

Polk County Home Furnisher

VOL. XXVI.

DALLAS, OREGON, FRIDAY, APR. 27, 1900.

NO. 20.

L. N. WOODS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Dallas, Oregon.

T. V. B. EMBREE, M. D.
DALLAS, - OREGON
Office over Wilson's drug store.

J. K. SIBLEY, H. C. EAKIN,
SIBLEY & EAKIN,
Attorneys-at-Law.

J. L. COLLINS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery.

J. H. TOWNSEND J. N. HART
TOWNSEND & HART,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office upstairs in Odd Fellows' new block.
DALLAS, - OREGON.

OSCAR HAYTER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office up stairs in Camp 11's building.
DALLAS - OREGON.

N. L. BUTLER,
Attorney-at-Law
DALLAS, OREGON.
Will practice in all courts.

A. J. MARTIN,
PAINTER,
House, sign and ornamental, grain-
ing, salsoning and paper hanging.
DALLAS, OREGON.

MOTOR TIME TABLE.
Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Airlie—
7:30 a. m. 2:30 p. m.
Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Dallas—
11:30 a. m. 7:15 p. m.
Leaves Monmouth for Airlie—
7:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m.
Leaves Monmouth for Dallas—
11:30 a. m. 7:30 p. m.
Leaves Airlie for Monmouth and Independence—
9:30 a. m. 5 p. m.
Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence—
1:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m.

M. M. ELLIS, R. E. WILLIAMS,
President, Cashier,
DALLAS CITY BANK
OF DALLAS, OREGON.

Transacts a general banking business in all its branches; buys and sells exchange on principal points in the United States; makes collections on all points in the Pacific Northwest; loans money and discounts paper at the best rates; allow interest on time deposits.

VISIT DR. JORDAN'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
The Largest Anatomical Museum in the World. Possessing one of the most complete and valuable collections of the human body ever assembled in the United States. For 25 years Dr. Jordan's Museum has been the headquarters of the medical profession in the Pacific Northwest. Consultation free and strictly private. Treatments performed by the latest methods. Special attention given to the treatment of all diseases of the human body. Call for catalogue. DR. JORDAN, 1081 Market St., S. F.

F. H. MUSCOTT,
TRUCKMAN,
Dallas, Oregon
A fair share of patronage solicited and all orders promptly filled.

Dallas Foundry!
—ALL KINDS OF—
IRON WORK TO ORDER.
Repairing Promptly Done.
ED. BIDDLE, PROP.

Marble Works
DALLAS STONE YARD AND MARBLE WORKS.
Tombstones, monuments, coping and statuary. Orders solicited and promptly filled at low prices and a square deal.

ARMSTRONG & CO.
Slab wood for cook stoves or harvest engines at 50 cents a load.

I. GEVURTZ,
THE HOME FURNISHER,
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves
GREAT CARPET SALE.



Our buyers have just returned from the east, having purchased the largest and prettiest stock of carpets and linoleum ever brought to this coast. The colorings and patterns are the prettiest ever shown. These prices are for carpets cut, sewed, and lined with best padded paper. Save money and send us your order. Send us a deposit and we will ship you the goods subject to examination, and if satisfactory you can accept and pay for same.
Union Ingrains, extra heavy, 25 cents.
Wool Ingrain, cotton chain, 40 cents.
All wool ingrain carpet, 50 cents.
Best grade all wool extra heavy ingrain, 65 cents.
Tapestry Brussels, 50c; Smith's Brussels, 60c.
Higgin's Brussels, 75c; Higgin's Best Brussels, 85c.
Saxony Axminster, \$1; Smith's Royal velvet, \$1.
Floor oil cloth, 20 cents.
Window shades, 3x7, all colors, 35 cents.
Lace curtains, beautiful patterns, 35c, 75c, \$1, \$2, \$3 a pair.
E Grade linoleum, 6 feet wide, 40 cents.
D Grade linoleum, 12 feet wide, 60 cents.
Inlaid linoleum, \$145. I. GEVURTZ, The Home Furnisher, 173, 175 First, & 219, 221, 228 Yamhill St., Portland

J. PERRY CALDWELL
—DEALER IN—
VEHICLES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Buggies, wagons, binders, mowers, rakes, garden cultivators, disc and spring harrows.
DALLAS, OREGON.

Thurston Lumber Company
THURSTON BROS., PROPRIETORS, DALLAS, OREGON.
—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—



Both rough and dressed material on hand and orders of any size promptly filled.

Buren & Hamilton,
The Low Price Furniture House
SALEM OREGON.

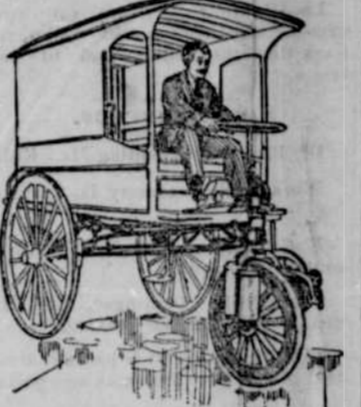
Buy your house furnishings of US!
We will save you money on anything

Good all wool carpet..... 55c a yard
Extra heavy all wool carpet..... 60 and 65c a yard
Half wool, extra heavy..... 35c a yard
Linen warp matting..... 20c a yard
Good quality wall paper, a double roll..... 10c
Write for our book on paper hanging..... free

UPPER SALT CREEK SAW MILL
MARTIN BROS., PROPRIETORS.
All kinds of rough and dressed lumber on hands or cut to order.
200,000 Feet in Stock.
Slab wood for cook stoves or harvest engines at 50 cents a load.

MOTOR WAGON WHEEL.
LATEST AND MOST ORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE IDEA.

One of the latest and most original developments of the automobile is a motor wheel which has recently been patented by J. W. Walters, says The Scientific American. The motor wheel consists essentially of a hub wheel which is journaled in a steel yoke or forks, the head of which turns in a socket. The arrangement is similar to the front wheel and forks of a bicycle except that instead of being controlled by a handle bar the wheel is steered by a hand wheel, shaft and gear wheels, as shown in the illustrations. To the right hand fork is attached a two cylinder gasoline motor, and two



MOTOR WHEEL ATTACHED TO LIGHT WAGON. Gasoline tanks are carried on the other fork. The wheel is driven through a loosely mounted pinion, which meshes into a gear that is bolted to the spokes of the wheel, and a clutch mechanism, the lever for operating which is within easy reach of the driver of the wagon. The two cylinders are carried horizontally, one on each side of the fork, with the crank shaft, upon which is keyed a flywheel between them. The motor wheel is built in various sizes, from one horsepower, suitable to a bicycle, up to four horsepower for a carriage or ten or more horsepower for a heavy truck. In attaching the motor wheel to any existing vehicle it is merely necessary to remove the framework of the front wheels and bolt the steering socket to the body of the wagon. When the motor wheel is applied to a light vehicle, it is attached in front, thus transforming the same into a tricycle. In the case of hansom cabs it is attached at the rear. When it is applied to the heavier vehicles, such as express wagons, coal carts, etc., two idle wheels are attached to the motor wheel and work in unison with it. One material advantage claimed for this system is that no reversing mechanism is necessary, the motor always running in the forward direction. If it is desired to back the car, the motor wheel is turned completely around in the steering socket and the motor started. It will be noted that as the motor wheel is entirely self contained and has a single point of attachment to the car none of the twisting strains due to the irregularity of the road are thrown upon the motor. Moreover, in case of disableness of car or motor, the ease with which a change of motor wheels from one car to another can be made conduces to facility and rapidity of repairs.

Eels as Water Purifiers.
Professor Sclerero of Turin has recently suggested that eels should be used as purifiers of water. All that one has to do is to put two or three eels, not very big, but lively, into the domestic cistern. The eels devour with marvelous appetite everything which the water may chance to contain in the way of animalcules, infusoria, bird droppings from the roof, vegetable matter of any kind; nothing comes amiss to them. When the eels have fulfilled their mission, they can be eaten as in tartare, or they can be kept for further use as purifiers of the water supply. Such a method of fattening eels for the family table may not commend itself to the average British stomach, though these reptiles eat worse things in their ordinary haunts than they are likely to find in a cistern, even within the area of distribution of a London company. But as water purifiers a useful sphere of action might be found for them in reservoirs as well as in cisterns.—British Medical Journal.

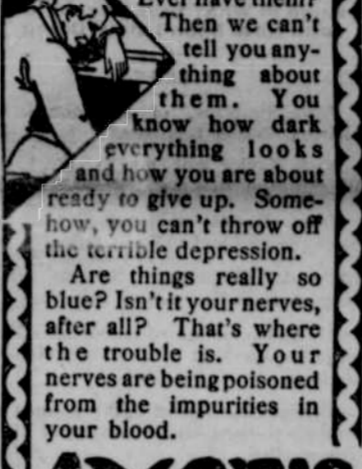
Artificial Tinting of Fruit.
Various fruits are colored on the surface or in their substance to suit the fancy of purchasers in France. For example, strawberries that are unripe are given a fine red color by means of a fusine preparation, ordinary oranges of poor quality are made to pass for blood oranges by injecting roccelline into their pulp, and melons are rendered of a fine orange color by injecting a solution of tropaeoline and at the same time aromatized with an artificial lemon essence. At a certain dinner party the guests had the outward look proper to peaches, but on being cut open, displayed on the section the national colors of France.

Leveling a Chimney.
An engineer recently made an interesting report to the British Institution of Mining Engineers on the felling of a huge chimney, which was so high and constructed so strongly that the prospect of demolishing it by the slow and expensive means of breaking it down from the top was appalling to the owners. The engineer who was intrusted with the task of devising a better way of taking it down decided that he would try to fell it as one would fell a tree, with the exception that, of course, so simple an expedient as chopping it down was out of the question. He had the problem also of making it fall to the south, as it would wreck buildings if it fell in another direction.

The chimney was 220 feet high, with a base of 21 feet. The workmen were set to work cutting away the brickwork on the south side. As fast as the bricks were taken out they were replaced with wooden supports, which had spacers left in them. After about 40 feet had been cut out the spaces were filled with tar and paraffin. Wood was piled up high around it, and the fire was set. Six minutes afterward the chimney fell exactly on the line marked out for it. The cost of the work was only a trifle compared with what it would have been had the old fashioned method of throwing the material down bit by bit from the top been employed. And, in addition, many thousands of bricks were saved for further use.

Good as the Best.
"You have some fine roads, I see," said the stranger as the native drove him over the boulevards. "Good roads!" repeated the Pittsburger. "I should say so! They are no better roads in Rhode Island itself!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

BLUES
Ever have them? Then we can't tell you anything about them. You know how dark everything looks and how you are about ready to give up. Somehow, you can't throw off the terrible depression. Are things really so blue? Isn't it your nerves, after all? That's where the trouble is. Your nerves are being poisoned from the impurities in your blood.



Ayer's Sarsaparilla
purifies the blood and gives power and stability to the nerves. It makes health and strength, activity and cheerfulness. This is what "Ayer's" will do for you. It's the oldest Sarsaparilla in the land, the kind that was old before other Sarsaparillas were known. This also accounts for the saying, "One bottle of Ayer's is worth three bottles of the ordinary kind."

Write the Doctor.
If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address: Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

INOCULATING LOCUSTS.
Farmers Can Now Produce a Disease Which Kills Them by Thousands.

The locust, or grasshopper, inflicts enormous damage annually. Of late years it has been most destructive in Algeria and Morocco and in South and East Africa, says the Chicago Record, but the United States has not by any means escaped its ravages. Four years ago the locusts of Cape Colony were almost destroyed by an epidemic. It was proved that the disease was the result of feeding on a fungous growth now known as "locust fungus" and that a few insects affected with the malady might communicate it to millions. Experiments on a large scale have shown that immense swarms of the insects perish in a few days after a number of individuals in each group are infected.

The culture from the locust fungus is now made on a large scale in bacteriological institutions and packed in tubes, which can be transported for thousands of miles. It is applied by smearing several insects and letting them rejoin their swarm or by dropping the contents of the tube upon bits of humid earth where the insects are feeding. Another plan is to bottle up the locusts with a little of their favorite food covered with the culture and after they have taken their fill to set them at liberty. The new remedy has been tried with great success in South Africa. The tubes are to be supplied gratuitously to planters, missionaries and merchants, and their distribution undoubtedly will save many farmers from ruin.

Tired Out
And she does not understand why. Her work used to seem so easy. You could tell her whereabouts as she worked by the snatches of song which now and again overflowed her happy lips. And now she can hardly keep her head, her back hurts, and she feels entirely worn out.

Clear and to the Point.
The following is taken from a hotel advertisement in the Calcutta Times: "Gentlemen who come in hotel not say anything about their meals they will be charged for, and if they should say beforehand that they are going out to breakfast or dinner, etc., and if they say that they not have anything to eat they will be charged, and if not so they will not be charged, or unless they bring it to the notice of the manager of the place, and should they want to say anything they must order the manager for one, not any one else, and unless they bring not it to the notice of the manager they will be charged for the least things according to the hotel rate, and no fuss will be allowed afterward about it."

His Great Work.
A Chicago man who has written a book was telling about it the other day to a friend who had once done him a service.

"By the way," said the author, "I would be delighted to give you a copy of my work, if you care for it."
"I should be more than pleased to have it," was the reply, "especially if you will write your name in it."
"All right. There is a bookstore just around the corner. If you will accompany me, we will go there and get it. I don't happen to have a copy in my office just now."
After they had stopped to glance at some of the new things in the bookstore the author halted a clerk and, pushing his chest out very far, asked for the novel that he had written.
"Yes, sir," the clerk said. "We have it around here somewhere, I believe, but you are the first one who has ever asked for a copy, and it may take me some time to find it. Wouldn't something else do just as well? We have a great many better books at the same price."—Chicago Times-Herald.

How He Obtained Quiet.
At one of the meetings during Mr. Moody's services in Kansas City hymn sheets were distributed by the ushers just previous to his address. He was feeling very tired, and speaking was a great exertion; so, fearing the noise that would result should the audience rustle them, he resolved to get rid of them. He called out, "Will everybody who has a hymn sheet hold it up?" The sheets were held up all over the hall. Mr. Moody shouted, "Now shake them!"

A Tragedy of Mont Blanc.
The story of the destruction of the baths of St. Gervais at the foot of Mont Blanc, in 1892, is told in "The Annals of Mont Blanc." This was one of the calamities that could scarcely have been predicted or averted.

Owing to the stoppage of the subglacial drainage, in some way never ascertained, a lake was formed under the Tete Rousse glacier, in which an enormous body of water was pent up at a spot 10,000 feet above the sea level. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the night of July 12, 1892, the ice that had held the lake gave way.

The water swept in a torrent of tremendous force over the Desert de Pierre Ronde, gathering up thousands of tons of rock and stones in its course. It passed with a terrific roar under the hamlet of Blonnassay, which it did not injure, destroyed half the village of Biunay on the highroad between Contamines and St. Gervais and, tearing up trees as it went along, joined the main river of the Bon-Nant.

Following the river bed and destroying on its way the old Pont du Diable, it hurried its seething flood of water, timber, stones and mud upon the solid buildings of the St. Gervais baths and crushed them into fragments. Then, crossing the Chamonix road, it spread itself out in the form of a hideous fan over the valley of the Arve, destroying part of the village of Le Fayet in its way.

Such was the catastrophe of St. Gervais which claimed over 150 victims. Utter ruin was everywhere. The once lovely gardens of the baths were five or six feet deep in mud, the trees had been snapped like reeds and enormous blocks of stone were strewn over the dreary waste.

She Didn't Buy It.
The following story will show the high price that illustrators of reputation command for their work: A young woman who had received treatment from Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia and was very fond of him decided, at a recent celebration of his birthday, that a fitting and appropriate gift would be the presentation of one of the original drawings of Mr. Howard Pyle for "Hugh Wynne." Forthwith she invaded The Century company's sanctum and, with her fingers tenderly grasping a new \$10 note, asked to buy the drawing. She was informed that these pictures were never sold unless exceptions were made in cases where the artist himself or the author wished to make the purchase.

"Just so," said the young woman. "I wish to present it to Dr. Mitchell." "Ah, in that case," said the gentleman at the desk, "we shall take pleasure in giving it to you at the exact price we paid for it, which is \$100."

The little lady in her excitement dropped the \$10 bill. The gentleman at the desk picked it up for her and smiled while she hurriedly took her departure. The good doctor was presented with a less appropriate gift that year.—New York Times.

Our New Business.

When the Polk county folks come to Salem to buy pianos, organs, sewing machines or bicycles, they hunt us up. Knake, Ludwig, Fisher Hard man and Kingsberry pianos, Eley and Chicago Cottage organs, Standard, Rotary and Paragon sewing machines. We sell for cash or on easy installments and take old instruments or machines in exchange. We rent and repair machines. We sell bicycles and sturdies and lots them. At our old stand opposite the postoffice.
F. A. WIGGINS, Salem.
307 Commercial street.

A Cork Safe.
"The most curious safe I ever saw," said a traveling man, "was a cork one, and it was made by an ingenious Dutch mechanic for a one time famous confidence man named Dr. Higgs, who operated in Denver, Salt Lake City and Frisco. The safe was a folding affair, made of paper on a backing of sheet cork, and, when it was opened up, was six feet high and looked exactly like the real thing. As it was always placed in a corner, it had only two sides, but every visible detail was complete—combination knob, hinges, lettering, bolt heads and all. When folded, it could be carried in an ordinary dress suit case. Briggs used the thing in a fake lottery office which was of itself a marvel of trick furnishing. "When the victim entered the place, it looked like an ordinary business establishment, with desks, railings, maps on the walls, safe in the corner and several clerks at work on books. The instant he left a roll top desk was opened up into a bed, the railing was folded together and slipped into a closet, a table was transformed into a washstand, a cabinet turned into a bureau, the safe was put away in its case, the curtains were pulled down, and the room was to all appearances a simple sleeping apartment. By that means the poor dupe was never able to find the place where he had been bunked."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Red Tape Illustration.
A correspondent passing hurriedly into the room of the committee on rivers and harbors pulled the knob off the door.
"How can I get that fixed, do you think?" asked the congressman. "Shall I get the carpenter or the locksmith?"
"The locksmith, I suppose."
"No, sir. Were I to send for the locksmith he would tell me to consult the architect of the capitol. He has no authority to fix doorknobs. Doorknobs are permanent fixtures and are solely within the jurisdiction of the architect of the capitol."
"Do you see that bookcase there?" said the committee secretary. "I caused the carpenter to paste some cloth on the inside of the glass doors in order that the books might not show. He did the work, but when he had finished I noted that he had not cleaned the glass before he put the cloth on. The thing looked so disreputable that I asked him why he had not cleaned the glass. He told me that the glass was a permanent fixture and that he had no authority to touch it, but that the placing of the cloth upon it was a temporary matter and was entirely within the province of his labors. The whole thing's got to be done all over again."—Washington Cor. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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