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7:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.

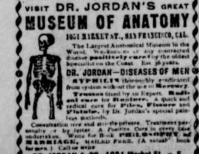
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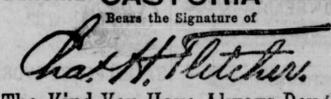
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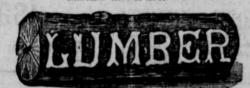
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All kinds of rough and dressed lumber on hands or cut gets its food at "sundry times and diversed party sundry times and diversed party sundry times and diversed party sundry times and diverse places" seldom pays a good prof-

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Slab wood for cook stoves or harvest engines at 50 cents

SURE SIGN OF DEATH. SIMPLE TEST THAT, IT IS AL-

A Physician Who Says He Has Tried Explains His Method of Preventing Premature Burial.

LEGED, NEVER FAILS.

The question of an absolutely sure eign of death has troubled mankind from ancient times. It has been most variously answered, but never to enmeet with are: First, that not all organs of the body die in one moment, and second, that the action of some of the vital organs may be so diminished that by ordinary means it appears almost impossible to decide whether the life in them is in fact extinct or not.

The actual causes of physiological

strated by Brown-Sequard, Schiff and others. So the lungs may continue to contract and expand, the heart may continue to beat, even if with greatly diminished power. We know further that the life of the skin is not extinct. Hair and nails continue to grow, the stomach continues to digest, the liver to secrete bile, etc. Respecting the sec-ond cause of death, we well know that

neart, without the life action of which the brain certainly caunot operate. Now, as regards respiration, we have

In the following I shall give the sim-

body-best, for example, a finger be-tween the first and second joint-in the living we will soon notice, beginning almost at once, a reddish coloration of the portion above the ligature. It becomes darker and darker red and finally as-sumes a dark bluish red color. The fected, and only directly around the ligature there will be a small, colorless,

coloration will be observed in the living being, as sure will all traces of it be absent in the dead. The bluish discoloration occasionally observed of and around the finger nails in some corpses around the finger unils in some corpses is of no influence upon, nor does it interfere in the slightest with, the phenomenon and its correct interpretation. The phenomenon of course is easily enough explained in the living by the stagnation of the blood in the veins and the capillaries when a new supply through the arteries and the backflow through the veins is cut off by the ligature. The white ring around the latter is produced by the partial arterial, partial venous anaemia.

In place of a finger, if, as it at times

In place of a finger, if, as it at times may happen, the skin seems too thick and horny to show the phenomenon plainly, though this will but seldom occur, one may use the toes, the earlaps, even the tip of the nose, if desired. The member must be only thin enough in order to make the ligature as tight and

perfect as possible.

I have used this means in about 1,030 to 1.040 cases previous to post mortem examinations

In one case only I observed the mentioned discoleration, though it was impossible to notice any heart action by any means. I at once resorted to venesection, and, sure enough, the blood flowed, and after a short time blood flowed, and after a short time faint heart beats up to seven per minute could be distinguished. Everything was done to start respiration. Yet it was too late, and the heart beats within half an bour gradually diminished. The corpse had been lying for dead for over two hours.—Dr. Theodore Deecke in Utlea Press.

A Lesson.

At a lesson in a medical college the other day one of the students, who was by no means a dullard, was asked by the professor. "How much is a dose of -?" (giving the technical name of a strong polson).

"A teaspoonful," was the reply. The professor made no comment, but the student, a quarter of an bour later, realized that he had made a mistake, and straightway said:

"Professor, I want to change my answer to that question." "It's too late, sir," responded the professor curtly, looking at his watch. "Your patient has been dead 14 minutes."—London Telegraph.

No matter how bright and sensible a man is, if the gossips discover he is going crazy, the world remarks that be will not have far to go .- Atchison

Some Hen Pecks For Amateuss. Raw meat, chopped fine and fed mod-erately, say, about three times a week, will greatly stimulate egg production. Feed about a pound to 14 bens.

Do not allow any water to accum late in the poultry house. Dampne

Fowls, like pigs, are fond of milk, for the night. sweet or sour, but many on the farm feed it all to the pigs. Try dividing with the poultry. They will soon show you whether they appreciate it or not. Corn is a good cold weather feed for It in warm weather, for it produces a covered wagon with a fine sou too much heat and is too fattening for

Keep pure bred poultry. The cost of feed is no greater, and they are a

th demand good stock. poultry. I know of no business where nethod is more needed. The flock that it. A part of the system of poultry raising should be to have a settled order of feeding, a list of foods and time for giving those foods, regulating them as the season or development of the fowl shall demand.

on the alert always for vermin of all kinds. Better thoroughly disinfect the house. Use whitewash, carbolic acid and burn sulphur to destroy lice and mites.—Herbert Johnson in Poul-

droppings and loose dirt.

Short grass is best for the chicks to run on. The turf formed by a pasture

land of native grasses makes an ideal grass run for all kinds of poultry, old every morning. I use grit and oyster

Grouching

lurks, like a crouching tiger, the probabilities of consumption.
The throat and lungs become rough and inflamed from coughing and the germs of consumption

find an easy entrance. Take no chances with the dangerous foe. For 60 years

there has been a perord! Sixty years of cures.

soothes and heals the wounded throat and lungs. You escape an attack of consumption with all its terrible suffering and uncertain results. There is nothing so bad for the throat and lungs

as coughing. A 25c. bottle will cure an ordinary cough; harder coughs will need a 50c. size; the dollar bottle is cheapest in the long run.

years are confaminated-should be spaded up new and given a good coat of air slaked lime. The poultry will do

cannot be tolerated by any healthy up should be attended to as soon as ible after the hens have "settled"

Jack Rabbits as Belgian Hares. the remunerative venture of two farmhands in the Belgian hare business. fowls, but I would not advise much of Their stock in trade was a cheap team, to assume its cost. Meanwhile, howrabbits. Their story was that they were overstocked and must reduce stock, so they sold at a discount from source of more pleasure and profit. A prevailing high prices. From \$5 to \$25 of general prosperity. was worsted gave the snap away.

The Apple Crop.

While the whole of the 14 states having three million or upward apple trees in bearing at the last census report a decline in the condition of apples since June 1, they still had the ise of an exceptionally large crop

CARE OF YOUNG TURKEYS. If hept Perfectly Clean They Have Very Few Discuses.

Summer Reminders.

Do not throw soft feed on the ground nor the grain food either unless the broom has first been used to remove droppings and loose dirt.

Levery Few Diseases.

I find if young turkeys are properly feed and kept perfectly clean and free from lice they have very few diseases.

Exercise they must have, but very young turkeys can have such either exercise on an acre or two, and a great droppings and loose dirt. enjoying this exercise under your con-

I give a little sharp grit in their feed shell, the larger part grit, as turkeys, Don't be afraid to make free use of to be healthy, must have it. I have air slaked lime. It sweetens, purifies lost hundreds of turkeys, I know, by and helps keep away diseases.

Contaminated grounds—and all poaltry runs that have been in use several little sharp grit in their food every morning, it keeps their grinding apparatus in perfect order. Very young turkeys do not find the gra of their own accord, and as they grow older they are liable to gorge themselves with the grit as soon as they discover its use, thereby clogging their di-gestive organs, while a small quantity in their food each morning keeps them in excellent condition.

Overfeeding is another cause of loss in young turkeys. I feed only three times a day for the good reason that I could not possibly find time to feed oftener with the large number I raise. I find it sufficient. They take more exercise if fed less. Then when they are fed they are hungry. The time be-tween feeding, too, allows the food to digest and gives the digestion a lit-tle rest.—Mrs. Charles Jones in Poultry

Age may not be garrulous, but there is no denying the fact that it tells on both men and women.—Exchange.

NATIONAL DISGRACE.

OUR ROADS A REPROACH TO OUR CIVILIZATION.

General Stone Suggests a Great Na-tional Highway Across the Conti-sent-Wow the Cost Would Se Dis-

At the recent semiannual meeting of the Good Roads association in Brooklyn General Roy Stone, who was the principal speaker, said in part: "During the last decade of the clos-

ing century the best effort of a great body of earnest men has been devoted to awakening the American public to the fact, already patent to the rest of the world, that the condition of our public highways is a reproach to our civilization, a bar to our progress and a stain upon our system of govern-

"Two plans have occurred to me as hopeful in the course of many years' study of the subject. The first plan, which I will only indicate, is to use the which I will only indicate, is to use the postal savings. Every civilized nation but ours and some of the half civilized give their people the benefit of government savings banks. We refuse it to ours ostensibly because we cannot find a proper lavestment for their money, but really because the private banking interests of the country stand in watchful opposition to the measure. When this opposition can be overcome, postal savings banks can be established to the great advantage of the rural districts and the general welfare, and the money can be invested in country road bonds, guaranteed by the state, these bonds bearing a rate of interest so low that it can be generally paid out of existing road taxation and running so far into the future that their final payment will not be a matter of serious concern.

"The second plan is based on the experience of our country in building railroads. We have built half of the railway mileage of the world without taxation, except in rare instances, and have spent in doing so three times as much money as is needed now to make good wagon roads for the whole country. How have we raised this vast amount? Mainly by anticipating the benefits of the railroads, borrowing the money to build them and letting them pay for themselves out of their earnings or pay such a rate of interest on the money borrowed as will con-tent its owners to let it remain on long us and White China. loans or in perpetuity. The benefits the leveling, will scratch and pulverize of improved highways do not show in earnings, since their use is free, but Don't forget there are many night they appear quite as plainly in the enprowlers on the farm that have a special liking for poultry. All the coops boring lands, and if this class of beneshould be made so they can be fasten- fits can be anticipated and made availreads as easily as we have built railtion of the government, state or national and the use of the public credit The San Francisco Chronicle tells of in some form to carry the work through until its local benefits are re-alized and the beneficiaries are enabled

name painted on it and a stock of jack by a flen on the property benefited rabbits. Their story was that they and ultimately will be repaid for its risks through a notable increase of taxable values and the development good farm and a good poultry yard a pair satisfied them, and they did a "What can the national government both demand good stock."

The both demand good stock.

The both demand good stock. "What can the national government Have system in the management of profits they quarreled and the one that | it be a national highway, a continental boulevard, the greatest and best road in the world! Briefly stated, its eastern division should join all the states

western divisions by a line from Wash-

on the Atlantic by a coastwise line

and its western division the same on

the Pacific, while its continental di-

vision should connect the eastern and

When that cry sounds how people ish to help and sympathize! And then some fireman rescues a woman from the flames, the streets echo with applauding shouts.

And yet if that woman had perished in the flames it is possible that she would have suffered less than she suffers almost daily from the inflammation which disease has lighted in the delicate womanly

That fire of inflammation can be put out. The gnawing ulcer can be enred.

Prescription not only establishes womant establishes womanly regularity and dries eafeebling drains, but it heals inflammation and ulcerations and cures femule weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women wall. sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical

Adviser, paper covers, is sent free on receipt of zi one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ngton through the central cities to San Francisco. These lines would traverse or touch two-thirds of all the

traverse or touch two-thirds of all the states in the Union.

"The road should be worthy of its builders and of the age-broad steel tracks for carriages, bleyels, bridle and foot paths, plenty of shade and fountains, plenty of room on the borders for ornamentation, trees and plants, not set in stiff rows, but artistically grouped or scattered and forming for all passersby continuous and practical lessons in forestry, floriculture and landscape art.

"All things considered, it would not be wise to estimate its cost at less

than \$20,000 a mile.
"The equitable distribution of the cost would not be so difficult as it might seem. The general government would naturally build through the publie lands and reservations and the Dis-trict of Columbia and the territories in their portion. Through the state a fair distribution according to the benefits would perhaps be one-fourth to the federal government and the same to the state and one-half to the lands in the zone of local benefit. This zone would not be less than five miles in width and on each side of the road, making 6,400 acres to the mile of road. Ten thousand dollars for this area would be about \$1.50 an acre on the average, but the assessment should be adjusted according to proximity and value, ranging, say, from \$5 on the best abutting lands down to 50 cents on the poorest or most distant. To lighten even this burden to impecunious land owners the government could safely advance the money at a low rate of interest, taking liens on the property and let the owners pay it off at their convenience by paying the in-terest and a little more annually. On the highest assessment the interest at 2% per cent would be 12% cents an acre annually and on the lowest 1%

"The general advance in value of the property along the line would enhance the national wealth by hundreds of millions, while so grand a lesson in the benefits of good roads would stimalate road building everywhere."

They Are Wonderfully Good Layers of Eggs of Fair Size.

There is conclusive evidence that the "Chinese goose," as described by many of the European writers upon poultry, included within its ranks 50 years ago the types of three breeds, in all proba-bility approximating the breeds we in America now call African, Brown Chi-

The Brown and White Chinas are early and prolific dayers of fair sized eggs. If well fed, they not infrequently lay in the autumn months, but gen erally those which do so lay later and fewer eggs the following spring. At the experiment station in 1896 and ed up rat proof at night. This closing able to procure the means of road 1897 the White Chinas laid in every building, we shall be able to build month from January to June, inclusive, roads. But this requires the interven- laying until February, but continued



laying freely into June. The African and Embden breeds laid about half as many eggs, in proportion to females kept in February, as the Chinas and nearly finished laying by June 1. In 1897 one African egg was laid in January. The Toulouse breed laid about all their eggs in three mouths, March to May inclusive, as in the two years only one egg was laid in February and two in June by the eight females kept.

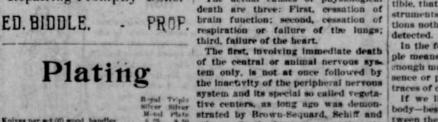
China geese are not favorites with those who raise goslings for sale to poultrymen who fatten them and put them on the market as green geese. They are too small to be profitable for such a market. When a small boned, moderate sized goose is required for the fall or Christmas trade, these breeds prove valuable, as they lay well, and, with proper care in selecting breeding stock, large flocks should be raised. The Brown Chinas especially seem very vigorous, hardy and active, but pick hard and require care in dressing to look well. The White China has with us been the poorer breed er, but is usually not so difficult to pick and handsomer in appearance when dressed.—Report of Rhode Island Experiment Station.

Hortfeultural Notes, The Society of American Florists holds its annual meeting and exhibition in New York city Aug. 21-24 at the Grand Central palace

There is a good outlook for grapes. in France, Switzerland, Hungary and elsewhere the practice of grafting native grape stocks with American vine cuttings is rapidly growing in favor as a preventive of phyloxera.

A first prize in a temporary compe-tition has been for the fourth time in succession awarded to the Illinois Horticultural society for an apple exhibit, erop of 1800, at the Paris exp The varieties displayed were Ben Davis, Grimes, Jonathan, Salome, Stark,

Summer Hill, Willow and Winesap. Budding peaches, nectarines and apricots are now in order at the north. Watch the ligatures and cut the promptly as soon as the bud has up



arem may cease for quite awhile the brain is not affected and the cir ulation not interrupted. And of the aird cause, by heart follure, the same may be said. So we see that we may peak of true, absolute physiological enth only after the cessation of fund ion of the three organs together or at east of two of them, the lungs and the

very simple means to demonstrate its ressation. So remains, in fact, as the only one to show its true death the heart. This to prove indeed with absotire satisfaction. The difficulties we jute certainty is quite a difficult problem. Upon the absence therefore of any and all traces of circulation in the body have been concentrated most experiments. And as regards the same we have to take into consideration that by disease the heart beats might be diminished to but so few faint pulsations per minute, might become so imperceptible, that without the aid of special instruments and long continued observa-tions nothing of their existence may be

ple means by which any person easily enough may convince himself of the ab-sence or presence evep of the slightest traces of circulation:

If we lighte tight a member of the

