machine over the bagasse or the sugar cane from which the juice has been extracted. Thus, when put into the fire burns with a strong heat. Its coal value is greater than its value for any other purpose, and over a hundred thousand tons were so used last year.—William George Jordan, in October Ladies' Home Journal.

Call on Humphreys for loans on good property, also farms to rent and to sell.

Why Sheridan Won.

Gen. Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning with Grant," in the Sept. Century, says, after describing the battle of Five Forks:

Sheridan had that day fought one of the most interesting tactical battles of the war, admirable in conception, brilliant in execution, strikingly dramatic in its incidents, and productive of extremely important results.

I said to him: "It seems to me that you have exposed yourself today in a manner hardly justifiable on the part of a commander of such an important movement." His reply gave what seems to be the true key of his uniform success on the field:

"I have never in my life taken a command into battle, and had the slightest desire to come out alive unless I won."

Unmanageable.

"Strange how your wife bosses you, but she can't control your little boy."

"That's easily explained; he takes after her."

SUMMONS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Washington County.

Stephen F. Penfold, J. L. Penfold, H. H. Penfold, and Catherine Penfold, Defendants.

To S. F. Penfold, J. L. Penfold, H. H. Penfold, and Catherine Penfold, above named defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause on or before the 22d day of November 1897 the same being the first day of the next regular term of said Court.

And if you fail to so appear and answer the complaint, the Plaintiff will apply to the court for a judgment against the defendants Stephen F. Penfold, and J. L. Penfold and each of them for the sum of \$115.00 with interest thereon since Sept. 2, 1894, at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum and for the sum of \$20.00 attorney's fees and for the costs and disbursements of this suit and for a decree foreclosing a certain mortgage executed to Plaintiff by said defendants, Stephen F. Penfold and J. L. Penfold on Sept. 2, 1894 and which is recorded on page 461 of book "29" record of mortgages of said Washington County Oregon, that the said mortgage lien of Plaintiff be decreed prior and superior to any claim or interest of the defendants, Stephen F. Penfold and Catherine Penfold, in said mortgaged premises, and that the land described in said mortgage, to-wit:

The S. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4, and the N. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 23, and the S. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of section 26, T. 2 N. R. 2 W., W. 1 Mer., all in Washington County Oregon, be sold in the manner provided by law and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's said judgment and that the defendant, Stephen F. Penfold be adjudged to pay any deficiency which may remain after applying the proceeds of said sale to payment of said judgment and for such other and further relief as to the court may appear equitable.

The summons is served upon you by publication by order of Hon. T. A. McFarland, Judge of the 5th judicial district of Oregon.

Dated at Chambers, at Astoria, Oregon, on Sept. 23, 1897.

Smith & Bowman, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned was on the 26th day of July 1897 appointed administrator of the estate of William J. White deceased, and has qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same with due proof to me at my residence 29 1/2 miles northwest of Bethany Post office Washington county Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this September 15, 1897.

JOHN J. KURTILL, Administrator of the estate of said William J. White deceased.

THE

Twice-A-Week

COURIER-JOURNAL

\$1.00 a Year.

Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-A-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The policy of the paper will not be changed and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvement noted, the price of the Twice-A-Week Courier-Journal will remain the same, \$1 a year.

A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterston, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year \$6.00

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We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-A-Week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and the Independent for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance.

Sample copies of the Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All Subscriptions under this offer must be sent to the

INDEPENDENT

HILLSBORO, OREGON.

Call on Humphreys for loans on good property, also farms to rent and to sell.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper.

This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

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Insist on Having

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 NUNN STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cure headache, fever, indigestion, constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. Candy Cathartic, one consumption forever. 10c. 25c. 50c. C. C. Candy Cathartic, one consumption forever.

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AT NEXT YEAR'S PRICES!

It has become an established rule in the bicycle business that all wheels carried over from one season to the next must be sold then at

A REDUCED PRICE!

Rather than carry over 1897 Ramblers, which we shall continue to manufacture in order to keep our mechanics busy until we start on 1898 Ramblers, we will, while they last, sell 1897 Ramblers at next year's reduced price.

FORMER PRICE, \$80. (Singles, \$65.00)

NEW PRICE. (No. 21 (special) \$75.00)

Tandems (all styles) \$110.00

A Chance for the Ladies.

We also have a few more of those popular

1896 Ladies' Ramblers

(MODEL 4.)

Which we will close out quick at

\$50.00

Buy Now, and Take Advantage of the Fall Riding!

FRED T. MERRILL CYCLE CO.

127 Sixth St., Portland, sells them.

BRANCHES: Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle, Washington.

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Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the best Laxative, they never grip or irritate, and cause only natural results. Send for sample and booklet free. Ad. STEVENS BROTHERS CO., Chicago, Montreal, Cal., or New York.

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A BUSINESS EDUCATION PAYS

F. M. HEIDEL'S LIST OF LANDS

NOW ON THE MARKET.

No. 1.

77 acres, 6 miles from McMinnville, Yamhill County, Oregon. 15 acres cleared, 62 acres wooded. This wooded balance easy cleared. Also cleared, 1 acre fruit trees. All fenced, water on 7 a.c. A good portion of the 62 acres is bottom land. Handy to schools, churches and postoffice. Cheap money and terms. Price offered very cheap for a well improved tract for some good investors. Price \$2000 and satisfactory price.

No. 2.

40 acres 2 miles from Hillsboro, nearly all in this is genuine heavy timber, mostly all cleared. No buildings. Price \$1000.

No. 3.

160 acres about 18 miles from Hillsboro, 30 acres brush land, easy cleared. 130 acres good timber, no improvements. Price \$2000 and terms.

No. 5.

320 acres in Morrow Co. Oregon, 3 miles from Lexington, 100 acres in cultivation, 220 acres brush land, in trade for Williams Valley farm.

No. 6.

160 acres, rich and smooth farming land, in the "big bend" country, Eastern Wash., no improvements; to trade for Hillsboro property.

No. 6.

10 acres just outside city limits, about 7 miles from Hillsboro, fine for building site and the best of fruit land, in cultivation, 1 acre in fruit, several springs across one corner, fed by numerous springs some of which are on this tract. This is to be put in cultivation, but is all slashed and seeded also fenced. This could be made a model suburban home. This contains the general area in cash, (not counting the clearing of it), about \$1400.00 but I am authorized, for a short time, to sell it for very much less.

No. 7.

3 and one-half acres of land in heart of Hillsboro. All platted. This is a real snap.

No. 8.

2 acres, all fenced, slashed and seeded. Fine building site, would make good home. Very cheap and on easy terms.

No. 9.

2 and one-half acres, inside city limits, a fair home, good bearing orchard of about 150 trees, apples, etc. This would be a good site for a creamery, being close to railroad track. I have a surprise for you in the price of this property. If you are looking for a real soft "snap," then don't fail to investigate this.

No. 10.

Two lots in Center of Hillsboro on which are a well-kept 6 room house barn and other out buildings. Fruit trees and shrubbery. Very desirable property and we are going to let some one have for about half its actual value. \$600 takes it.

No. 11.

A nice and profitable business for sale. In good town. Invoices about \$1000. Part cash, balance time.

No. 12.

6 room house, in Hillsboro, in good repair, 4 blocks from business center, (central light and water mains on this street) one large lot all planted to fruit and shrubbery. Barn and other outbuildings. Will sell on easy payments.

No. 13.

Will trade the four tracts last above described for a good improved farm in the Willamette Valley.

No. 14.

A good 4 room house, good woodshed, large lot, in Hillsboro for sale. Price \$2500, \$500 cash, balance on time.

No. 15.

If you wish to get into a good, substantial business in a good town in the Willamette Valley, then don't fail to investigate this. The stock consists of about \$400 worth of hardware, tinware, tools, groceries, provisions, etc., and is just the place where one could profitably add a full line of implements and farm machinery, as there is nothing of the kind in the town. Will sell on easy payments, or in part consider a trade for a good, improved farm in the Willamette Valley.

The above is only a partial list of property I have on my books.

Should you fail to find what you want, write me or call, and you will very likely find what you want.

F. M. HEIDEL, Hillsboro, Oregon.

Grass & Clover Seeds

ALL VARIETIES

A full stock at

HARDTIMES PRICES

PORTLAND SEED CO.

169, 171 Second St.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

GOING EAST?

If you are, Do not Forget

Three Important Points

First—Go via St. Paul, because the line to that point will afford you the very best service.

Second—See that the coupon beyond St. Paul reads via the Wisconsin Central because that line makes close connections with all the trans-continental lines entering the Union Depot there, and its service is first-class in every particular.

Third—For information, call on your neighbor and friend—the nearest ticket agent—and ask for a ticket reading via the Wisconsin Central lines, or address

JAS. C. POND, or Geo. S. BATTY, Gen. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis. 246 Stark St., Portland, Or.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

EAST AND SOUTH

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SOUTHERN PAC. CO.