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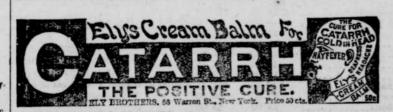
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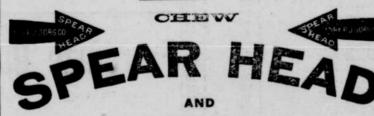
And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light,

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115,500 ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM DOTARY TELESCOPE TOOTH 57,750 00 115,500 LARGE PICTURES (14x28 inches) IN ELEVEN COLORS, for framing, 28,875 00

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To the FIVE PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each, I OPERA GLASS, ... 5 OPERA GLASSES of the TWENTY PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each I POCKET OF PARTIES SENDING US THE POCKET OF POCKET OF PARTIES.

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Try it, and participate in the context for prince. See that a Tin TAG is on every real.

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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 constipated, the food lies in the stomach undiin the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is de-Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DIBAPPOINTED, As a general family remedy for dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been dis-appointed in the effect produced; it seems to be aimost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. appointed in the bealmost a perfect cure for an bealmost a perfect cure for an bealmost and Bowels.

Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. McElroy, Macon, Ga.

rne importance of Easy Grades la Undermated-Telford Pavement. Mr. F. A. Dunham, who was the engineer in charge of road improvements in Union county, N. J., and other popular suburbs of New York, the results of

which have been in a high degree satis-

factory, in a communication to Good

loads gives his general plan of opera All the roads were carefully located and mapped, and accurate levels were taken and profiles made for establishing the grades, particular care being taken with this part of the work, as it was considered of the greatest importance. On the earlier roads some quite heavy earthwork was done both in excavation and embankment in order to reduce steep grades as much as possible. On later work, however, it was considered advisable to reduce the cost of the earthwork, and in order to do this grades were established which necessarily followed more nearly the general surface of the old roads. Sufficient grading was always done, however, to insure adequate in-

clination for drainage.

The benefits to be secured by expendin improving the grade of roads about to be paved are not appreciated as they should be. Hills and hollows which might have been improved at a very slight expense are often left in the road to be a continual datament to its record. a good one with easy grades.

We should also bear in mind that this

expense of grading, once incurred, is forgrading should be realized after the completion of the pavement all the work done upon the latter would have to be

ing the water to settle at slight depressions and saturate the subgrade. It is then imperative to cut or fill, or both, as may be found most expedient, in or-der to give a sufficient fall in the gutters to carry the water to the nearest stream. Underdrains are also required in such laces to relieve the subsoil of water. This matter of securing a dry foundstion for the pavement is really the most important end to be gained by grading, as the pavement may be constructed and very inconvenient steepness, but if the drainage is neglected the existence of the



The total depth of pavement was generally 12 inches. On some of the roads the telford foundation was not laid under the entire width of the pavement, but a strip 2 feet wide on each side condsted of macadam stone only. Underlrains were laid wherever required to drains were laid wherever required to relieve the subgrade of water and to fit it for rolling and consolidation. The telford foundation consisted of trap rock on most of the roads, a hard

granulite or similar stone being used on the others. The stones were of the general wedge shape shown in the illustration, set on their bases and placed side by side with their longest dimensions transverse to the line of the road. The stones were at least 8 inches deep,

the base being from 8 to 12 inches in length and not less than 4 inches in width. After a sufficient length of this oundation had been laid all protecting points of stone were broken off with hammers, and smaller stones, spalls and chips were wedged and hammered into every opening until the whole was made a rigid mass of stone. This process of knapping was continued until all points above grade were broken off, the low places filled with stone, and the telford esented a sufficiently even surface at

The foundation was then rolled thoroughly, the roller used weighing at least five tons. In the construction of the later roads a thin layer of clay was spread over the telford previous to the rolling to prevent the screenings (which were to be applied later) from sifting through the foundation, and also to form a cush-

PRECOCIOES IN CRIME.

Will be a relief. When Thomas Maloney of 56 Oak street, New York, disappeared from home and was seen no more for a week, his parents were not greatly alarmed, for he was a professional runaway, as it were. Then his mother met in the street a boy for whom she has no name but "Cunny," and "Hello, Mrs. Maloney," this boy said. "Do you know where Tommy is?" "No. I wish I did."

"I do. I know where he is. He's drowned," said "Cunny," nodding his head.

She showed such agitation that "Cunny" took to his heels. She hastened home and questioned her 9-year-old son John, who admitted that Tommy was drowned and that he, John, had been afraid to tell it. On his statement Frank Lago, aged 12, and Patsy Radigan, aged 9, were soon in the Oak street station house, and 'detectives were at work on them. Patsy weakened hundreds. Precocity is the phenomena of the age. As we have boy preachers, child planists and juvenile prodigies generally, why we must e'en expect to have juvenile robbers and murderers. of the age. As we have boy preachers, child planists and juvenile prodigies generally, why we must e'en expect to have juvenile robbers and murderers.



GEORGE HANLEY. And verily we have them. Only a few days ago George Hanley, aged 16, who had beat his way from Chicago on the cars, tapped a till at 227 East One Hundred and Third street, New York, and made a long running fight in which he shot three persons and tried very hard to shoot another. sons and tried very hard to shoot another. Only a few weeks ago Louis Wood, a street arab of New York and Brooklyn, most barbarously murdered little 3-year-old Bertie Wagner in a New Jersey farmhouse. At least such is the charge, though there is a faint hope that he may prove innocent. And about the same time the sad spectacle was witnessed in the great city of two boys, aged 9 and 12, on trial for the murder of a third, aged 11.

be paved are not appreciated as they should be. Hills and hollows which might have been improved at a very slight expense are often left in the road to be a continual detriment to its usefulness. It should be remembered that it is not expected nor desired to make a level road, but that often only a small amount of earth need be taken from the top of a hill and added to the hollow at its foot to convert a bad hilly road into a good one with easy grades.

proper nourishment in infancy, perverted in intellect by lack of training and stunted in his moral nature.

After the usual career of a street arab, in which he displayed an almost unnatural cunning, he was sent at the age of 11 to be a farm boy with a Mr. Wagner near Freehold, N. J. The pet and pride of the Wagners was their little 3-year-old boy, who was delighted with the coming of Louis and seemed quite enraptured with his slang and his talk about New York life. But Louis Wood soon grew very tired of Baby Bertie. He "had no use for babies," he said, and treated the little fellow roughly. He was of so little account on the farm that Mr. Wagner soon told him to go. He went up stairs to pack his little stock of clothing, and playful Bertie followed him. In a minute or two Mrs. Wagner heard the report of a gun and rushed up to find her darling horribly mangled and lying in a pool of blood.

An old gun that had long stood in the

pool of blood.

An old gun that had long stood in the corner iay on the floor still smoking. The father was soon there and saw that the gun had been fired at close range and the baby's eye and left cheek had been torn away. They raised their little darling. The baby opened his blue eyes just once and looked around upon the tearful faces of papa and mamma.

"Oh, mamma, mamma, give Bertie a drink," he moaned. A few more groans and little sighs ended all. Baby Bertie was



dump 'im in d' river 'n swipe 'iz clo'es.'
John heard 'im, but 'e didn' say anything.
So w'en we got t' d' dock we took our clo'es of 'n went in swimmin.

"Tommy couldn't swim, so w'en he got in the water he sat on a big fish crate floatin near d' dock. Lago swung up 'n pushed 'im off, 'n den 'e splashed water in 'iz face, and den he jumped on 'iz shoulders' 'n held 'im down. Tommy didn't come up again, 'n we all got out 'n dressed 'n run away. Lago took Tommy's clo'es."

Johnny Maloney confirmed this story and added many details, and still the detectives did not believe it, for Lago is a quiet, pleasant looking boy, with an honest face, and has the reputation of being very truthful. In answer to the main question he said:

"No. He slipped off. I can't swim any more'n he could, an I didn't touch 'im."

"But you stole his clothes, didn't you?"

"I did not. I left 'em on th' dock."

They could not get from him a detailed story of the affair, as he was too frightened to speak for any length of time. Several times he asked, "Will we be hung today?"

So the story went all over the country that two New York children had murdered a third for 25 cents and his clothes while his little brother looked on. The tragedy was complete; the comedy was to come after. Day after day the little prisoners counted the weary hours and told a different story to each successive questioner, but grew bolder and more cheerful every day, for they were held in easy custody at the Gerry society's headquarters and were better fed and cared for than they had ever been in their lives. Mrs. Maloney had her mourning dress prepared, and her neighbors were ready for the funeral when a vision was seen in Oak street. It was Tommy Maloney himself, dragged along by two

and brought him home. He wasn't drowned that was evident. The exci-home may be imagined. Bu

home may be imagined. But there never was a sillier looking set seen in court than that formed by the parents of the prisoners and of Tommy when they appeared before Justice Meade of the Tombs police court to straighten out the tangle. Lago and Radigan were brought down by the Gerry society's agent, and the justice began:

"Were you really under water, Tommy?"

"Yes, sir."'

"How long?"

"A half an hour, sir."

His last account ran as follows: "I can't swim, an I went to de bottom. It was awful muddy, an me feet kept stickin. Dey was fishes come bitin me. Dey was eels—big uns. My, didn't they bite! I seen a body. It was a woman's, I tink, an had no

uns. My, didn't they bite! I seen a body. It was a woman's, I tink, an had no clothes on an was all bleedin. Dey was a lot of bodies dere. I staid down half an hour. I walked from one side o'de dock to de odder. It tuk me half an hour to do it on account of de mud. Den de two colored men tuk der closs off an dived after me an swum around. Dey grabbed hold o' me feet an pulled me up an put me on a raft. I put on me pants an jumper. Me odder clothes an me money wus gone."

And so on for quantity. And while he told this the other boys, the prisoners and his brother Johnnie, laughed as if it were the best joke of the season. Tommy has been telling stories about it ever since, not the best joke of the season. Toning has been telling stories about it ever since, not one agreeing with any other. It is certain that the boys did play some trick on him, but as it is very certain he was not drowned all were released with an admonition. And now the question is, Which of the four boys has done the most lying?

JEROME JACQUIN.

LOUIS WOOD.

Went off. I hollered, and Bertie fell down."

The father admits that Bertie had on previous occasions played with the gun, but insists that it was never left loaded. There is a faint hope that the story of Louis Wood may prove true and the country be spared the conviction that a li-year-old boy could do such a deed. It is an interesting fact the Woods are sprung from an old and highly honorable Revolutionary family and that lease Van Wart, one of the captors of Major Andre, was a granduncle of Louis' mother.

After such a horror a bit of trasi comedy

After such a horror a bit of trasi comedy

After such a horror a bit of trasi comedy

eases, if comfort is to be expected, only
the most supple and yielding quality
should be worn. At the same time, of
course, it should be waterproof and
durable. These qualities, so far as we
have been able to judge, belong in a satisfactory degree to an interesting and
new material called "flexus fibra." It
appears to be a flax derived material,
suitably prepared and oiled, so that to
all appearance it is leather. It is particularly supple and flexible and takes
a polish equally well with the best kinds
of calf.

We have recently had occasion to wear a boot of which the "yamp" or cut front section consists entirely of fiexus fibra and have purposely submitted it to somewhat undue strain, in spite of which no cracking of the material was perceived, while the sense of comfort to the foot was very evident. Flexus fibra, being a material of vegetable origin, is calculated also to facilitate free ventilation and thereby to obviate the discomfort arising from what is called "drawing" the feet.

—London Lancet.

The Benefit of Work.

Though we all welcome a season of rest, yet if we were never to have anything in the way of regular duties to perform what a purposeless, worrying existence ours would become! The cricket disporting itself gayly through the summer hours thinks that no life can be as pleasant or as sweet as its happy go lucky improvident hours of idleness spent under blue skies and in the full glare of the glorious sunlight, yet when winter comes and the lack of thought for the morrow has proved disastrous, then it wishes that there had been less play and more serious employbeen less play and more serious employ-ment that would have brought about

more worthy results.
Outside of the worldly benefit that acarab of New York and Brooklyn, most barbarously murdered little 3-year-old Bertie Wagner in a New Jersey farmhouse. At least such is the charge, though there is a faint hope that he may prove innocent. And about the same time the sad spectacle was witnessed in the great city of two boys, a ged 9 and 12, on trial for the murder of a third, aged 11.

The story of Louis Wood and Bertie Wagner is indeed a pitiful one, be the older by guilty or innocent. When Louis stood up before Judge Bartlett of the supreme court in Brooklyn, where it was decided whether he should be sent to New Jersey farmhouse. At least such is the charge, though there is well and cared for than they had ever been in their lives. Mrs. Maloney had her meighbors work, there are other advantages that few realize unless they have experienced them for themselves. The blues speed away before its helpful influence, time never draga, the edge of sorrow is made less keen, and a mealthier mind and body stand forth as examples of the benefit to be derived from having something to do beyond idle gossiping, desuitory fancy work or weather projucted they have experienced them for themselves. The blues speed away before its helpful influence, time never draga, the edge of sorrow is made less keen, and a mealthier mind and body stand forth as examples of the benefit to be derived from having something to do beyond idle gossiping, desuitory fancy work or weather projucted they have experienced them for themselves. The blues speed away before its helpful influence, time never draga, the edge of sorrow is made less keen, and a healthier mind and body stand forth as examples of the benefit to be derived from having something to do beyond idle gossiping, desuitory fancy work or weather projucted they have experienced them for themselves. The blues speed away before its helpful influence, time never draga, the edge of sorrow is made less keen, and a healthier mind and body stand forth as examples of the benefit to be derived from having something to do beyond idle g is in reality not one-half as satisfying as the discharge of regular duties that make one feel that one has accomplished something worth talking about.—Phila-

Every one knows what the tontine sys tem of life insurance is. A number of people pay equal sums of money into a pool, the amount is put out at interest and the surviving subscriber takes the accumulated sum. Similarly every man of letters gradually comes to be joint of letters gradually comes to be joint owner with other persons of a mass of valuable literary material which cannot be used by any of the joint owners so long as the others survive. But if he outlives the rest it all becomes his, and he can do what he will with it, without outlives the rest it all becomes his, and he can do what he will with it, without fear of hurting any one's feelings or disclosing anything that would work injury to the living or to the memory of the living or to the memory of jury to the living or to the memory of the dead. Who is there that writes and is still under 50 who will not admit that the stories he knows the best and are the best worth telling are those that he cannot tell because of the score of people still on earth who would strip the disguises from his characters and read as biography what he designed to have pass as fiction? Which of us does not think as fiction? Which of us does not think as fiction?

Age only gives value to comparatively few books. Hundreds of volumes printed in the seventeenth century are to be had at our secondhand shops at prices ranging from 10 to 25 cents apiece, and the average vellum of 350 years ago is worth 80 per cent less in the market today than is one of Hawthorne's or of Whittier's cunning little first editions printed between 1888 and 1842. Going over an tween 1888 and 1842. Going over an English catalogue a few days ago, we made a note of the prices of items bear-ing dates from 1490 to 1510 and found that the 16 volumes offered for sale apiece. Not long age, here in Chicage, a 24 volume edition of Melancthon print-ed in Amsterdam in 1880 was sold to the Armour Institute library for \$5. By actual weight and by actual measurement (for they were monstrous folios in dou-ble thick vellum) they were cheaper than coal by the ton or wood by the cord.—Chicago Record.

An elevation of the seabed 100 fathoms would suffice to lay bare the greatest part of the North sea and join England to Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France. A deep channel of water would run down the west coast of Norway, and with this a majority of the flords would be connected. A great reat of the horse with this a majority of the flords would be connected. A great part of the bay of Biscay would disappear, but Spain and Portugal are but little removed from the Atlantic depression. The 100 fathom line approaches very near the west coast, and soundings of 1,000 fathoms can be made within 20 miles of Cape St. Vincent, and much greater depths have been sounded at distances but little greater than this from the western shores of the Iberian peninsula.—Nantical Magazine.

FORECASTING STORMS

NO. 40.

ACCURACY AND TIMELINESS IN FORE-CASTING WEATHER.

Atlantic coast, imperiling shipping, and four or five thunderstorms may be creating alarm in as many different sec-

thickset man, with gray eyebrows and gray mustache, calmly looks over the maps which are made on the reports of avery one of the government observers maps which are made on the reports of every one of the government observers throughout the country and figures out just the kind of weather that may be expected in every state and section. This short, thickset man, with gray eyebrows and gray mustache, is the official who, on examining the maps on the night of July 5, paused for a moment, and then, to the surprise of his assistants, murmured, "This looks like a tornado."

forecasting room at the weather burean, calculating on the tornado's probable evolution. The major read the report of the storm sentinels at Sioux City and Des Moines over again and then drew a circle, with the center at Cheyenne and the circumference toward the east, touching Davenport. The major's experience taught him that the most trouble might be expected in the southeast segment of the circle, and before 9 o'clock that night all the observers who furnished the alarming reports were instructed by wire to send out warnings to cities and towns on the respective sections, and orders were also given to employ every means to inform the country districts of the impending peril.

Hours before the storm broke with its terrible fury express trains running through the isolated communities had carried the bureau's intelligence, and those who lived far from the railroad station were warned by whistles which were blown according to an established and well understood code.

How quickly all this was accomplished illustrates the efficiency of the government system as directed by Chief Harrington. At 8 o'clock on the night of the 5th the observations were made, and an hour later Major Dunwoody, with quick judgment based on long experience, had located the storm and had sent out a forecast to the threatened community, telling of the dangers to be feared. How much greater might have been the dam-