PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

M. KEENE, D. D. S. Dental office in Breyman Brother's building, corner of Court and Com-mercial streets,

SALEM. - - OREGON.

L. N. WOODS, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Dallas, Oregon.

B. H. MeCALLON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, DALLAS, RO.

NO. J. DALY, J. E. SIBLEY, H. C. EARLE. DALY, SIBLEY & EARIN,

Office over Brown & Son's store.

Attorneys-at-Law. We have the only set of abstract books in Poli-unty. Reliable abstracts furnished, and money to

J. L. COLLINS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

in practice of his profession in this place birty years, and will attend to all business to his care. Office, corner Main and Course Polk Co, Or

BUTLER & TOWNSEND, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Office upstairs in Odd Fellows' new

- - OREGON

Tile - SettinG

All work guaranteed firstelass. J. A. BARKER, Dallas.

Progressive.

Northwest Fire and Marine INSURANCE CO.

Head Office: . 33 WASHINGTON STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

The Leading Home Company.

WE MARE A BEEGIALTY OF INSURANCE OR Oburhes and Parsonages,
Dwellings and Household Goods,
Schools and other Public Buildings,
Farm Buildings and Farm Property.

-DIRECTORS:-J. McCRAKEN, F. K. ARNOLD, D. D. OLIPHANT H. L. PITTOCK, J. K. GILL, J. LOEWENBERG,

F. EGGERT, F. M. WARREN, J. S. COOPER, S. E. YOUNG, E. P. McCORNACK. J. LOWENBERG, H. M. GRANT.

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, grai ing, kalsoming and paper hanging.

WILSON & CO.,

FOR MEDICINES! -GO TO THE-

McCoy Drug Store,

McCOY, OREGUN, Dr. J. E. Bartel, Proprietor.

Dealer in druge, oils, paints, glass, paper, fancy goods, etc.

PERSORIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED.

### LUMBER 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\frac{1}{2}x6\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{1}{4}, \\$1.75; 2\frac{2}{3}x- $6\frac{2}{3}x1\frac{1}{4}$ , \$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

carried in stock. Terms cash, or bankable note in 30 days.

# FENTON & TONER.

New Goods! - -- New Styles!

## HATS!

See the variety of nobby, new styles in their show window.

---ALL SORTS OF CLOTHING TO MATCH ON THE INSIDE.----

Fenton & Toner, Dallas.



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 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.

### WHY NOT PATRONIZE HOME

regon grown seed. nion seed a specialty.

DICKINSON

depended upon. end us a trial order.

EED of all kinds, garden, grass, timber. end for catalogue.

COMPANY. | - | O. DICKINSON SEED COMPANY, 292 Commercial street, Salem, Orge.

### Wm. Brown & Co.,

# Hop Grower's Supplies.

Quassia, whale oil soap, hop twine, sulphur, burlap. Sole agents for Robert's improved hydraulic pump horse

Wool, mohair, hides, pelts, furs and hops bought at mar-

Office, 231 Commercial street, Salem, Oregon.

# **Bee and Poultry**

Fertilizers

Portland, Or.

OF SEND FOR CATALOGUE. TO

### How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and con-stipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassinervousness indicate how ranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED,



I have now owned and operated cor tinuously an Alpha DeLaval No. 2, commonly known as "Baby No. 2." for over during the entire period that it has not twice each day separated the milk of 20 cows, thus necessitating two washings

turn the separator bowl with the clear, warm (not hot) water. I have stout, hempen cord about a yard long, pass it through the pile of disks, and they are strung like beads on a string. just enough to cut the grease and not enough to corrode the tin. Taking hold of either end of the cord, I roll and agitate the disks on the string until they are thoroughly cleansed. By this time

they are ready for the drying process. I then take my piece of broom handle, sawed just long enough to reach across the top of the pan used to dry them off, lift the disks from the water with the ends of the string, insert the broom han-dle and withdraw the string, place the handle across the top of the drying pan and pour a couple of quarts of clear, boiling water over the disks, remove from boiling water over the disks, remove from
the top of the pan and let them drain
and dry, and while they are drying wash
tay bowl and the central cylinder and
neeld them. Wipe dry and replace the
disks and cylinder. No drying with a
cloth is necessary, as the heat from the
boiling water poured over them dries
them thoroughly. Wash and wipe the
rubber ring and screw down the top of

Putting the remaining portions of the separator through the same process takes scarcely any more time than I've taken to write this. I can at any time wash and put my separator in complete order in 10 minutes, and that, too, withonne each class or plate separately and prevents the possibility of getting the numbers mixed. Since it is imperative that the plates should go into the bowl consecutively according to the numbering, this plan of stringing precludes the misplacing of the numbers.—Mrs. Kate M. Busick in Hoard's Dairyman.

Feeding the Cow For Money.

The efforts of dairymen to make their cows surpass anything that has yet been done in the way of producing milk or butter needs to be made with a great butter needs to be made with a great deal of care. Heavy feeding, which is one of the absolute essentials to success in record breaking, must be directed with no small degree of skill or else it will result in a digninished instead of an increased power of production, and it may, as it has done in not a few instances, lead to the loss of the animal itself. If absolute safety is to be considered, it will be wise to remember that extremes are usually dancerous and that the sextremes are usually dangerous and that the feeding of animals is no exception to the general rule. But it is possible to learn very much about the merits of a cow as a butter producer without incur-

cow as a butter producer without incur-ring any special risk.

If the feed is increased gradually, as it invariably ought to be, and its effect is carefully noted, the owner of a cow will have little difficulty in deciding when the safe limit has been approached. Long before that point is reached he will be able to determine whether the increased able to determine whether the increased quantity of food supplied is profitably utilized, for, contrary to what seems to be the belief of some advocates of high feeding, there are cows which, through some fault of digestion or assimilation or because they have a much stronger tendency to produce flesh than they have to yield milk, do not pay for extra quantities of grain. It therefore follows that when a test of the productive powers is made the health of the animals and the financial interests of their owners will be best protected by a gradual increase in the quantity of grain supplied and the careful watching of the effects which it produces.—American Dairyman.

O. U. A. M.

DALLAS, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1893.

lumbia there are 18 subordinate lodges and 1 grand lodge, 3 Rebekah degree lodges, 4 encampments, 1 grand encampment, 3 can-tons of the Patriarchs Militant—in all 30. The proposition to establish an Odd Fel-ows' home in the District of Columbia ju-isdiction was deemed inexpedient by the

William Noble of South McAlester has Odd Fellowship is a powerful factor in

Utah has about 20 lodges, yet its amount for relief aggregates nearly \$7,000 yearly. Troy, N. Y., has a Patriarch Militant club composed of ladies.

Assessments Paid by Each Grand Jurisdic tion In 1892-Notes. Supreme Recorder Sackett's report of Feb. 1 shows the number of assessments paid by each grand jurisdiction during 1802 to be as follows: Pennsylvania, 28; Ohio, 24; Kentucky, 24; Indiana, 22; Iowa, 14; New York, 27; Illinois, 24; Missouri, 25; Minne-sota, 17; Wisconsin, 26; Tennessee, 24; Mich-igan, 19; California, 28; Georgia, 29; Kansas, 13; Ontario, 16; Oregon, 18; Massachusetts,

Captain J. P. Burkhart, editor of The A. O. U. W. Reporter (Portland, Or.), has been appointed by Senator Mitchell a member of the press department of the World's fair auxiliary committee, which meets May

Illinois had two assessments for Febru

It looks as if a very satisfactory addition to the order would be made in the Connect-icut jurisdiction at an early day. Work is being done in Bridgeport, Stamford, South Norwalk and one or two other places, which bids fair to result in a very satisfactory

THREE FEDERAL OFFICERS.



is 44 and was brought to this country by his widowed nother in 1848, the family settling in Boston, where Patrick attended the public schools. When he was 12 years of age, he left school and soon afterward went to Ohio, where he worked in a mine, drove oxen, ran a stationary engine and had a rough and laborious time of it generally. Tiring of the west, he returned to Boston and learned the upholsterer's trade. He soon became a leader among the Irish Americans and was one of the organizers of the Fenian movement. He served two terms in the state assembly and one in the senate. At the end of his term he graduated from Harvard law school and began the practice of law. He was a member of the Forty-eighth congress and was twice re-elected. He has been a delegate to all the Democratic national conventions since 1876 and presided at the St. Louis convention in 1888.

RETURNS TO JOURNALISM.

of ill health, and after a year spent abroad became engaged in the banking business in Chicago with the Globe National bank, of which he is vice president.

Mr. Stone founded The Daily News in De-cember, 1875, with a capital of \$500, after a previous extended experience in newspaper work principally on the Chicago daily pa-pers and as Washington correspondent for the New York



GIRL SLAVES IN STORES.

Oppressed, Poorty Paid and Fined.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters of Bloomngdale church, New York city, as a preade to a sermon delivered on a recen

was obtained with difficulty and at the peril of the position of those interested.

The society has found the hours excessive, and employees are not paid for overtime. For weeks before the holidays they are compelled to arrange and mark goods, sometimes until 12 o'clock, for which they receive no remuneration, and we have scores of instances of girls who have been fined a full week's pay, and who have gone home penniless on Saturday night.

partment who sells \$125 worth in a day receives \$15 a week. This child sold in one day \$167 worth of goods, yet for ome mistake she had made she was

In some stores if the sales do not reach ber of days they are dismissed. I have stock, and we try to sell-her something else and fail, the proprietor reprimands

week's pay. They are kept late at night, often until midnight, during the busy season; they must pay for their suppers,

season; they must pay for their suppers, and if they are a minute late the next morning they are fined.

A saleswoman there made this statement, "I have remained until 12 o'clock and been fined in the morning for-being five minutes late." In other stores employees are paid but twice a month, and then only for two weeks' time; thus every three months a week's time is given to the firm, or four weeks a year. It is simply impossible for women to live without assistance on the low salary they get. Many of these women receive partial support from brothers or fathers, and thus they can live upon less than they receive, but what about the many who have no such support? many who have no such support?

I believe that the vast majority of the

shopgirls are pure and upright. When we reflect upon how few out of the 50, 000 saleswomen do fall and accept the propositions of employers, it is truly wonderful.

wonderful.

This question of morals and wages is too delicate to be discussed before a promiscuous audience, yet there is a necessity for facing the question, and unless the Christian people rouse up and do something to right the wrongs of the oppressed zaleswomen and children of this city they will be forced to the path of shame or suicide.

Although overtime is not so prevalent now as in 1884, 1885 and 1886, when 12,-000 worked 6,000,000 hours of overtime at Woolwich and Enfield, which, when at Woolwich and Enfeid, which, when extended over the period in question, gives an average of 17 hours per week per man, and so doing deprived 2,000 of their fellows of work that was sorely needed, still there is too much of it. At Chatham, from April to August, 4,000 men were working 184 hours per day instead of 94. At this moment 1,800 men are working 34 hours overtime per day. are working 34 hours overtime per day, while at Portsmouth 1,200 men have been working overtime on the Royal Arthur wich the same thing goes on to a varying extent. There is no excuse for this with hundreds of workmen unemployed, as the shift system could be adopted if work is needed to be completed in a hurry, and the result would be better work and real economy in the end.—John Burns in Nine-

NO. 16.

ECONOMICAL STORE BUILDING





