NO. 39.

H!

CO.

rtland

:ts

States

ined at

agent

and Sau

(3)

stor

NTS.

est of and

ll the

lots-

cash, thout

addi-

d all

neing

23x-2.50;

rames

lays.

er en-

what h the ccor-

il ad-

tcets.

J. M. KEENE, D. D. S. Dental office in Breyman Brother'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. Droffice over Brown & Son a store.

NO. J. DALY, J. E. SIBLAY, H. C. KARIN. BALY. SIBLEY & EAKIN ..

Attorneys-at-Law. We have the only set of abstract books in Polk county. Reliable abstracts furnished, and money to oan. 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 or about thirty years, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office, corner Main and Court ts, Dallas, Polk Co, Or

J. H. TOWNSEND BUTLER & TOWNSEND,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Office upstairs in Odd Fellows' new

DALLAS. - - OREGON.

All work guaranteed firstclass.

J. A. BARKER, Dallas.

Progressive. Northwest Fire and Marine INSURANCE CO.

Head Office:

33 WASHINGTON STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

The Leading Home Company. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF INSURANCE ON

Ohurhos and Parsonages,
Dwellings and Mousehold Goods,
Schools and other Public Buildings, Farm Buildings and Farm Property -DIRECRORS: 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. President. Secretary and Manager

> ALBERT DRAY. TRUCKMAN, Dallas: Oregon

A fair share of patronage solicited

A. J. MARTIN.

PAINTER, House, sign and ornamental, grain ing, kalsoming and paper hanging.

WILSON & CO.,

Dealer in drugs, chemic is and perfumery stationery, toilet articles, meerchaum pipes, oigars, tobacco, etc., etc. Pure liquors for medicinal purposes only. Physicians prescriptions compounded day or night. Main street, opposite court house, Dallas, Or.

Deal in drugs, paints, oils, glass doors, windows, candy, nuts, tobacco and no-

PERSORIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED. GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

## MCMINNVILLE COLLEGE.

OFFERS SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.

The fine telescope recently mounted in the new ob-ervarory and the extensive library, to which students have free access, offers advantages not to be found else-where in this state. BEAUTIFUL LOCATION.

THIRTY ACRE CAMPUS, SUITABLE BUILDINGS. HEAL THY SURROUDINGS.

First Term Begins September 19, 1893; Second Term Begins December 11, 1893; Third Term Begins March 19, 1894. Address, T. G. BROWNSON, Presi lent. Send for ( atalogue.

A. J. HUNSAKER, Solicitor and Financial Agent.

## Suitor's Saw Mill.

# Rough and Dressed Lumber.

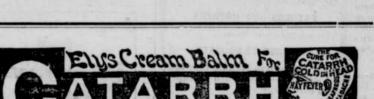
A good supply on hand and for sale at either the mill or the yard in Dallas.

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 marsofter than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn'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 \$,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. \* "The Rochester."



CONTEST.



SAVE THE TACS.

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

\$173,250.00

In valuable Presents to be Civen Away in Return for SPEAR HEAD TAGS.

0.1	MITTER ALLEGA ATAGE	
	AND THE PARTY OF T	050 O
5,775	STEM WINDING ELGIN GOLD WATCHES	000 0
23,100	IMPORTED GERMAN BUCKHORN HANDLE, FOUR BLADED POCKET KNIVES. 23,	100 0
115,500	ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM ROTARY TELESCOPE TOOTH	,100 O
115,500	PICKS. 57, LARGE PICTURES (1828 inches) IN ELEVEN COLORS, for framing, no advertising on them. 28	,750 0
	no advertising on them	,875 0

261,030 PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO ......

The above articles will be distributed, by counties, among parties who chew SPEAB HEAD Plug Tobacco, and return to us the TEN 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

SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to cach, i OPETA GLASS.... 5 OPERA GLASSES

To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each i Balled Gold WATCH CHARM TOOTH PICK 100 TOOTH PICKS. to the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest pumber of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 LARGE PICTURE IN ELEVEN COLORS. .100 PICTURES.

### DYSPEPSIA

Is that misery experienced when suddenly made aware that you possess a diabolical arrangement called stomach. No two dyspepties 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 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.

aut they afforded no relief. At last to the Liver Regulator, which cured me if a se. It is a good medicine. I would not ut it."—JAMES A. ROANE, Philad'a, Pa.

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

PREFARED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa

Mrs. Peary is not the only woman who accompanies her husband on dangerous exploring trips. The wife of the arctic explorer, Dr. Naisen, is his companion in all his perilous exploits. She is described as a "jolly, bright little woman, with dark hair," who has given up many Invuries to reside with the doctor at Sy saker, six miles from Christiania. She plorer's schemes for the success of each new expedition. The cabin of the boat in which they propose to make their next trip is only 13 feet square and is to be sed as dining room, workroom and drawing room.

Another woman explorer of cold latitudes is a Mrs. Burgess, the wife of a member of the Newfoundland assembly. who accomplished the remarkable feat of accompanying her husband a distance of 230 miles over snow and ice on snowshoes to attend the session at St. John's. They had no guide and a sledge of three dogs for their luggage and provisions. At one time it was necessary to cross an arm of the sea 11 miles wide in a leaky cross rivers in the interior by means of trees, but throughout the journey this

the officials.—Lloyd's Newspaper.

may perhaps completely revolutionize the style of feminine dress has received the stamp of approval of the American girl. This gentle creature has resolved to decorate her skin with much the same esigns and figures that the materials of soon be fashionable no longer. They will printed calicoes. Tattooed arms and legs teresting features of the American ballroom. Probably ere long a young lady's

### well the same of t farm» Carden

at the ends of the sections. It does not soak through the body of the tile. Avoid the agent who wants to sell you porous tile. You don't want that kind of tile. The harder it is burned the bet-

There is no rule that can be followed. In clayey ground the tile must be closer, say from 16 to 20 feet, while in certain loams equally good drainage may be secured at 40 to 50 feet apart. The next question which may arise is the size of the tile to be used. This depends first on the method used in laying the tile and second on the fall or grade. First, if the tile is laid by guess or by a water level, or rather by observ-ing the flow of the water in the ditch, where a three inch tile would be abur dant on a perfect grade, because the grade line will have many inequalities in it, and you must make an allowance for the parts below grade to be filled up with silt. If these inequalities, up and down, be less than 6 inches, then some water will continue to flow from a six inch tile as in Fig. 2. Figs. 1 and 2 represent tile laid on an imperfect grade. The dark portion represents the silt which has collected in points below the grade line; the light, that part not filled. In

ties will be more than 3 inches, and that

TILE LAID ON IMPERFECT GRADES,

itle, there are liable to be slight inequalities. These should, however, be reduced to the minimum. Where there are not more than 2 inches fall in 100 feet, and where we have nothing better than the eye to determine it, it is very easy to go from 2 to 3 inches below the true grade line without discovering it. This would cause a three inch tile to be stranged to feet, it will be sufficient in most son is familiarly called by her fellow inmates, enjoys fairly good health in spite of her years, and her intellect is singularly clear. Her memory carries her back to incidents which occurred 60 or 70 years ago, when she was in service. Polly is rather proud of the fact that she managed to resist all offers of marriage, for she says, "The men worked the women so hard in them days." For nearly 30 years Miss Thompson has lived within the walls of the Camberwell workhouse, and the good health he still entities the officials.—Lloyd's Newspaper. tile on a perfect grade.

The secretary of the league has issued an announcement to this effect as follows:

"In view of a misunderstanding, largely conveyed through the press as to the object of our organization, we, the ladies of the Woman's Progressive Political league, wish to state that we are a People's Party organization first, last and all the time, and we advocate all reforms tending to the relief of the people, including woman suffrage and control of the liquor traffic."—Kansas Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In view of a misunderstanding, largely or grade Dorkings they grow to an immense size, as we all know, being put up make straight for the first man or horse they see before they shave been wounded or touched, and, as all know, the tusk of the wild boar cuts like a pazor, though luckily the wound is usually a healthy, clean cut—very different from a mauling by the fetid claws of a tiger or leopard or the thrust of a stag's horn.

Wherever a pig gets up one of the sections go after it, and there are various little rules as to how the pig should be attacked and in what order. The most important rule is never to drop your A new and terrible fashion, which may perhaps completely revolutionize the stamp of approval of the American come before them, we have one or two judges who would pass them over in favor of a bird possessed of this superfluons excrescence. Light Shoes For Horses.

Light horses of 1,000 pounds weight, In plowing, cultivating and many other tendencies will be easily discernible by the nature of the ornaments engraved in in k upon her skin.—St. James Gatette.

The Black Satin Gown.

Last season the woman who wore an all black satin gown was regarded with astonishment. This season it is being more universally used for gowns and for trimmings, and, in fact, all satins are fashionable, particularly black. At one time it was supposed to be one of the "old lady" materials, but fashion has all-tered all this, and at present it figures prominently, both for day and evening gaif?

In plowing, cultivating and many other farry will as well as prick his foe, but it is the second horseman, riding perhaps four lengths behind him, who has the most dangerous part to play. A pig when wounded rarely pursues his former course, and the leader often loses touch with him, while his follower has to bear the full brunt of a terrific charge. It is fatal to receive a boar's charge at a walk or trot. One examet go too fast—not straight at the pig, but at a slight walk or trot. One examet go too fast—not straight at the pig, but at a slight sangle to him as he charges.

In Bombay a long spear is used, and the boar is stuck by an "underhand" thrust. In eastern Bengal a jabbing shortened and acquire a slow walking gaif?

Belly's Magasina.

The Black Satin Gown.

Last season the woman who wore an all black satin gown was regarded with astonishment. This season it is being more universally used for gowns and for trimmings, and, in fact, all satins are fashionable, particularly black. At one time it was supposed to be one of the work the horse is doing, much more course, and the leader often loses touch with him, while his follower has to bear the full brunt of a terrific charge. It is fatal to receive a boar's charge at a walk or trot. One examet the pig, but at a slight to the boar is stuck by an "underhand" thrust. In eastern Bengal a jabbing spear is used and is more deadly. I think. Of course it is unlawful to stick sows. Belly's Magasi

### INDIAN PIG STICKING.

with spears.

The Indian wild pig varies naturally

market pig. His skin is a kind of bluish gray and his bristles gray or black, though sometimes an almost brown pig is found. The wild pig will never live far from water. He is happiest in the long grass, often 13 feet high, that grows along the banks of the big Indian rivers, and above all rejoices in the long grass of the big Indian rivers, and above all rejoices in the long grass and above all rejoices in the long grass of the big Indian rivers, and above all rejoices in the long grass and grass Indian rivers, and above all rejoices in "jao," a kind of evergreen brushwood that is as common as the grass. He only eats at night, and about 10 p. m. he sal lies forth from cover and will go many miles to find the succulent sugar cane or other luxury, returning as a rule about an hour before the first streaks of dawn. Pig sticking begins usually about Christmas week, when the giant vegeta-tion of the rains has died down sufficient-

ly to get at piggy, and the marshy ground where he lives is firm enough for line; the light, that part not filled. In Fig. 1 the tile is choked with silt and is useless. In Fig. 2 the tile is partly filled at C, F and G, and its capacity has been limited to that of the narrowest point, as at F.

The probabilities are that the inequalities. The probabilities are that the inequalities are the inequalit fast, the sportsmen set out—usually in "tumtums"—to the meet, having sent their spears and horses on ahead over night, together with the all important mess tiffin basket, in which a huge block of ice and innumerable soda water bot-tles and beer bottles figure largely. It

However great the care taken in laying tile, there are liable to be slight inequalities. These should, however, be reduced ford time and money for both. Indeed.

coolies to strenuous exertions. The sportsmen generally ride a few yards in advance of the line, unless, from the nature of the covert, the pig is likely to

Kansas Women in Politics.

The organization of the women of this state under the name of the Woman's Progressive Political league, headed by Mrs. John G. Otis and Mrs. L. Hopkins, is limited to those who are in sympathy with the teachings of the Populist parties are not eligible to membership. The secretary of the league has issued an announcement to this effect as follows:

"In view of a misunderstanding, largely to the course of the league has issued an large of the covert, the pig is likely to break back.

A pig lies usually in a kind of form in the later and will sometimes let a man or horse almost tread on him be fore moving, and being often covered with mud or dust is very difficult to see in the grass and weeds. When, however, he does jump up, he slips along at an incredible speed for the Srst 80 or 40 yards and then settles down to a very fast gallop. I have known boars at once on being put up make straight for the grass and weeds. When, however, he does jump up, he slips along at an incredible speed for the Srst 80 or 40 yards and then settles down to a very fast gallop. I have known boars at once on being put up make straight for the grass and weeds.

When, however, he does jump up, he slips along at an incredible speed for the Srst 80 or 40 yards and then settles down to a very fast gallop. I have known boars at once on being put up make straight for the world. A pig lies usually in a kind of form in the warm of the world with mud or dust is very difficult to see in the grass and weeds.

A pig lies usually in a kind of form in the warm of the covert, the pig is likely to break back.

A pig lies usually in a kind of form in the warm of the covert, the pig is likely to the state under the warm of the covert, the pig is likely to the warm of th

important rule is never to drop your spear, still less throw it at the pig, as some beginners have been known to do. Spears are weighted with lead at the handle, and when dropped from the hand in the long grass, the sharp end, being the next horseman or beater may be wounded. I know of several horrible accidents that have happened in this way.

The man who first draws blood gets

according to The American Agriculturist, which makes the following computation:

If four ounces are added to each shoe, let us see what a difference it will make.

In plowing, cultivating and many other fairly kill as well as prick his foe, but it

LAYING TILE DRAINS.

How Water Gets Into the Tile—Size of Tile and Distance Apart.

The novice is interested to know how the water gets into the tiles. President J. M. Bloss of the Ontario State college, in an address before the Marion County Horticultural society, said: It rises up on the under side between the ends of the tile. It could only go down through the top of the tile solly go down through the top of the tile while the whole tile is covered with water. The water all goes into the tiles are the soll of the sections. It does not the soll of the sections are sold of the sections. It does not the soll of the sections are sold of the sections. It does not the soll of the sections are sold of the sections. It does not the sold of the sections are sold of the sections. It does not the sold of the sections are sold of the sections are sold of the sections. The ladian wild pig varies naturally and the sold of the sections are sold of the sections. The ladian wild pig varies naturally and the sold of the sections are sold of the sections. The ladian wild pig varies naturally and the sold of the sections are sold of the sections. The ladian wild pig varies naturally and the sold of the section of the series cow in Wisconsin, Illinois, New York and other of the best dairy states is only about 3,000 pounds of milk a year. Partly the fault of the cowner of the best dairy states is only about 3,000 pounds of milk a year. Partly the fault of the cowner must be held responsible for the section of the series and sells it sold on the section of the series are sold on the severage farm cow brings little profit. The average farm cow brings little profit. T

partnership between the ordinary rarme, and the average cow brings in only about The Indian wild pig varies naturally according to his home. The biggest I have ever seen were in the Vindhya mountains, where I used to shoot them as food for my beaters. Sometimes they were of vast size, bigger, I think, than even their Ganges cousins.

A peculiarity of the wild pig is the straightness of his tail as compared with the curled appendage of his domestic brother. From the top of his low forehead to the end of his snout is almost a perfectly straight line, and he has a far longer snout and jaw than the English market pig. His skin is a kind of bluish gray and his bristles gray or black, though sometimes an almost brown pig is found. The wild pig will

In bulletin 53 of the Cornell experi-ment station is given a bit of history that should be read and studied long the cost of milk production, b the fact there shown, which shall serve as an answer to the question at the head of this article. The Cornell herd during of this article. The Cornell herd during the time of the experiment, beginning Jan. 15, 1892, and ending Jan. 14, 1893, consisted of 20 cows. This herd had been developed from the ordinary cows of the neighborhood by Professor Roberts since 1875. His method had cows of the neighborhood by Professor Roberts since 1875. His method had been the simple and effective one of using only thoroughbred bulls of dairy breeds and a rigid selection of the best heifer calves. The first cows in 1874 produced but little more than 3,000 pounds of milk. The descendants of these same cows produced in 1892 more than 7,000 pounds per cow. Any man can see that the profit of cow keeping is greatly increased by the use of a little good dairy sense. good dairy sense.

Professor Roberts has done nothing

is rare to gather together more than 12 that the most ordinary farmer cannot men. It may have been different in do. Any man in these days can produce It may have been different in a times, but polo is a formidable to pig sticking nowadays, and the tary British subaltern can rarely aftime and money for both. Indeed, my own experience, I should say verage field was not above five, and orial point of view, very few compositions.

The can keep right along in the same breed and selecting the best heifers. There is nothing mysterious or difficult about this, and any man ought to know that it is not one-half as expensive as the keeping of poor cows. Every farmer has the road open before him for better profit in road open before him for better profit in cows if he will but enter it. It means simply the use of a little more dairy intelligence in the way of better breeding and better feeding and care. The profits of keeping say 10 cows, giving each 7,000
pounds of milk, over that of keeping 22
of their grandmothers producing the
same amount of milk, tells the story beyoud cavil .-- Chicago Inter Ocean.

Vary the Food of Farm Horses.

There is a great variety of food that may be safely and economically fed to horses, some articles of which are really cheaper than the common hay and grain of which the unvarying ration is made up. There are all the grains; some of the waste products, as dried brewere grains, dried gluten meal, mixed dry fodders, as oats and peastraw, millet hay and the different green foliage crops that may be procured so easily by farmers. The latter are especially desirable, and a single test of them will satisfy any man of their desirability. This is better known in towns and cities than on the farm, and one may see the city draft horses enjoying a midday meal of green rye or clover with infinite pleasure, while the horse on the farm has the dry hay day after day and never a taste of the sweet, succulent fodders that are so plentiful on the farm or may be made so.—Country Gentleman.

Live Stock Points.

A breed of small fashionable horses is

care and discrimination in selection, for rom quarter to half a century. An improved breed imported into a new cli-mate thrives best when crossed on the

Ewes suitable to breed for winter lambs are dry in August and September. It is, however, rather difficult to secure any but a small number of them at a time. A farmer who wished to go into the business of lamb raising might watch the city stock yards, and from them glean such ewes as he wanted at first. Ewes suitable to breed for winter

The approved height of the hackney stallion is about 15 hands, varying a few points over or under that. One author-ity says 15.3 hands is exactly right.

IN THE ORCHARD.

A breed of small fashionable horses is that of the hackney pony, height of stallion 12 to 13 hands.

Fowls need little grain in hot weather. Give them all the green food they can consume. Especially feed very little corn.

Observe this: The famous prize breeds of all kinds of farm animals are the result of mingling together several species in adjacent districts, with the utmost care and discrimination in selection, for

As soon as the flowering shrubs have finished blossoming for the season cut back the branches about one-third and

PERRYDALE DRUG - STORE.

-THE PROPRIETORS-

BARTEL & VIGGERS,

Total Number of Prizes for this County, 226.