realze these advertising columns, and

NO. 32.

J. M. KEENE, D. D. S. building, corner of Court and Com-

mercial streets, SALEM. - - - ORECON.

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

B. H. McCALLON, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, DALLAS, RO. aromas over Brown & Son s store.

MO. J. DALY, J. E. SINLEY, H. C. EASIN.

DALY, SIBLEY & EAKIN, Attorneys-at-Law.

J. L. COLLINS.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery.

Has been in practice of his profession in this place or about thirty years, and will attend to all ouniress surrusted to his care. Office, corner Main and Court ts, Dallas, Polk Co, Or J. H. TOWNSEND, N. L. BUTLER,

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

DALLAS, - - OREGON.

All work guaranteed firstclass.

J. A. BARKER, Dallas.

Northwest Fire and Marine INSURANCE CO.

Head Office: 33 WASHINGTON STREET, PORTLAND, O

The Leading Home Company.

WE MARE A SPECIALTY OF INSURANCE ON Ohurhes and Parsonages,

Dwellings and Household Goods,

Schools and other Public Buildings,

Farm Buildings and Farm Property

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D. B. McDONALD, TRUCKMAN

Dulls: Oregon A fair share of patronage solicited and all orders promptly filled

A. J. MARTIN, PAINTER,

House, sign and ornamental, grain ing, kalseming and paper hanging.

WILSON & CO.,

y toilet articles, meerchain pos-obacco, etc., etc. Pure liquors for l purposes only. Physicians pre-compounded day or night. Main sposite court house, Dallas, Or.

PERRYDALE

DRUG - STORE.

-THE PROPRIETORS-

BARTEL & VIGGERS,

Deal in druge, paints, oils, glass doors

PERSORIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED. GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Leading Normal School Of The Northwest



Monmouth is easily accessible from all parts of the state, twelve miles from the State Capital. Sixty miles south of Portland. Catalogues cheerfully sent on application. Address P. L. Camphedd, Secy. of faculty.

MONMOUTH.

Suitor's Saw Mill.

-THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF-

Rough and Dressed Lumber.

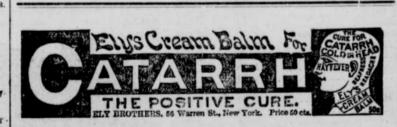
A good supply on hand and for sale at either the mill or

the yard in Dallas. CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

PLASTERING! "Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City. ## "The Rochester."



CREAT SPEAR HEAD CONTEST.



SAVE THE TACS.

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

\$173,250.00

In valuable Presents to be Given Away in Return for

SPEAR HEAD TAGS.

261,030 PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO

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.

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

KNIPE.

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

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

DON'T SEND ANY TAGS BEFORE JANUARY I, 1884.

UOY DON'T KNOW

what a comfort it is to have ready at hand a remedy that never fails to relieve Constipation, and that, without pain or discomfort; and almost immediately cures headaches, and dispels every symptom of Dyspepsia. Such a remedy is found in Simmons Liver Regulator-not a sweetened compound to nauseate, or an intoxicating beverage to cultivate an alcoholic appetite, but a medicine asant to the taste, and perfectly harmless when given to the smallest child. S. L. R. never disappoints. It possesses the virtues and perfections of a reliable remedy of the kind endorsed by

eminent physicians. "It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to those you receive annually in reference to your valuable medicine. I consider Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine on the market. I have prescribed it with excellent results."—W. F. Park, M. D., Tracy City, Tenn.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SPRAYING. A Co-operative Plan Advised For Farmer

With Small Orchards.
Spraying with arsenites for the preention of insect attacks has by progressive fruitgrowers become a recognized necessity. Spraying with copper compounds for the prevention of fungus diseases is rapidly growing in favor, and its value has been demonstrated by the orchardist as well as the experimental-ist. As the treatment is entirely preventive it must be commenced early in order to make it effective. All parts of trees or plants must be reached with the pre-

entive agent.

Drenching is not necessary and is expensive. A thin film or coating of the fungicide deposited upon the foliage will prevent the development of the spores as well as a complete soaking, but it is important that all the leafy surface should be wet, at least on the upper side. For orchard work a good force pump, which may be fitted into a barrel side or end-will give satisfaction. More expensive pumps, drawn and op-erated by horsepower, may be purchased, large orchards. The Vermorel nozzle is s very satisfactory instrument for distributing the liquid.

There are certain inconveniences that retard the progress of the practice of spraying. It must be done at certain periods of the year; otherwise it is inef-fectual. It involves the purchase of im-plements and materials sometimes difficult to obtain just when wanted. Suc cess also depends on intelligent adapta-tion of the treatment to climatic conditions existing during the spraying peri-ods. In view of the difficulties enumer-ated John Craig, horticulturist of the central experimental farm of Canada, suggests in a recent bulletin the adopion of a co-operative plan of spraying: First, where orchards are not large, a few farmers might combine and purchase a spraying outfit, which would serve the community, and if it were possible to have it continuously operated by the same individual, whom practice would lend superior facility in using it, an additional advantage would be gained. Another arrangement could be made as

A complete spraying outfit, including chemicals, might be purchased by a person who would be prepared to spray under contract by the acre or at a stated figure per tree. If this system of combating fungous and insect enemies was introduced, it would obviate much of the prejudice and inconvenience now d with the work, and spraying would probably in a few years, to the great benefit of orchardists, become the

general practice.

For the treatment of apple and pear spot Mr. Craig gives the following directions: "1. Before growth begins in spring, spray with a solution of copper sulphate—1 pound to 50 gallons of water. On no account should this be applied after the foliage has appeared, as it will severely injure it. 2. Just before the blossoms open, spray with diluted bordeaux mix-ture. Repeat this after the blossoms have fallen and make a third application two or three weeks afterward. If the season is wet and rainy, a later applica-tion may be advisable."

In regard to grape diseases, the advice is to spray "the canes with copper sul-phate, I pound to 50 gallons, before growth begins. Follow this solution with diluted bordeaux mixture (omitting paris green) or ammoniacal copper carbonate immediately after the fruit sets. Repeat at intervals of three weeks, till the bunches begin to color. Ammoniacal copper carbonate should al-ways be used for the later applications." Chemicals for spraying can now be obtained from most druggists.

Make Fresh Nests Often. When the nests are used merely as lay When the nests are used merely as laying nests they may do through the season; but, says The Poultry Yard, by making new nests several times during the year and burning the old ones you foster cleanliness and prevent lice and other parasites from gaining a lodgment. If the nests are used for sitters, as soon as the hen is taken off with her brood, out with the nest and burn the straw at once or you will soon have a healthy lot of lice to deal with, which will worry your poultry so that improvement will be but a slow race indeed. Fresh nests, neatly and nicely made, induce the hems to lay n them, keep the eggs clean and give a

I believe that where a private cream-ery has been successful a co-operative creamery can also be made so, but cer-tain things are absolutely necessary. ain things are absolutely necessary.

First—The stockholders must have a by the noise of squawking chickens

will lose money.
Fourth—The business must be conducted on business principles.
This quite often proves a stumbling block to the success of organizations of this kind. There are always a lot of fellows who think that because they own a share they ought to have a hand in everything that comes up connected with the business. A creamery cannot be managed successfully by a committee of the whole. A man should be placed in charge of the business who understands

duct it according to his best judgment. trol of the funds in the hands of one man, but so far as the details are concerned let the butter maker attend to them. He knows more about handling the milk and cream and butter and shipping the latter than do the patrons and should not be hampered by unnecessary restrictions. The plan lately adopted by a number of co-operative creameries of sending some young man of the community to a good dairy school until he learns the business is a good one. A number of young men have been sent in that way during the past year.

The patrons of a co-operative creamery are paid for their milk whenever they so will it. The usual way is to pay once a winch impressed themselves so vividly upon our minds, are reproduced in the bright colors of old, when we are brought face to face with the quaint battlements and the dark gateways, with the accessories of bright, burning sunshine and turbaned figures and processions of camels and the listless calm of the tropical land. Such old cities are still to be seen in India, still walled in the figures of the Biblical picture book.

Closely akin to them served to convividly upon our minds, are reproduced in the bright colors of old, when we are brought face to face with the quaint battlements and the dark gateways, with the accessories of bright, burning sunshine and turbaned figures and processions of the tropical figures of the Biblical picture book.

Closely akin to them served to convict the produced in the bright colors of old, when we are brought face to face with the quaint battlements and the dark gateways, with the accessories of bright, burning sunshine and turbaned figures and processions of the tropical figures of the Biblical picture book.

end upon the local conditions. It will depend upon the local conditions. It will cost \$75 to \$100 a month for a good butter maker, and he will need a cheap helper a part of the time. Butter makers can be had cheaper than that, but in bly wearing armor, the illusion is He is the cheapest. Then the fuel, oil, century.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

be figured at local prices.

In regard to constructing the building and putting in the machinery, figure on who will do it the cheapest. Find what the agent wants for putting up the building, then get local builders to figure on it. See what the agent asks for putting in the machinery, then get prices from other supply houses for the same. If the people are ready to build a creamery, there is no need of a thousand dollar several as a go between.—Henry C. Wal-pointees' names seemed to indicate

With the use of the Babcock machine any ordinarily intelligent dairyman can accurately tell the value of his cows, his milk and cream, also the value of the different food consumed. He can also tell, if he runs a home dairy, if he is getting out all the butter in the milk, what per cent butter fat he leaves in the skimmilk and the butter milk, as well as tell the value of the first milking and of the stripping which the different milkman

machine to ascertain that milk from made him the Duke Fine Moon,-cows of the same breed, same farm, Youth's Companion. double in the per cent of butter fat, and very often in those animals where it was least expected. It is also surprising to learn the difference which the food and the care and treatment of the cover will make in the per cent of the cows will make in the per cent of butter fat. It is therefore a decided fact that we cannot profitably or with good judgment buy or sell cows, milk

Creamery men and dairymen every-where ought to combine in one deter-mined effort to rid America of oleomargarine. They should give their law makers no peace till the thing is done. If the law makers refuse to heed, let them hear something drop at the next election. A creameryman who uses the De Laval ably continue so until the millenlactocrite test says that he much prefers it to any other method in use for showing the amount of butter fat in milk.

With the lactocrite he declares he can

A Genuise Virot.

test 12 samples in five minutes.

Professor Cooks says that the odor from ensilage is caused by a gas that passes off in the feeding. It it get into the milk it is because the milker is careless and has allowed the gas to cling to his clothing. He says further that corn when shocked in the field heats quite as when shooked in the field heats quite as much as ensulage does, but in this case the gas panes off into the air. Farmers another of those pink and purple imget more value out of an acre of corn preerved in sile than in any other way.

"The only time that I ever had my ouse robbed," said Willett Effingm, "was some three years ago and hen it was by a trick that, however nuch it grieved me at the time, com-els me to admit was a clever one. lived in Dakota and kept a large chicken coop to accommodate a flock of chickens. I had several lots of ground opened into one yard, which

First—The stockholders must have a good working knowledge of the dairy business; they must have good cows and take care of them and feed them.

Second—Enough milk should be guaranteed from the start to run the creamery to its capacity. The way to secure the milk is to take in as stockholders only farmers who milk their cows, not beginning business until enough cows are secured.

Third—A man who can make first class butter and cheese and who understands by the noise of squawking chickens and a rumpus out in the shed. I at once said 'chicken thieves,' and got up to investigate. My wife had a sufficiency of nerve and prepared to follow me with a lamp. I got out my revolver and started toward the shed. Then the noise ceased, and I was certain some one had been stealing. Naturally enough, we both came to the shed and found the door open. "We examined the lock, found it

Third—A man who can make first class butter and cheese and who understands everything connected with the creamery business, from weighing the milk, taking samples and testing it to shipping the products, conducting the necessary correspondence and keeping the books. No matter how well the patrons do their part, if the man who makes up the milk does not understand his business they will lose money.

To the shed and found the door open. "We examined the lock, found it broken, and a count of the chickens revealed a half dozen missing. I was simply furious and pottered around that miserable shed for fully a half hour securing it against further molestation. When we returned to the house we found that our absence had been taken advantage of and a number of valuable articles stolen. Ever since I have been wondering whether

the whole. A man should be placed in charge of the business who understands it, and he should have authority to conories of our childhood days, which have perhaps never been awakened since, and the pictures of our childish It is not wise to place the entire con-trol of the funds in the hands of one books, which impressed themselves

will it. The usual way is to pay once a month, using the Babcock test to determine what is due each one. The expense

the majority of cases they will lose more complete, and for the moment we than their wages every month. It will pay to get the best man that can be had. He is the cheapest. Then the fuel oil

agent as a go between.—Henry C. Wal-lace in Breeder's Gazette. He made Test That Milk.

With the use of the Babcock machine when he was looking about for a

stripping which the different milkman or milkmaid leaves in the udder. He can also tell, if he takes his milk to the creamery, if the creameryman is testing the milk honestly.

It is approximately and of the special stripping which the different milkman or milkman or milkman or milkman excellent one to make a sort of reverse or "back action" pun on the marshal's name. Beau-Soleil signifies "beautiful sunshine," so the emperor created the man the Duc de Bellune It is surprising after using a Babcock -which was very much as if he had

Teaching Versus Recitation Hearing.
Teaching is of all the professions
the most useful for the public welfare, as it is one of the most laborious and skilled, and should be paid according to its deserts. Recitation hearing, however, is one of the easiest, least skilled and most useless of good judgment buy or sell cows, milk or cream or feed our cows without the use of a Babcock tester.—W. M. Beniger in Practical Dairyman.

Dairy and Creamery.

est, least skined and incest users so the self-least skined and incest users so the self-least skined and incest users as a self-least skined and incest users are self-least skined and incest us

As long as the public continues to pay for recitation hearing, it will not get much teaching, for educational missionaries to work without the ordinary inducements are too few to supply the demand and will prob-

The machinery of the Blythewood dairy, Essex, England, is run entirely by electricity. Why do not some of our American creameries try the same motive power where it can be obtained cheaply?

There was a man who evidently knew little art and less millinery at the loan exhibition the other evening. With him was wife, who was plainly a connoisseur in the latter and religiously improving her opportunities for its study. "There." There was a man who evidently was plainly a connoisseur in the lat-ter and religiously improving her op-portunities for its study. "There," she remarked with her eyes upon bunch of lace and velvet which adorned the blond hair of anothe woman, "there is a genuine Virot." And her husband aroused himself

pressionists he didn to be nicture.—New York World.



ugh litters in it.-Truth.



"So he did, and I quit But at the end of a week I wanted to die, so I'm smoking again."-Life.



Cra-Did you know that Mrs. Dangle had gone on a trip to Bermuda? Maude—No. I must call on her





A BUNCH OF ROSES.

"Suddenly I fell backward. A bi
cold steel had entered my breast!
"The Germans had forced their we
the house through the kitchen gards
one of them, a blond Hercules, has
me a sudden thrust with his bayons
though this Teutonic giant had give
—strange as it may seem—to note
all that was going on round me.
"I seemed to have passed into is
life and yet still to be living is this.
"I can distinctly remember that it
man Hercules was alone in the roompanions had hurried on in their