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VOL. XIX. DALLAS, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1893. NO. 27.

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One Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars,

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In valuable Presents to be Given Away in Return for

SPEAR HEAD TAGS.

1,155	STEM WINDING ELGIN GOLD WATCHES	$34,650 00
5,775	FINE IMPORTED FRENCH OPERA GLASSES, MOROCCO BODY, BLACK ENAMEL TRIMMINGS, GUARANTEED ACHROMATIC	28,875 00
23,100	IMPORTED GERMAN BUCKHORN HANDLE, FOUR BLADED POCKET KNIVES	23,100 00
115,500	ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM ROTARY TELESCOPE TOOTH PICKS	57,750 00
115,500	LARGE PICTURES (14x28 inches) IN ELEVEN COLORS, for framing, no advertising on them	28,875 00
261,030	PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO	$173,250 00

The above articles will be distributed, by counties, among parties who chew SPEAR HEAD Plug Tobacco, and return to us the TIN TAGS taken therefrom.

We will distribute 226 of these prizes in this county as follows:

To THE PARTY sending us the greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS from this county we will give ... 1 GOLD WATCH.

To the FIVE PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each, 1 OPERA GLASS ... 5 OPERA GLASSES.

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To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM TOOTH PICK ... 100 TOOTH PICKS.

To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 LARGE PICTURE IN ELEVEN COLORS ... 100 PICTURES.

Total Number of Prizes for this County, 226.

CAUTION.—No Tags will be received before January 1st, 1894, nor after February 1st, 1894. Each package containing tags must be marked plainly with Name of Sender, Town, County, State, and Number of Tags in each package. All charges on packages must be prepaid.

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Very sincerely,
THE P. J. SORG COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

A list of the people obtaining these prizes in this county will be published in this paper immediately after February 1st, 1894.

DON'T SEND ANY TAGS BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1894.

DYSPEPSIA

Is that misery experienced when 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

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

It will correct Acidity of the Stomach, Expel foul gases, Allay Irritation, Assist Digestion and at the same time

Start the Liver working and all bodily ailments will disappear.

"For more than three years I suffered with Dyspepsia in its worst form. I tried several doctors, but they afforded no relief. At last I tried Simmons Liver Regulator, which cured me in a short time. It is a good medicine. I would not be without it."—JAMES A. ROANE, Philad'a, Pa.

See that you get the Genuine, with red Z on front of wrapper.

PREPARED ONLY BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Albert Bruning is to produce a romantic play next season.

In an article on "Tragedy" Robert Downing notes the decay of rant.

Tom Karl says the climate of southern California has restored his vocal organs to their normal condition.

Clay Clement has added to his successful personations the dual role of Lesurques and Dubosc in "The Courier of Lyons."

Colonel Alfriend, the dramatist, and Henrietta Lander, the handsome leading lady of "Across the Potomac," are to be married in June.

Clement St. Martin, stage manager for James O'Neill, has completed a 3-act comedy drama from the French entitled "Old Tompkins' Millions."

Oscar Wilde has cabled to Charles Frohman of the success of his new play, "A Woman of No Importance," the American rights to which Mr. Frohman owns.

Lulu Glaser, whose illness has kept her off the stage much of this season, has now recovered. She has been engaged as Javot in Francis Wilson's production of "Erminie."

Josephine Plows-Day, recently with Richard Mansfield's company, has been engaged by James O'Neill to play the leading female roles in "Monte Cristo" and "Fontenelle."

The list of principals engaged by Max Hirschfeld for L. Arthur O'Neill's grand and comic opera company is as follows: Nina Bertini, Agnes Delaporte, Helen von Doenhoff, Richie Lingg, Arthur Seaton, William H. Hamilton and Charles Bigelow.

CURIOUS CULLINGS.

A young Ohio girl has suffered so severely from neuralgia that her hair has turned perfectly white.

In Burmah it is rather a suspicious thing to give money for a charitable object. It is supposed to mean that the donor has been very wicked and is desirous to make amends.

Out of 100 men whom you will meet in Tobasco, Mexico, scarcely 10 are able to read, and 2 out of every 3 are held by their creditors as slaves for debt. There are about 500,000 Mexicans in this form of slavery.

A drawing of Charles I's head in St. John's college, Oxford, presents at a short distance the appearance of engraved lines, but on close inspection these lines are found to contain the psalms, creed and the Lord's Prayer.

A woman without arms has been married at Christ church, New Zealand. The ring was placed upon the fourth toe of her left foot. A similar marriage was performed at St. James' church, Bury St. Edmunds', in 1832. The ring was placed on one of the bride's toes, between which she grasped the pen and signed the marriage register.

FIN, FEATHER AND FUR.

The fish known as the horned ray or skate is 25 feet in length by 80 in width.

A single polypus has been cut into 124 parts, and each in time became a perfect animal.

Teething is an important crisis in the life of lion cubs, and a large number of the young die during that period.

The most quarrelsome creature in the world is the scorpion. Two placed in the same box will always sting each other to death.

In the five or six months of the year during which the sardine fishery lasts something like 600,000,000 of these little fish are caught off the cost of Brittany alone.

The beautiful shellfish called murex, containing a purple dye, was first discovered about 2500 B. C. by the Phoenicians. They had large fishing colonies and became world renowned for the dye.

Pure, fresh air is necessary for canaries as for their forest friends. Cages are usually hung so near the ceiling the birds suffer from heat and a vitiated atmosphere. Give them a bath of fresh air at least as often as one of water.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Thirteen torpedo boat destroyers are to be added to the British navy.

A new wire quick firing 6-inch gun has just been adopted for the British naval service.

The largest turret ship in the world, the Hood of the British navy, successfully passed the official trial of her machinery.

The British navy is rapidly gaining in strength. During 1892 the tonnage of vessels launched for its service was 141,200 tons. This year it will be greater.

There is a gun in the British navy, a 22-ton Armstrong, which hurls a solid shot a distance of 12 miles, the highest point in the arc described by the shot being 17,000 feet above the earth's surface. The discharge of the gun cannot be heard at the place where the ball strikes.

"A panic expected never comes," says R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review.

Dull.

"Jee whiz! Only one hunter in two weeks. I believe I'll join a menagerie."—Life.

Too Much Parrot.

"Walk right in, Mr. Johnsing. Am all ready fo' de game."

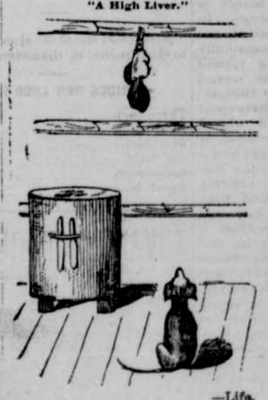
"Yo' doan' seem to have de right kyards at de right time, does yer?"

Parrot—Get on ter de mirror behind yer.

"Fo' de Lawd's sake! Ef dat ain't scan'lous!"

Parrot—Honesty am de best policy. See?—Truth.

"A High Liver."



—Life.

His Debts.

Gladys—I hope, dearest, that you will never contract any debts.

Jack—Never!

Gladys—Jack, are you sure?

Jack—Positive! I always expand my debts.—S. & G.'s Monthly.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CORN.

The Results Gained at the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station.

The land on which the following cultural experiments were tried is a rather compact limestone clay soil. The difference between the soil and subsoil is not very marked except in the supply of organic matter in the surface soil, which is ample. The soil is naturally well drained. It is the usual practice to plow this soil seven or eight inches deep. The condensed statement here given is of results obtained one season only and therefore might not apply to all seasons and conditions. There was during the six months of the experiments about the normal quantity of rainfall, with a deficiency in April and May and an excess in August.

Plowing land six inches deep, which had been in timothy and clover one year, gave better results with corn than shallower or deeper preparation of the seed bed, both in the quantity of grain and stover.

Corn from a plot which had no stirring of the soil after the corn was planted, but merely had the weeds removed by scraping the surface with a hoe, yielded 47 bushels of shelled corn per acre, while six plots cultivated with the ordinary cultivator, three, two inches deep and three, four inches deep, yielded about 58 bushels per acre.

Cultivating, as nearly as an ordinary riding cultivator could be made to do it, two or four inches deep did not materially affect the yield.

Cultivating five times gave better results than cultivating eight times, and cultivating once after the usual time did not materially affect the yield.

Planting the ordinary medium maturing dent corn at the rate of one kernel every six inches in rows 42 inches apart gave a larger yield of grain than thicker or thinner planting. Planting at the rate of one kernel every three inches gave 2,500 pounds more stover and 1,850 pounds less ears. The yield, when planted at the rate of one kernel every 9 or 12 inches, was considerably less of stover and somewhat less of grain from a much less number of ears. The quantity of stover produced decreased with the thickness of planting.

The method of distribution, whether one, two, three or four kernels were planted per hill, did not affect the yield so long as the thickness of planting remained the same.

Topping the corn decreased the yield of grain as compared with allowing corn to ripen on the standing stalks without mutilation. The weight of ears was decreased 540 pounds per acre, while the total weight of tops was 1,050 pounds per acre. The tops were from one-fourth to one-third the total stover and about one-eighth the plant above ground.

When the whole plant was cut and shocked, the yield of ear corn was 188 pounds per acre less than when the corn was merely topped. The total stover or whole stalks weighed about 1,900 pounds per acre more than the tops alone. In this case cutting up the whole plant was better practice than merely topping the corn.

Removing the tassels on every other row before they shed their pollen had no effect on the yield of corn.

Potato Experiments.

At the West Virginia station trials were made with potatoes on 10 plots of wornout land with the object of determining the effect of kainit used alone and in combination with phosphoric acid and nitrogen and to test the effects on the yield of using different amounts of seed cut to halves, quarters and single eyes. Early Rose, White Star and Beauty of Hebron were the varieties planted. In each case whole potatoes, halves, quarters and single eyes were planted.

Where superphosphate was used with the kainit there was a marked increase in the yield. The increase with nitrate of soda was very small. The smallest profits were where kainit was used alone and the largest on the plots where kainit was combined with superphosphate. In the case of the White Star and Beauty of Hebron the halves, quarters and single eyes produced decidedly more than the whole potatoes. With Early Rose the results were variable. With regard to the number and vigor of the stalks from different sized seed the director of the station says:

We find that in all varieties the whole potato produces a greater number and more vigorous stalks than either the halves, quarters or single eyes, and that the general rule is a gradual diminution of the number and vigor of the stalks as the size of the pieces planted diminishes until we reach those cut to one eye in each piece, when we find that the number of the stalks is materially increased. Of those cut to single eyes nearly all germinated. We further find that the increased yield is not in proportion to the increase of the number of stalks. From these facts we infer that in the preparation and planting of the seed to secure the best results the potato should be so cut as to secure one strong, vigorous stalk from each piece and planted so as to secure from three to four stalks to each hill.

On the Country Road.

New England Farmer advises, in addition to the regular crops grown, that you sow peas and oats and stop buying bran and cotton seed.

The Massachusetts Plowman says that peas and oats sown together make excellent fodder to feed green. They also are among the best of crops for winter feeding.

When preparing the ground for potatoes, see that you have the soil fine and mellow down where the seed goes.

A correspondent, writing to Southern Cultivator, says that he finds there is a great demand in the early spring for green onions, using top and bulb, before onions with bulbs come in, and for this purpose the best variety is the Egyptian.

In the treatment of plant diseases, the copper sprays gain in favor.

Forty-six states and territories now possess an agricultural college and experiment station.

FIREPLACES IN SUMMER.

Directions For Covering Up or Beautifying the Grate When Unused.

The problem of how to treat the grates when fires are no more needed is one that yearly besets the housekeeper's mind. Try as you will to cover the fireplace out of sight, it never looks so well as when the logs are laid ready to light and the equipment for a blaze is ready at a moment's notice to drive away the chill

IN GOOD TASTE.

of a damp day or of such evenings as come even at the summer's height. In addition to this scheme, if you are in the country, where big branches of flowering trees or of fine ornamental leaves can easily be found, you cannot do better than stand a large, deep vase upon the hearth and keep it constantly well filled. If the branches are ample and you keep the vase filled up with water, they will not require too frequent change. A box fitted to the hearth to contain ferns and other growing things that love the shade is an excellent scheme. If these are not available, a low folding screen of simple make may be stood upon the hearth, or the Japanese folding fan screens are also effective.

Japanese umbrellas, the New York Recorder says, are used by many people, if we may judge by the number sold, and make about as good decoration as anything of the sort. Select a combination of colors in harmony with your mantel drapery, cut the handle off short and then simply arrange it so that the blackened bricks and the unused grate are hidden behind its rich colors and circular shape. Or, better than all and more artistic than anything to be found in the shops, follow in the footsteps of an artist of repute. Have a board like an old time fireboard fitted to the open space. Then etch upon it with a "poker," or more properly a pyrographer's tool, some effective and appropriate design. The rich, warm, brown tints that you will obtain harmonize with every sheen of color, and the solidity of the panel gives a hue that no bizarre arrangement of umbrellas or paper fans can possibly attain.

Cleaning Gilding.

A reliable mixture for cleaning gilding is made in the following manner: Sprinkle a little hot water on an ounce of quicklime to slake it and gradually add a pint of boiling water to form a milk. Dissolve 2 ounces of pearl ash in ¼ pint of boiling water, mix the two solutions, cover, agitate occasionally for an hour, let the preparation settle, decant the clear portion and cork securely in flat half pint bottles. Apply with a soft sponge and then wash the surface with clear water.

Improving Starch.

For starching muslins, ginghams and calicoes dissolve a piece of alum the size of a hickory nut for every pint of starch. This will keep the colors bright for a long time.

Lawn Tennis Racket Cases.

Decorative cases for lawn tennis raquets have lately been added to the many small articles which are popular for the display of fancy work. In the sketch both sides of the racket case are given.

There are many materials which could be used, but perhaps the three most suitable would be cloth, art serge or a coarse kind of colored linen, as all these are eminently strong and serviceable and would stand the wear and tear which a case of this kind must of necessity be exposed to.

If cloth or art serge is selected, the embroidered designs should be worked in

RACKET CASES.

filoselle. A chestnut brown cloth embroidered with several shades of salmon pink would be useful and effective, or a rifle green art serge would look well if worked with gold colored silk.

Orange Salad.

According to an India recipe oranges are often served with a dressing of oil, vinegar and pepper. Another way is to sprinkle lemon juice over the slices and liberally spread over all powdered sugar.

The Shortening Skirt.

There is one encouraging fact to be noted on the promenade, and that is the perceptible shortening of skirts. Many costumes have skirts that clear the ground easily, permitting their wearers to walk without holding up their gowns. The short skirts have so much the advantage of the others in appearance that there is hope for the future in this respect. The full skirt when long enough to lie an inch or two on the ground or even to touch and touch again as the wearer walks is one of the most abominably ugly skirts ever seen on the street.

BALDWIN'S MADNESS.

They were hammering pipes of some sort or rails perhaps down in the street. The noise was trying to his nerves. At last he went over to one of the windows and pulling aside the lace curtain tried to look out. Then he saw that the window was very dirty, what with all the late rains and the soot from the great railway depot close by. She was not a very good housekeeper either. She had been rather helpless there in the tiny apartment without maid or cook. Now and then she had tried to do little things—cook special dishes, and always her failures had been notable failures.

She had burned the teakettle dry and melted the spout from the French coffee pot through forgetfulness. She always forgot directly she had put the chafing dish over the gas stove and left it to the flame. No! Once—once she had succeeded in making a custard—something with patches of whipped whites of eggs over the top that she called floating islands. It was extremely good for once. But one cannot always subsist on whites of eggs three times a day.

There was only one thing in the world that she knew—music! She played divinely. That was her profession. She had been a professional pianiste when he had first met her and persuaded her into the madness of a union with him.

He was a well connected young man and in time would inherit a large fortune from an uncle. He would have married her publicly, but she would not consent. "Your uncle has other plans for you," she said. "If you marry against his will, you will be cut off. And I, too, would be cut off by a public ceremony from going back to my profession, as would then be necessary. You see I cannot marry you thus."

So she had repelled all his advances. Finally one evening, she, being worn and nervous, he persuaded—more, almost coerced—her into a "marriage by contract," as he called it. An old Russian woman who could not read English, a fellow boarder at Hortense's boarding house, witnessed the paper. Baldwin took his wife to his bachelor apartment, and their curious life began.

She was a queer creature, moody, reticent. Sometimes he was afraid of her silences. When she played the piano in the long evenings, he idolized her.

Today she was dying. He could hardly realize it.

The hammering in the street continued and became intolerable. He could not think clearly.

He felt himself in a horrible dream. She had been ill for six days and would not allow him to summon a doctor until too late. That had been the night before.

The hard cold had developed into pneumonia. She was not restless now. She hardly stirred except when he tried to arouse her.

Once she spoke of getting better and rising. She wanted to make dessert for him—"floating islands."

A spasm caught him in the throat. He felt pierced with remorse for a thousand little things. He felt himself to blame. He had not taken care of her. He had taken her away from a life of hope and ambition and doomed her to poverty and solitude.

Now she was dying.

Yes, it had been only madness—his madness.

By and by she called him to her side.

"Did I dream—or did a doctor come?"

"You did not dream, my darling. He was here."

"And what did he say?"

Baldwin could not speak.

"He said I should not recover?"

Again he could utter no word.

After waiting a little she said: "It is too bad. I meant to—learn to cook something. You liked that dessert so much. No matter. Please go to the conservatory for me and see if there are any letters."

"I cannot leave you, Hortense."

"The woman will come from next door."

Baldwin went out into the sharp spring air like one struggling with nightmare.

"My madness—my madness!" he kept repeating half aloud as he walked or rode in car. People looked at his haggard, unshaven face with curiosity.

"She is going to die," he kept on. "To die, to die!" A hand organ began to play a tune that she often played, a simple song. He felt himself choking.

From the conservatory he brought her back several letters—one a thick, important looking communication.

She roused from her drowsiness and opened it. After reading it she lay silent, thinking. Suddenly:

"My feet are very cold," she said. He felt them, and they were icy. He began to chafe them with his hands, a wild pain in his heart meanwhile. They were long feet, very thin, not what a sculptor would like. Yet they were shapely, if only there had been more flesh. All this passed through his mind as a minor accompaniment to the horrible certainty that she was leaving him.

When he turned at her faint whisper of his name, she motioned to the important looking letter. He took and read it through. It was a lawyer's notification that she had inherited a fortune.

He put it carefully away in a desk drawer and returned to chafe her hands.

She smiled up at him and fell swiftly into a stupor.

At dusk she was dead.

In her desk drawer he found a sealed paper. It was her will, duly signed and witnessed. "I give and bequeath all that I am possessed of to my husband, Gerald Baldwin."

Another paper, small and folded, caught his eye. It was only a housekeeper's copied recipe: Floating islands: Three eggs, one quart of milk. * * * With a burst of sobs he pressed the writing to his lips. But with that burst of sobs he was saved from the spell of madness that had oppressed him.—Harry Townsend in New York Mercury.

A Sage's Secret of a Hale Old Age.

M. Jules Simon has discovered the secret of old age, and he has formulated the recipe in two words—intellectual work. Nothing, he declares, helps so materially to conserve physical strength as mental employment, and in proof of this theory he points out that the French institute is a perfect congregation of hale and hearty octogenarians. In the Academy of Moral Sciences alone there are Barthelemy, Saint-Hillaire, Vacherot, Franck, Duruy, Laromblere, Ravaisson and Bouillier, all living their eighth decade through laborious and productive days.—St. James Gazette.

The Sportive Mullet.

Tourists visiting the Indian and Banana rivers in Florida are astonished and amused at the antics of the mullets in those streams. These fish grow to be five or six pounds in weight and are famous jumpers. They leap from the water, shoot three or four feet through the air, come up again and leap twice as far and keep on so for half a dozen leaps, each longer than the other. Now and then a mullet takes a leap of 15 or 20 feet and disappears. It happens not infrequently that a leaping mullet falls into a passing boat.—Detroit Free Press.