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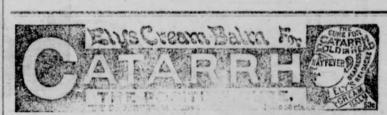
Full-stock of best quality seasoned lumber and al kinds of dimension timbers. Doors, windows, brackets, mouldings, laths, shingles, cedar posts, ornamental fencing and stair material. Prices of doors, 24x64x14, \$1.75; 23x- $6\frac{2}{3}x1\frac{1}{4}$ , \$2;  $2\frac{1}{2}x6\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{1}{2}$ , \$2;  $2\frac{2}{3}x6\frac{2}{3}x1\frac{1}{2}$ , \$2.25; shingles, \$2.50; common windows, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Door and window frames

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Ewer offered in footwear. \$10,000 worth of ladies, misses and childrens' shoes will be sold at actual cost. We have decided to close out our shee department and therefore we offer these prices Save your money See our goods and save yourself 25 per cent.

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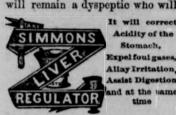
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### DYSPEPSIA

suddenly made aware that you possess a diabolical arrangement called stomach. No two dyspeptics have the same predominant symptoms, but whatever form dyspepsia takes

The underlying cause is in the LIVER,

and one thing is certain no one will remain a dyspeptic who will



See that you get the Cenuine, with red Z on frost of wrapper. PREFARED ONLY BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa

Prices Paid by Liverpool Employers For Skilled and Unskilled Labor. Some very interesting labor statistics are given in the latest consular report issued by the state department. Consul Thomas H. Sherman of Liverpool made an investigation of the amount paid for labor in the great scaport, and in a comduring the past year by the unions. Shipbuilding, of course, is one of the great industries, and Consul Sherman gives the following rates of pay:

per day; platers' helpers, \$1.60 per day; riveters (when engaged by the day), \$1.64 per day; blacksmiths, \$1.58 per day strikers, 97 cents per day; ship carpenters (shipwrights), \$1.70 per day; ship joiners, \$1.58 per day; ship painters, \$1.37 per day; best (small) builders, \$1.70 per day: blockmakers, \$1.46 per day: laborers, \$4.38 to \$5.10 per week; engineers (fitters and turners), \$8.36 per week. The hours of labor in each branch

ows: Stevedores, \$1.70; laborers (break-spun into yarn and made into the "all

are paid 17 cents per hour for 50 hours.

Apprentices to this trade are paid the

hours are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

### PROTECTION COATS.

THEY ARE MADE OF OLD WOOLEN RAGS GROUND UP.

During the whole period of tariff discussion no point received so much attention from public speakers and writers and aroused so much interest among the people as the effect which our outrageous duties upon raw wool and manufactured woolens has upon the weel said and the specific description of the wool said woolens has upon the weel said and the specific discussion of the wool said woolens has upon the woolens has upon the wool said woolens has upon the woolens had the woolens ha woolens has upon the wool raising industry of the country on the one hand and the quality of the clothing worn by

The sheepless shepherds who defended protection declared that the duty upon raw wool alone stood between the wool growers and destruction, and that the growers and destruction, and that the duties upon manufactured woolens served to stiffen competition among our manufacturers and thus give the people cheaper and better clothing than they could possibly get in any other way. The friends of tariff reform demonstrated time and again that the result of these duties was most grievons; that they destroyed the demand for domestic wool, which would otherwise be used in large quantities in admixtures with foreign ools, and at the same time encouraged the manufacture of "shoddy."

tions made in support of the claim that shoddy has taken the place of our domestic grown wool in the manufacture cloth, carpets, etc., is an article written by Mr. W. B. Estell and printed in the November supplement of the New York World. Mr. Estell is an agent of the New York Reform club and under its direction made an exhaustive examination of the shoddy business. He visited several states and some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the manufacturing establishments in the country, if not in the world, principle among these being the great shoddy manufacturing establishment of Muhlhausser & Sons, located at Cleveland. Mr. Estell goes into the question thoroughly, beginning with the gathering of every description of rags, from the new tailor clippings to the filthy remnants of old clothing gathered from every conceivable source; tells how they are sorted according to quality and color, packed in according to quality and color, packed in large bales by the local dealers, then sold to the manufacturers of shoddy. The

pay given below are fixed by the National Amalgamated Society of Dock Laborers. The society is a strong one.

Shoddy of the best quality is made from new all wool rags. The rags are torn into shreds by means of a revolving Scandinavia would have to import lows: Stevedores, \$1.70; laborers (breaking cargo in ship's hold), \$1.46; man over hatch, \$1.33; riggers, \$1.83; man over rail, \$1.33; riggers, \$1.83; man over rail, \$1.33; riggers, \$1.83; ordinary work, \$1.21; quay laborers, \$1.09; landing clerks, \$1.45; weight takers, \$1.33; receivers, \$1.38.

"Plumbers receive 17 cents per hour. Apprentives to the trade receive 73 cents per week for the first year, 70 cents for the second, \$1.21 for the fhird, \$1.46 for the fourth, \$1.94 for the fifth, \$2.43 for the sixth and \$2.92 for the seventh. In summer time the hours are 55 per week and in the winter 47;

"Painters are paid 15 cents an hour."

"Painters are paid 15 cents an hour."

"In the value of cotton and shoddy out of which has been worn out before by four or five different people. The last appearance of shoddy out of which our \$5 suits of clothing are made. Even then we are not rid of it, for it is ground fine as dust, after which it is called "flocks" and used for filling the cheap mattresses and pillows which the poorer people buy.

"Painters are paid 15 cents an hour."

"An Estell also tells how the rags in the fourth of the "all wool" suits we hear so much about. Manufacturers thus foist upon the American people clothing which has been worn out before by four or five different people. The last appearance of shoddy out of which has been the fourth of the consequence of the protective law will then be that Scandinavia does in the fourth of it, for it is ground fine as dust, after which it is called "flocks" and used for filling the cheap mattresses and pillows which the poorer people buy.

"Painters are paid 15 cents an hour."

Apprentices to this trade are paid the same as plumbers apprentices. Foremer in the plumbing, painting and joinery trades are paid from \$9.73 to \$12.16 per week, according to arrangement.

"Slaters and plasterers receive 17 cents per hour. Apprentices" wages range the same as plumbers' apprentices. Bricklayers are paid 18 cents per hour and are

per hour. Apprentices wages range the same as plumbers apprentices. Brick-layers are paid 18 cents per hour and are required to work 55 hours per week. First class bakers are paid from \$1.78 to \$8.75 per week; second class, \$5.84 to \$6.80, and the third class, \$4.39 to \$5.34. Foremen's wages vary from \$2.75 to \$14.59 per week. Stonemasons' wages and hours are the same as bricklayers. Carvers in building stone earn \$4.25 per day of nine hours.

"As to warehousemen, the following figures cover all the branches of this class of labor: Warehousemen, \$8.51 to \$8.73 per week; warehouse porters, \$1.09 per day; weighers, \$1.21 per day; markers, \$1.21 per day. The hours are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

"Barbers' wages vary from \$6.80 to "Barbers' wages vary from \$6.80 to "Barbers' wages vary from \$6.80 to "Cone way of making "cheap coats" is to run the cloth—perhaps already half shoddy—through a "flock liquor" containing wool dust. The dust adheres to the many industries—they built up, but they would have to overlook the run their unwise policy had caused to others. They would have, moreover, to answer the very texture and of adding to the weigh of cloth consists of "flattening" the yarn. Of course cloth made of such stuff has its faults. These, however, are hidden from the unwary purchaser in various ways. The "flocked" or "fulled" sides of the cloth are pasted together, and the eloth bits then worked up into ready made clothing, with openings left in the lower corrections.

ber day; markers, \$1.31 per day. The hours are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

"Barbers' wages vary from \$6.80 to \$8.51 per week. A few first class shops pay up to \$10.94, but the large majority are paid at the former rate. The hours are from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Saturdays. 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

"One lot of laborers employed in the manufacture of steei wire are paid from \$7.29 to \$8.51 per week, according to ability and the class of work upon which they are engaged. Common laborers are paid \$4.85 per week. Mechanics' wages are \$11.55 per week. Mechanics' wages are \$11.55 per week. Mechanics' wages are \$11.55 per week. Bricklayers in these works receive \$10.21 per week of 55 hours. The wages of joiners are \$8.51 per week of 55 hours. Blacksmiths are paid at the rate of \$8.51 per week. Bricklayers in these works receive \$10.21 per week of 55 hours. Blacksmiths are paid at the rate of \$8.51 per week. Bricklayers in these works receive \$10.21 per week, but this amount is generally increased to work on Sundays, it is counted two days, and when employed at night work five days to the week.

"The wages in the mines in the St. Hellen's counted two days, and when employed at night work five days to the week.

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"The wages of the coats of free wool in the manufacture of shody in the decline of the wool raisers of America.

"The week of 5

shoddy has been followed by a decline of the price of American wools.

While prices of bogus wools have been well maintained, prices of real wool have gone down rapidly and unceasingly

man to Wear Sheddy Clothes—How the per pound. With free wool our shodd manufacturers may be expected to take

SCANDINAVIAN FREE SHIPS.

description. Scandinavia uses many ships for its comparatively large commerce, yet undoubtedly most of its vessels are made in Great Britain. For that purpose much of the copper and timber is exported to Great Britain.

The Scandinavian governments see the wisdom and the advantage of allowing materials needed for the building of vessels to be exported to a neighboring country, of permitting its shippers to make use of ships partly built from raw materials which it produces itself, but built as well as owned in a foreign country. The Scandinavian governments know that it is cheaper and

But if the lawgivers of the Scandinavian peninsula should resolve that it is better for their countries to themselves build the ships they need, and consebuild the ships they need, and consebusion of the Scandinavian peninsula should resolve that it is better for their countries to themselves build the ships they need, and consebusion of the Scandinavian peninsula should resolve that it is better for their countries to themselves from Alphonso, who is sorry that he cannot not see the beautiful carriage in which peninsula should resolve that it is better for their countries to themselves from Alphonso, who is sorry that he cannot not see the beautiful carriage in which to the manufacturers of shoddy. The processes employed in converting the rags into shoddy are described in an interesting manner, accompanied by illustrations of the machinery used.

better for their countries to themselves build the ships they need, and consequently should lay a high duty upon foreign built craft in order to encourage and stimulate the building of vessels in

summer time the hours are 55 per week and in the winter 47½.

"Painters are paid 15 cents an hour. Apprentices are paid 15 cents per week for the first year, increasing yearly until the seventh year, when they receive \$3.40. The hours are 55 per week in summer and 47½ in winter. Grainers and writers are paid 2 cents per hour over the above rates.

"Joiners are paid 16 cents per hour and are required to work 55 hours per week. During four months in winter, where there is no artificial light supplied, they are paid 17 cents per hour for 50 hours. Apprentices to this trade are paid the

### FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

The boys and girls will be sorry hear that Alphonso, the little boy le of Spain, has been very sick with sea be 7 years old on the 17th of May next.



governments know that it is cheaper and more advantageous for their people to sell their raw materials used in shipbuilding and to have the ships they need built, and even owned, by a nation where

the principal ingredients abound, where the facilities for building vessels are greatest, and where consequently ships can be built cheapest.

But if the lawgivers of the Scandinavian peninsula should resolve that it.

There are now in Loudon giving mu-sical recitals and exhibitions of their skill two little Italian girls named Rosina

and the rules are bid down with respect
to wages, hours, etc. The hours are
from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a.
m. to 4 p. m.

"The wages paid per day are as follows: Stevedores, \$1.70; laborers (breaklows: Stevedores, \$1.70; laborers and 11 respectively. Rosina, who is the would otherwise use. oldest, is considered as fine a pianist as cannot be made from a any one in London, and Beatrice, who pronounces her name as if it were spelled "Bee-a-tree-chee," is inferior to her sister

to the queen of Italy that she invited both sisters to the royal palace and pre-sented them with a beautiful silver box with plush linings. For a year Rosina and Beatrice have been in England completing their musical studies, and it is said that the little musicians are so bright in their other studies that they have already thoroughly mastered the English language.—Kansas City Times.

Those legislators who are mall of themselves by introducing bi hibit the wearing of crinoline kn ing of the force of fashion an ture of women. American ladiscussions in the same of the

When James G. Blaine Was a Boy. Young Jim Blaine used to look on and augh while the other boys battered each other, and he often raised a row among the other boys and watched it. One day as a school friend was coming along the road he found to his surprise that Jim had actually gone into a fight himself. One Tom McBride was his antagonist. One Tom McBride was his antagonist.

Tom had Jim down and was sitting across his breast pounding away at him.

"Tom," said the newcomer, "what are you doing?" "I am going to lick Jim Blaine until he cries 'Enough.'" "Say 'Enough,' Jim. say 'Enough,' said the mutual friend of the combatants. "Don't be lying there and taking a beating for nothing." "By jingo," said Blaine, "I will never say it if I lie here forever." At that the third boy pulled off McBride, and that ended the fight.—Cor. New

Little Frances Cleveland Lamont is he daughter of Secretary of War Lamont and is 4 years old. She was born



great treat. One day at lunch sweet

NO. 15-

only because her hands are so small that she cannot yet do as difficult pieces as she would if her hands were a little bigger.

When Rosina was only 7 years old, she took a medal at the conservatory in Rome, and her playing was so pleasing to the queen of fially that she invited both sisters to the royal palace and presented them with a beautiful silver box

vance that they will always suit A can men. It is their providential larity that they look lovely in an —clinging skirts, wide skirts, pok nets, flat bonnets, soft laces, men

which one has little if any opport to see and converse with the hostess do not, after all, materially differ alonal evening entertainment is able, but society has grown to pre-majority of evenings to be left if the enjoyment of dinners, theate-ties or such amusement, which gi ly wind up in the former case we little dance, and in the latter v supper at one of the fashionable cafes.—Washington Letter.

"You may take my word for it, the