

Sheriff's Sale.

UNIFORM QUALITY.

One of the Essentials in Selling Dairy Products.

The dairyman who cannot turn out uniform quality goods has not yet reached the point where he can call his business successful.

A dealer or consumer is not looking for the product of a dairy that is spotted in quality—that is, good one day and mediocre the next.

One of the greatest triumphs in butter making is to produce an article of a high grade and have it so without any variation of quality from day to day.

To do this does not mean mere detail work in the dairy room, but it entails the whole extensive field of dairying.

When he finally succeeds in turning out even grade, gift edged butter, he will probably have found that his whole business has been revolutionized and placed on a paying basis.

So, say, that for one who has never tried it is no light matter to use the scientific method on the dairy farm.

First, cows must be absolutely healthy and kept in a vigorous physical condition.

Warm, sanitary stables must be maintained.

The feeding and milking must be done at strictly regular intervals.

Foreign flavors in the milk will be destructive to butter quality afterward.

Milk must be removed to the dairy room as soon as drawn from the cows.

Any extremes of temperatures in the milk or cream, either freezing or heating, are injurious to the butter made from it.

Milk should be strained into the receptacles prepared for it as soon as it reaches the dairy room.

If setting is practiced, the cream should be lifted from it within 30 hours, and 24 hours are better.

If a "baby" separator is used, the milk ought to be run through it as soon as convenient after leaving the udder and the cream be afterward properly matured.

Temperature must be controlled in the dairy room, so that the best degree of heat or cold for the various stages of butter making can be readily obtained.

Having once inaugurated a system of good butter making with a high standard of quality established, the object must then be to make everything so subservient to that system that no difference in color, flavor or texture in the product is discernible from day to day.

Testing a Herd.

In the bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture on "The Dairy Herd," Major Alvord relates the following:

"A dairyman of wide reputation, president of a state association for years, concluded to adopt the daily milk record rather because of those who advocated it than of any conviction of needing it himself.

"Before beginning the record he made note of the joint opinion of himself and sons, as to the half dozen best cows in the herd, and an estimate of their season's milk yield.

When the year's record was completed, it was found that in order of actual merit, the cows stood as follows: The best cow was the fifth in the estimate; the second, a cow not on his list; the third was the fourth on the list; the fourth was the best; the fifth was his sixth; the sixth, a cow not on his estimate, and his second and third in previous estimate were way down on the list.

These facts were borne out by subsequent records, and the man who had called himself a good dairyman was forced to the conclusion that one-fourth of his cows were being kept at an actual loss, while others barely paid their way."

Treat Cows Well.

It is extremely difficult to get a great many men to see that the reason why they are not financially successful with cows is because they treat them in so heartless a manner.

"I have seen a man, says Howard's Dairyman, tie them up in rigid stanchions and force them to bare their young in such cruel confinement; they compelled them to lie in their own filth until their sides are plastered with it; they shut them up in dark, damp underground stables, forcing them to breathe their exhalations with poisoned fumes; they starve them in winter's cold and muddleheaded drought; they dog them and abuse them with blows and curses. All these things are of common practice, and then such men wonder that their wonderful mother denies to them a profit from her motherhood.

Reputation.

Good name in man and woman, dear my lord, Is the immediate jewel of their souls: Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing; 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been stolen: But he that filches from me my good name Robs me that which he calls himself mine. And makes me poor indeed.

A woman's logic comes out even in her sharpening a pencil. She makes her point in such queer ways.—Philadelphia Times.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

Scientific American.

A handily illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any publication in the world.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of and under the hand and seal of the clerk of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Polk county, Department No. 2, bearing date the 29th day of March, A. D., 1900, and to me directed in a certain writ pending in said court, wherein the Board of Commissioners for the State of Oregon and University lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom is plaintiff, and John Burns, Jennie M. Jones, M. J. Alsbau, M. W. J. Alsbau, and the defendants, commanding me to sell the herein described real property, I will on

Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1900, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, sell at public auction at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Dallas, in said Polk county, state of Oregon, to the highest bidder for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand on day of sale, in the manner provided by law, all the right, interest and title which the said defendants, or either of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, had on the 18th day of December, 1900, the date of the said mortgage foreclosure in said suit, or have subsequently acquired, or now have, in and to the said real property, more particularly described as follows, to-wit: All that piece or parcel of land, known in the plat as the "Caledonia" Station surveys as Williams' donation land claim, modification 2,459, claim 59, situated in township 9 south, range 6 west, and township 9 north, range 5 west, of the Willamette meridian, containing beginning 6.94 chains north and 10.43 chains east of the point where the quarter section line running east and west through the center of section 20, in township 9 south, range 6 west, crosses the township 9 north, range 6 west, and township 9 south, range 6 west, running thence south and 32.22 chains, thence south 79 degrees east 68 chains, thence north 52 degrees west 25 chains, thence north 18 degrees east 31.66 chains, thence east 70.08 chains to the place of beginning, containing 329 acres more or less. Also the south half of the northwest quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west of the Willamette meridian, containing 80 acres. Also the north half of the northwest quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 80 acres. Also the southeast quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 40 acres. Also the southwest quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 40 acres. Also the northeast quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 40 acres. Also the northwest quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 40 acres. Also the southeast quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 40 acres. Also the southwest quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 40 acres. Also the northeast quarter of section 36, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of said meridian, containing 40 acres.

It is not of the hardships before him or of his own death he thought, but of the fact that Bertie would not be a child to him on his return.

On board the steamer with the governor general of India was a lady with her infant child. She neglected the baby, which revenged itself by crying day and night. The passengers complained in language more forcible than polite.

"Steward, throw that baby overboard!" was petulantly shouted from sleepless berth.

At last Lord Lawrence, seeing that the child was left motherless by its own mother, took it on his knee. For hours he would hold it, showing it his watch and anything that would amuse it.

"The child took to the great, strong man and was always quiet when he held it.

"Why do you, my lord," asked one of the relieved passengers, surprised to see the governor general of India playing nurse to a crying baby, "why do you take such notice of that child?"

"Because, to tell you the truth," answered Lord Lawrence, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "that child is the only being in the ship who I can feel quite sure does not want to get anything out of me."—Pastimes.

It is said that successful executives have at last been accomplished in wireless telegraphy, and this would undoubtedly be a good thing and revolutionize many ways of doing business.

One writer has gone so far as to say that wireless telegraphy is the greatest discovery of the age. We beg to differ. Do not overlook Hostette's Bonach Bitters when you talk about the great things of the world.

This medicine has done more to promote health and settle stomach troubles than any other medicine in existence. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria and constipation. It never fails. Try it and be sure and get the genuine with private revenue stamp over the neck of bottle. Do not let the druggist palm off a substitute.

Stitched velvet is having an enormous vogue in Paris. A stitched velvet undershirt with fringe edged cloth tunic and a smart cloth bodice with stitched velvet yoke and sleeve top is quite the rage.

Flowers no longer are scattered over the table, but are bunched together at the center. In fact, blossoms are rarely used at all. The popular thing for the moment is a handful of green ferns or some growing green plant.

The union with which some ministers inquire "Who gives this woman away?" makes the feminine spectators wish that some other sentence could be interpolated just there.

"Of a Good Beginning Cometh a good end." When you tie Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood you are making a good beginning, and the good end will be health and happiness. This medicine cures all humors of the blood, creates a good appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and imparts vigor and vitality to the whole system. It is America's greatest blood medicine.

Billions are cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

Among flowers for Easter foreing Meehan recommends diontra (bleeding heart), crimson ranunculus (both scarlet and white) and double peonies.

It has been claimed that apples barreled up tight in the orchard as soon as taken from the tree keep much better than those exposed to the air for some time.

For Over Fifty Years. An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success.

BY VIRTUE OF THE PROVISIONS of the last will and testament of M. N. Syron, late of Polk county, Oregon, deceased, and also by virtue of an order of the county court of the state of Oregon for Polk county, duly given and made at the regular March term thereof on the 16th day of March, 1900, I, McC. Syron, executor of said last will and testament, will, from and after the

14th day of April, 1900, proceed to sell at private sale for cash in hand, all and singular, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of the said M. N. Syron, deceased, to-wit: That part of the said real estate, known as land claim, No. 78, Not. No. 4, 188, in township 9 south, range 6 west, of the Willamette meridian, in Polk county, Oregon; Beginning at the southeast corner of said claim and running thence north 44.87 chains, thence west 32.53 chains to the road, thence north 15.62 chains, 15 minutes east, 27.82 chains along said road, thence north 41 degrees east 27.21 chains along said road to the north line of said claim, thence west 59.87 chains along said line to the place of beginning, containing 281.29 acres, more or less. McC. SYRON, Executor.

Miss Matilda Snowflake sat at the piano and sang "All I Want is Ma Chikien."

Zeke Darkleigh, who had paid a nocturnal visit to Miss Snowflake's papa's henroost the week before, squirmed uneasily in his seat and finally asked in anxious tones:

"Is-is there anything personal intended in that song, Miss Matilda?"—Baltimore American.

HAD A TENDER HEART.

An Incident of Lord Lawrence's Sea Voyage to India.

Lord Lawrence, viceroy of India, was a blunt man of action, impatient of contradiction and thoroughly self-reliant.

"I shall never," he cried, "see Bertie a child again!"

It was not of the hardships before him or of his own death he thought, but of the fact that Bertie would not be a child to him on his return.

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NONE SUCH

Nothing hobbles the muscles and unites for work like

SORENESS and STIFFNESS

Nothing relieves them like a speedy perfect cure like

St. Jacobs Oil



A WOMAN INVENTOR.

How She Perfected the Steering Gear of a Battleship at War.

The latest engine of destruction, which has won the indorsement of the United States, British and Austrian authorities, is the Just-Alsbau torpedo, which was perfected by a New York woman.

The invention of this torpedo had been the life study of Captain W. Just, a former British artilleryman, but was not made practical until Dr. M. J. Alsbau, Captain Just's fiancée, added the automatic side gear.

"I had puzzled over it for ten years," said Captain Just, "and one morning after we became engaged I was puzzling over the draft of my torpedo, when Dr. Alsbau came up and, looking over my shoulder, asked: 'What's going to make it come up? It will go under the water all right; that I can see. But what is going to make it come up at the right time?' I was a little put out.

Dr. Alsbau is a woman considerably under 40 and has a large practice in New York city. She has always displayed a decidedly inventive turn, but has previous to the perfecting of this engine of war devoted her talents to surgical instruments and electric appliances to be used in her profession.

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PARTS OF THE BODY.

MODELS THAT ARE USED IN THE STUDY OF ANATOMY.

They Are Taken From Subjects in the Morgues and Hospitals of Paris and Are Colored Exactly to Represent Nature.

In the window of an oculist up town is a display which is grossly fascinating. It is composed of paper mache representations of parts and organs of the human body, colored organically to nature.

Some are life size, such as a pair of lungs and a stomach, but others, an eye and an ear for instance, are large enough to have belonged to the giant who was knocked out by Jack.

A weird model of a head demonstrates unpleasantly how you would look if your skin were peeled off your face. Every vein and nerve and muscle is carefully outlined and colored.

A figure displaying the entire interior of a torso, colored to represent nature, shows us that all sorts of "fits" go to make up a man inside. One is apt to think of oneself as being of one harmonious red interiorly, but this is all wrong, it appears.

Studying these figures sets one wondering where they come from and who models them. It would be an occupation congenial to few, one would suppose. A gentleman who came to the door for a moment courteously answered a lot of questions asked by an inquisitive person.

"These models," said he, "are all made in Germany and France. There are none made in this country. Yes, the manufacturer's assistants make their originals in clay, working directly from subjects obtained in hospitals and morgues. About Paris is the biggest manufacturer of this line of goods. They make models of sections of animals also. For instance, we now have an order for a deer. Come inside and let me show you more of the things."

A glass case in the rear of the store was filled with all sorts of parts of all sorts of animals, human and otherwise.

"Isn't this a beautiful heart?" said he enthusiastically, exhibiting a life size organ of paper mache, divided up into little fingered parts and colored red and tan and pink and blue.

"It sells for \$9. A little throat, similarly colored and divided, would cost you \$8 if your fancy ran to that kind of anatomy. A beautiful little bit of mechanism composed of paper mache, bone and wire, illustrating the nerves connecting the tongue with the ear, and various intricate articular arrangements you can buy for \$25."

There was a shelf full of brains and another full of animals' legs and stomachs and livers and things. Altogether it was a pretty lively looking kind of show on account of the quantities of red paint used to illustrate large sections of muscles. Then standing up in one corner was a life size figure of a man composed of innumerable separate pieces, so that any part could be taken off and individually studied. One side demonstrated the muscle formation and the other the veins and nerves and arteries. This figure can be bought for \$500 by any one who wishes such an ornament.

Then there were genuine skulls and skeletons. The French excel in all in the preparation of human bones for the market. An articulated skull of American workmanship would cost \$3. A skull of French articulation was priced at \$25, and the work was admirable. All the most delicate little bones were carefully preserved and arranged, and it was subdivided into many small parts, held together with tiny brass hinges. The top of the skull was saved evenly off, so as to form a sort of cap, but the other openings seemed irrevocably and dovetailed. This was explained thus:

"Do you know how they separate a skull into its various parts? Well, they pack it full of sawdust, which they then wet. The sawdust expands and bursts the skull apart along its natural joints or sutures. These are then hinged and wired, as you see. It all requires most delicate manipulation by an expert. Trammol of Paris is the leading artist in skulls and bones. The business of modeling these paper mache organs and of articulating bones is not an overcrowded one, as there is not a large demand for such things. Schools and colleges are the chief buyers of the articles. There are precious few students, as you may imagine, who can afford to invest so much money in models for private study."

Any hearts and lungs and livers that come to this country other than by way of the large office, it may be added, must pay 40 per cent duty to Uncle Sam.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Sachets to lay among the contents of a bureau drawer may be made by filling small muslin bags with a mixture made by pounding to a fine powder one ounce each of caraway seed, cloves, mace, nutmeg, cinnamon and tonka beans, and mixing with sufficient to equal the weight of all the other ingredients.

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