

Are you aware
That the ITEMIZER has the Largest
Circulation of any Paper Published in
Polk County, and is Read by Nearly
Every Family within its Boundaries.
If you wish to Reach Everyone, and
realize these advertising columns, and
Profit by it.

POLK COUNTY

Do you know
That this Paper has the Largest
Circulation of any Paper Published in
Polk County, and is Read by Nearly
Every Family within its Boundaries.
If you wish to Reach Everyone, and
realize these advertising columns, and
Profit by it.

VOL. XIX.

DALLAS, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893.

NO. 13

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. M. KEENE, D. D. S.
Dental office in Breyman Brother's
building, corner of Court and Commercial
streets.
SALEM, OREGON.
L. N. WOODS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Dallas, Oregon.

B. H. McCALLON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
DALLAS, RO.
OFFICE OVER BROWN & SON'S STORE.
DR. J. E. SIBLEY, H. C. EAKIN,
DAILY, SIBLEY & EAKIN,
Attorneys-at-Law.

We have the only set of abstract books in Polk
county. Reliable abstracts furnished and money to
loan. No commission charged on loans. Rooms 2
and 3, Wilson's block, Dallas.
J. L. COLLINS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery.

Has been in practice of his profession in this place
for about thirty years, and will attend to all business
entrusted to his care. Office, corner Main and Court
streets, Dallas, Polk Co., Or.
N. L. BUTLER, J. H. TOWNSEND,
BUTLER & TOWNSEND,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office upstairs in Odd Fellows' new
block.
DALLAS, OREGON.

PLASTERING!
—OF ALL KINDS—
TILE - Setting
All work guaranteed first class.
J. A. BARKER, Dallas.
Prompt. Progressive. Popular.
**Northwest Fire and Marine
INSURANCE CO.**
Head Office:
35 WASHINGTON STREET, PORTLAND, OR.
The Leading Home Company.

Ever offered in footwear. \$10.000 worth of ladies, miss-
es and children's shoes will be sold at actual cost. We have
decided to close out our shoe department and therefore we
offer these prices. Save your money. See our goods and
save yourself 25 per cent.
Palace Dry Goods and Shoe Store.
307 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

D. B. McDONALD,
TRUCKMAN,
Dallas, Oregon
A fair share of patronage solicited
and all orders promptly filled.
A. J. MARTIN,
PAINTER,
House, sign and ornamental, grain-
ing, kalooning and paper hanging.
DALLAS, OREGON

WILSON & CO.,
Druggists & Apothecaries.
Dealer in drugs, chemical and perfumery
stationery, toilet articles, merchandise pipes,
cigars, tobacco, etc., etc. Pure liquors for
medicinal purposes only. Physicians' pre-
scriptions compounded day or night. Main
street, opposite court house, Dallas, Or.

FOR MEDICINES!
—GO TO THE—
McCoy Drug Store,
McCOY, OREGON,
Dr. J. H. Bartel, Proprietor.

Dealer in drugs, oils, paints, glass,
paper, fancy goods, etc.
PERSCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED.

DALLAS LUMBER YARD.
J. B. Nunn, Proprietor.
Full stock of best quality seasoned lumber and all
kinds of dimension timbers. Doors, windows, brackets,
mouldings, laths, shingles, cedar posts, ornamental fencing
and stair material. Prices of doors, 2 1/2 x 6 x 1 1/2, \$1.75; 2 1/2 x
6 1/2 x 1 1/2, \$2; 2 1/2 x 6 3/4 x 1 1/2, \$2.25; shingles, \$2.50;
common windows, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Door and window frames
carried in stock. Terms cash, or bankable note in 30 days.

FENTON & TONER.
New Goods! - - - New Styles!
AT TAKING PRICES.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
See the variety of nobby, new styles in their show window.
---ALL SORTS OF CLOTHING TO MATCH ON THE INSIDE.---

Wm. Brown & Co.,
Hop Grower's Supplies.
Quassia, whale oil soap, hop twine, sulphur, burlap.
Sole agents for Robert's improved hydraulic pump horse
power sprayer.
Wool, mohair, hides, pelts, furs and hops bought at mar-
ket price.
Office, 231 Commercial street, Salem, Oregon.

SEEDS Bee and Poultry
SUPPLIES
PORTLAND SEED CO., Fertilizers
Portland, Or. TREES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**Don't
You Know**
that you can secure al-
most immediate relief
from Indigestion, and
that uncomfortable full-
ness after meals, by sim-
ply taking a dose of Sim-
mons Liver Regulator?
Some people think that
because it is called Liver
Regulator it has nothing
to do with Indigestion
and the like. It is the
inaction of the liver that
causes Indigestion, and
that fullness, also Con-
stipation, and those Bil-
ious Headaches. Millions
have been made to under-
stand this and have been
cured from these troubles
by Simmons Liver Regu-
lator—a medicine unfail-
ing and purely vegetable.

From Rev. M. B. Wharton, Baltimore, Md.
"It affords me pleasure to add my testi-
mony to the great virtues of Simmons
Liver Regulator. I have had experience
with it, as occasion demanded, many
years, and regard it as the greatest medi-
cine of the times. So the medicine
deserves universal commendation."

The Fisheries building at Chicago is
now practically completed.
The Fisheries building at Chicago is
now practically completed.
The Fisheries building at Chicago is
now practically completed.

At work on the Fisheries building.
The Fisheries building at Chicago is
now practically completed.
The Fisheries building at Chicago is
now practically completed.
The Fisheries building at Chicago is
now practically completed.

Japan's World's Fair Exhibit.
The Japanese exhibit at the coming
Columbian exposition will undoubtedly far
exceed anything previously attempted
by this country at any world's fair. Both
the manufacturers and the government
officials realize that the commercial
value of this exhibit may prove to be
and every effort is being made to render
it complete. A large number of works
of art intended for ultimate shipment to
Chicago are now on view in Tokio. One
that is attracting the most attention is a
huge eagle, with outstretched wings,
carved in ivory. From tip to tip the
wings measure close upon 6 feet. Be-
sides being the largest this is also con-
sidered to be the most superb example
of ivory carving ever produced in Japan.

Another noteworthy addition to the
Japanese exhibit will be the collection
of art needwork contributed by the
artists of the Tokyo Industrial Art School
for Women. It consists of a collection
of paintings, embroideries, gowns, tap-
etry, lace, and what not, all of bewildering
beauty and exquisite workmanship.
Each article for this exhibit has been
chosen by ladies in waiting to the em-
press, who have been especially detailed
to this work by her majesty's command.

New York's Mineral Exhibit.
New York, instead of one, will have a
group of buildings on the World's fair
grounds, and a very beautiful and in-
teresting one will be devoted to the
mineral exhibit. It will be a colonnade
61 feet long by 31 wide and 22 high, rec-
tangular in form. The entablature is
carried on Romanesque Ionic arches
springing from pillars of uniform de-

New York's Mineral Pavilion.
The pavilion is surrounded with
colonnades and is decorated with
sculptured tablets, and the spaces
between the arches are ornamented
with representations in relief of mining
scenes and implements. Perhaps the
most curious object will be an obelisk
in the open front of the pavilion, con-
structed of many separate stones laid
in the order of their geological succes-
sion from the base up to the last formation.
This is a device of Dr. James Hall, state
geologist, who, in a lifetime devoted to
searching out the secrets of nature as
written in the rocks, has given New
York's nomenclature to many geological
textures.

Music at the World's Fair.
The executive committee of the World's
fair has appropriated \$57,000 to defray
the expenses of the orchestral, hand and
choral music to be given at the exposition
during the summer. The appropriation
is to come out of revenues received after
May 1.

PAUPER LABOR.
MOST OF THE STATEMENTS CON-
CERNING IT ARE HUMBUG.

The Free Exchange of Commodities Does
Not Tend to Lower Wages—High Prices
Cripple Commerce and Retard the
Growth of Nations.
Do the high wages of the laborers in
new countries render their product any
dearer, or do the low wages in old coun-
tries make their products any cheaper?
The answer to these questions will de-
cide whether or not a new country, or in
fact any country where wages are higher
than in competing countries, needs pro-
tection against foreign imports in order
to maintain its higher rate of wages.
The wages in free trade England are
not so low as those in protectionist
Russia, Belgium, Germany, France,
Italy or Spain, nor, by far, as low as
those in India, China or Japan. Yet, if
the free exchange of commodities were
really tended to bring down wages, it
follows that English workmen would
receive as little as the Chinese coolie in
his native land. But this is not all. Ac-
cording to Mr. Andrew Carnegie's reason-
ing in "Triumph of Democracy," China,
with its low wages, ought to have
the world's carrying trade. But how is
it possible for free trade England to pay
much higher wages than its protectionist
competitors, and how, again, is it possible
that England, and not China, nor even
Spain, Germany or Russia, aided by low
wages, dominate the commerce and the
carrying trade of the world? All of this
is done with British capital, under the
British flag, while the ships are manned
by the major part with Britishers from
the captain down to the cabin boy.
So, contrary to Mr. Carnegie's asser-
tion, the fact remains that Britain, the
only free trade country among the larger
older nations, pays the highest wages,
has the most extensive commerce, the
greatest establishments for shipbuilding,
the most magnificent industrial edifices,
while British capital, paid the highest
wages than any other country, although
highly "protected," its capitalists are
even looking abroad for new opportuni-
ties to invest their surplus capital.

According to Mr. Carnegie, this very
desirable condition of affairs ought to
exist in China, or to stick to the Cau-
casian family, let us say Spain, because
British capitalists pay much lower wages
in Britain. Why, now, is Great Britain,
"the world's bird," able to distance all
its protectionist competitors in the race
for pre-eminence? Simply because the
British capitalists, paid the highest wages,
in free trade Britain can buy what they
need where it is cheapest, and because
its facilities for production and trans-
portation have become superior to
those of other nations. It is on this ac-
count that the wages of the English may
be many times as high as those of other
nationalities whose methods of produc-
tion are inferior, and whose laws favor
domestic industries.

Where, then, neither the laboring men
nor the industries of a new country need
to be protected against foreign competi-
tion, what are protective laws good for?
The answer is, "For the purpose of al-
lowing owners of mines, forests, oil sup-
plies, etc., to get a higher price for the
raw material they produce and to enable
manufacturers of protected interests by
means of some protective tariff to form
artificial monopolies and thereby to raise
the prices of their goods on the one hand
while on the other they are able to pay
less to their operatives than they would
be able to do if they were not imped-
iment to the free importation of com-
modities." This is one of the principal
reasons of the almost fabulous growth
of large private fortunes in protectionist
countries.

The protection allows protected em-
ployers not only to tax their fellow citi-
zens, but also enables them to cut down
the wages their laborers are to be paid,
or provoke strikes at will and declare
lockouts, because the tax upon goods
coming from abroad is so very high that
the domestic producers—i. e., the em-
ployers, have a domestic market all to
themselves, and thus can, by producing
as little as they please, make certain
commodities as scarce as they like, and
thereby carry up prices to just within
the limits of the protective wall called
the tariff. The consequence of all this
is that the laboring men in protected in-
dustries are in many cases entirely at
the mercy of their employers, and that
strikes and lockouts exist, while prices
are kept up to production and raising prices
are more often unsuccessful than in un-
protected industries.

It is not the question whether the
wage-earners in new countries receive
higher wages than their fellow work-
men in old countries, but whether they
receive a large share of what they pro-
duce as would be the case if the ab-
sence of certain conditions favored a
more equal division of the product be-
tween laborers and capitalists. What
in older countries goes to the landlord
in the shape of high rents, in new coun-
tries, where there is hardly any rent to
be paid, ought to go to the laborer.
And where no artificial, legal monop-
olies enable certain classes of producers
to levy tax upon other producers, as well
as upon all consumers, it must be plain
that the competition of capital with
labor will be so active that the profits upon
capital remain normal while the wages
will steadily rise and prices of all com-
modities will rather tend to fall than to
go up. Then also it will be observed
that the growth of the wealth of the
country will have in its train, and as a
natural consequence, a growth in the
earnings and savings of the wage-work-
ers, and not principally an increase of
the number and the riches of the mil-
lionsaires.

It is readily perceptible that the high
price of commodities, consequent upon
so called protection, not only cripple
commerce, retard the growth of in-
land and seaboard cities, take away the
carrying trade, kill shipbuilding and its
allied industries, but also directly har-
ass, though it cannot kill, those occupations
which can derive no benefit whatever
from protection, such as furniture mak-
ing, milling, farming, quarrying, cotton,
fruit and tobacco growing, the building
trade and the like.

For the lower the prices of imple-
ments and tools, of wire and cordage, of
steel and mineral products, of lumber
and building stone, of railways and
steamboats, of store fixtures and office
furniture, etc., the cheaper the products
of all the above mentioned industries
will be, the more the people will be able
to buy them, the livelier and more
profitable foreign as well as domestic
commerce will be, the more shipbuild-
ing and its kindred occupations will de-
velop, the cheaper house-rents will be,
and the higher will be the wages the
laboring man receive and the more
steadily the employment they must have.
—Dingman Versteeg in Tariff Reform.

THE DAIRY
THAT AVERAGE COW.

It is a Poor Creature in the State of New
York.
It is pretty well known that the dairy
cow of the state of New York will dur-
ing the season give just about 5,000
pounds of milk, which will make about
120 pounds of butter or 300 pounds of
cheese. At the market prices for butter
and cheese this will return to the owner
a gross income of from \$25 to \$30. Now,
you know just as well as I do that it
takes just about this \$25 or \$30 to sup-
port this average cow during the year,
and the owner has the pleasure of milking
her 8 or 10 months for his trouble.
Now, we shall not as a rule find the
profitable and unprofitable cows in herds
by themselves, but we shall find them
more or less mixed through every herd
in the state. There are some that will
probably contain a considerable number
of those that are neither a profit or loss.
There will be very few herds that do not
contain at least a few profit producing
animals, and there are probably no herds
in which there are not some animals that
are kept at a loss, so that practically
every man in the state has animals be-
longing to each of these three classes, and
it is his first problem to find out how
many he has in each class and which
ways they are. How shall he set about
it?

We have two easy and very simple
ways. First, to weigh the milk of each
cow at every milking and find out ab-
solutely how many pounds of milk each
cow gives; secondly, test it frequently
with the Babcock tester and find out
exactly how great a percentage of fat is
contained in the milk of each animal,
and then by simple process of arith-
metical calculation find the number of pounds of fat each
animal produces is readily obtained.
Having now found out what each ani-
mal is producing our first step in im-
proving the herd is selection—that is,
the animals that do not come up to cer-
tain standard must be discarded.—Pro-
fessor Wing in the Practical Dairyman.

Good Advice.
I have 27 acres of land, nearly two of which
are not arable. I keep nine cows and two
acres or more to buy some timothy and
clover. Now, which is the most profitable way
to double the number of cows on the same
land for a man of moderate means?

Mr. Stuesey has 27 acres of land, two
of which are not arable. If these two
acres are properly located, let him use
them for pasture, let him devote an
acre or more to buildings and garden,
and put the balance of the small farm
under a three-year rotation of crops,
devoting one-third of it each year to
corn, one-third to clover, and the re-
maining third to oats, peas, rye and
other grain and soiling crops. Build a
silvage with two pits, each not less than
10 by 16 feet by 30 feet deep.
Do all the feeding in the stable and
save all the manure, liquid as well as
solid. Have good cows and feed them
all they will eat. Have stables warm and
well ventilated. Hide in winter, with
sawdust or shavings, and in summer, increase
your number of cows gradually as you
increase the fertility of your land. Prove
all things and hold fast to those which
suit you and your conditions. It is bet-
ter to have cows in the stable all the
time than out of doors in storms and
cold weather and drinking ice cold wa-
ter, but an hour or two a day out of
doors, when it is comfortable for the
cows, will be better with his cows, is not
objectionable.

We very much question whether a
crematory can be built and equipped so
as to manufacture only 100 pounds of
butter per day with profit. The outfit
building and cost of running will be
practically the same as for a business
two or three times as large. You may
count the outfit \$1,500 and freight, the
building \$200, and the cost of the outfit
running, exclusive of packages, freights
and commission, but including interest
and repairs, at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per
day.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Cheesemaking in Georgia.
We make three pounds of cheese from
the same quantity of milk that would be
required for one pound of butter. Three
pounds of cheese will make one pound of
butter, 25 to 30 cents. My idea is that
farmers in the rural districts, away from
towns and cities, may find it to their
interest and convenience to run co-
operative dairies to supply themselves
and afford a surplus for the nearest mar-
ket. If cheesemaking should be estab-
lished in the south we would not have
to go through with the evolution in pro-
cess that has finally resulted in the fac-
tory system in the north.

The northern people have biased the
way. We can follow close behind. Our
lands are cheap and our productivity, if
cheese and butter dairying is profitable
in the north on land worth \$50 to \$100
per acre, why not in Georgia, where
good land can be had at one-fourth of
these prices? The co-operative system
would seem to me the best—one farmer
to put up the buildings and supply the
outfit and do the work for his neighbors.
—R. J. Redding, Director Georgia Ex-
periment Station, in Rural New Yorker.

Edueating Customers.
Customers may, with due care and pa-
tience, be educated from one ounce of
salt in their butter to half an ounce, but
cheese and butter dairying is profitable
should only be done where we are sure
of making the finest grade. Even so with
cheese, when good milk is available, cus-
tomers may gradually be trained in eat-
ing a properly cured cheese instead of
half cured curd, and to their surprise
they will find that cheese does agree with
them. Granted that such education is
slow, granted also that it is difficult un-
less the maker is in direct communica-
tion with the consumer, we claim the
object once obtained is well worth the
trouble, as it would certainly increase
the consumption of cheese enormously.
—Dairy Messenger.

REDUCING DRESSMAKING BILLS.
Should We Want to Save a Little and Still
Be Respectable?

We should be able to serve our dress-
making bills, but I suppose that the
newest and the most beautiful
cheapest. In every way a
family paper. You should
know.

Decorative Girdle.
ed to provide a loose gown which shall
not accentuate the difficulty. But the
thin and slender girl should save a good
deal. Any one can make a skirt, though
of course it will not hang like Paris
skirt, but even the best dressmaker will
not accomplish that. As for the waist,
it is really nothing; just a back, which
may be a sort of scarf laid over a lining,
a front that is all drapery, lace hanging
gracefully, a bow or so of ribbon, and
the thing is done.
Two sisters or intimate girl friends
can help each other a great deal by wear-
ing gowns that suit each other, and by
posting about harmoniously, making pic-
tures of themselves. It is ornamental to
the rooms too. We have sketched a pair
of girls who have their invitations to the
fact that they make a point of posing
in corners and looking sweet and interest-
ing. They devote themselves so much to
this that they are not at all particular
about getting the usual attention girls
expect, and somehow realize how accom-
plished they are and useful, too, in a way.
Of course girls who go in for this kind
of thing should see each other. One
might be, for instance, a vivid red blond
and the other a dull ashen blond. One
ought to be either distinctly prettier
than the other, or one should be quite
another type from the other. I know
one pair who have a regular compact.
The pretty one attracts admirers to their
corners and the plain one—the plain
sister has the exclusive right to do the
entertaining. It works beautifully for
both, because the pretty one has very
many admirers, and the plain one—well,
she has none.

White Soap.
An excellent soap for washing gowns,
giglians of delicate colors can be
made at the expense of a few cents and
a little economy on the part of a house-
keeper. Take 3 pounds of new un-
sclerked lime and 6 pounds of washing
soda. Pour over this 5 gallons of boiling
water. Stir until the soda is all dis-
solved. Let it stand till it becomes per-
fectly clear, then pour off the clear
liquid. Add to it 6 pounds of clean fat
(saved from the cooking) and 1 cup of
salt. Boil for 8 hours. Takes little out
in a sweater and if it hardens pour the
mixture into a wooden tub, and when
cold cut into bars. It will scour even
be as white and firm as Swiss castle soap.

Novelties in Sleeves.
Sleeves present most surprising phases
of development and are copied from
every period quite regardless of that
to which the gown itself belongs. The
Henri II model is nicely adapted for
combinations of two materials, one of
which is slashed to show puffings of the
other and contrasting color. Now 1893
sleeves are sometimes made of a hon-
e of the shoulder to give the desired flow
at the elbow, which is decidedly more novel
than the puffing out at the shoulder. All
kinds of draped sleeves are used, which



ODD SLEEVES.
give great possibilities in the remodeling
of gowns. One shows a full falling from
the shoulder over a puff that finishes at
the elbow. Another has a deepery with
a deep flounce falling over the elbow.
Three full ruffles sewed around an odd
sleeve above the elbow moderate in very
pretty, and two puffs with an elbow
ruffle also furnish up an odd sleeve with
fashionable grace. All this drapery and
ruffling may be done with materials
quite dissimilar to the original sleeve,
and a little touch of black gives in ab-
solutely any dress combination with a style
quite new and fashion to the gown.