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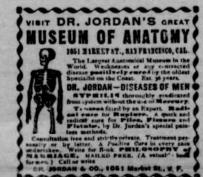
11:10 a m 7:15 p m Leaves Monmouth for Airile 7:50 a m 3:50 p m Leaves Monmouth for Dallus— 11:20 a m 7:35 p m

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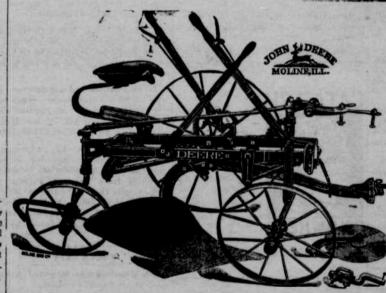
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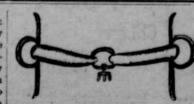
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All kinds of rough and dressed lumber on hands or cut in fact," he added, bending an impartial gaze on the lawyer's shirt front,

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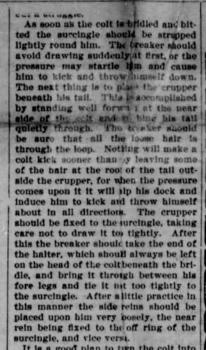
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near bit strap, slip the bridle gently over his head, stand exactly opposite his near shoulder and fondle him gen-ED. BIDDLE. - PROF, thy with the hand and encourage him by kind words. This is the only position close to a horse of absolute safety. No colt can strike the breaker either from before or behind, no matter how hard he tries, nor can he run away if his



BREAKING HORSES

before or behind, no matter how hard he tries, nor can he run away if his neck is bent and the position maintained. He must fasten all the bridle on the nerve centers of his lower jaw. In nearly all cases he will yield at once and will suffer his mouth to be opened quite wide. The breaker should take the bit in the left hand, still keeping the right cannot possibly bite the flournal describes what he calls the flournal describes what



It is a good plan to turn the colt into a large open court, where he cannot get fast in any way, and allow him to roam about of his own accord. In this way he will soon begit to champ and work the bit, and the nore he works it his mouth will be the more evenly made. The bit should be slightly bent, made. The bit should be slightly bent, with three small keys uspended from the center. The bend in the bit prevents the colt making his mouth unequal, as it is impossible for him to pull entirely on one side of it, while the loose action of the keys induces him

the loose action of the keys induces him to work the bit more freely. The keys should not be too long or they will come between his front teeth, which may give him a bad habit of tossing up his head in future.

Some colts are inclined to sulk on the bit at first, but in time they will generally work it quite freely. The breaking tackle should not remain upon the colt more than a couple of hours at first, and the time should gradually be increased as the breaking proceeds. increased as the breaking proceeds

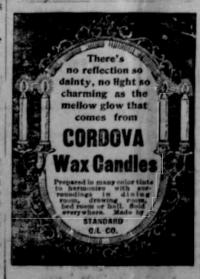
The recent distress on the southwestern ranges is the natural tocalt of eva-crowding and the officetion of sources of water supply, says The National Stockman. A drought of any length brings about a water famine which is even more distressing than a scarcity of forage. The forest reserves, the natural sources of water, have been destroyed, the pastures have been over-taxed and thinned out. And now cattle are being shipped out or lost because range privileges have been thus abused. If official reports are to be southern, are not capable of supporting the amount of stock they did years ago The system which makes it necessary for every man to get all he can from the range without regard to its future usefulness is radically wrong and must end in disaster to those who depend on these pastures.

Co-operation For Success.

We should like to see the stock of every fair association in the country scattered out in small blocks among the representative farmers, breeders and business men of the community, say: The National Stockman. Then they would all have some direct pernal interest in making the fair a success, and they would do it too. Wherever the managers of a fair bave the good will and help of a community which is proud of its fair we find a clean, instructive and successful exhibition. Fair managers as a rule are anxious to give the public clean fairs, but they cannot do it without such public support as will keep them "out of the hole" financially.

Inventors have a power of abstrac-tion which serves them a good turn on some occasions and is liable to betray them into strange statements on oth

"So you think you've perfected your little machine at last, do you?" asked the lawyer of his dreamy eyed client. a flaw in it," said the inventor. "But I can assure you, sir, that when it came to making the final test I was frightened. I happened to see my face in a mirror when the thing was safely over, "it was whiter-considerably whiter, I should say."-Youth's Companion.



Pain back of your eyes? Heavy pressure in your head? And are in your head? And are you sometimes faint and dizzy? Is your tongue coated? Bad taste in your mouth? And does your food distress you? A e you nervous and irritable? Do you often have the blues? And are you troubled about sleeping?

Then your liver is all wrong.
But ther is a cure.
'Tis the old reliable



the liver. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, and dyspepsia. Take a laxative dose each night.

laxative dose each night. For 60 years years they have been the Standard Family Pills.

Price 25 cents. All Drugists.

"I have taken Ayer's Pills regularly for six months. They have cured me of a severe headache, and I can now walk from two to four miles without getting tired or out of breath, something I have not been able to to Jor many years."

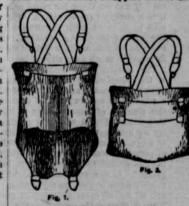
July 13, 1699. S.E. WALWORK.

July 13, 1699. Salem. Mass.



APPLE SACK.

Couvenient When Picking and Empties Without Bruising Apples. The apple sack represented is described by Kansas Farmer as an improvement by Judge Wellhouse, a famillar authority in fruit circles, on another western man's invention. It will hold a half bushel of apples and is car-



APPLE PICKING SACK.

ried in front of the picker, being sus pended from his shoulders by straps. The body of the sack is made by cut-ting heavy cotton two bushel grain sacks in such a way that the flap hanging below in the illustration (Fig. 1) is cut opposite to a similar flap, thus making two of these picking sacks from one two bushel sack. A heavy steel wire curled into a book at each end is sewed around the mouth of the sack, excepting that the space between the hooks shown as coming against the picker's body is left vacant, there being nothing between the hooks but the cloth of the sack.

The suspenders are fastened permanently at the back and are crossed on the individual's back, brought over the shoulders, and each has a ring in the end which is beeked into the curved wire, as shown, thus suspending the cures for sack to the picker. The bottom of the ness. sack as shown in Fig. 1 is open and contains two rings at the bottom. These rings are connected when in use to hooks at upper front rim of the sack, as shown in Fig. 2, where the picking sack is ready for business. When full, the picker lowers the sack into the box or barrel, unhooks the flap, and the apples gently silde from the bottom of the sack into the package, thus preventing all bruises. President Wellhouse has made 27 of these sacks for use this year.

Forage Plants For High Altitudes. The eastern Rocky mountain region is well supplied with native leguminous plants, many of which are of great value for hay and pasturage.

The native clovers are found chiefly in the mountains and at comparatively



MOUNTAIN RED CLOVER.
high altitudes. Some of them are too
rare and others too small to be of

rare and others too small to be of much value for forage, but the majority are valuable, and four or five are of sufficient importance to warrant careful experimentation as to their possible use as cultivated crops. From their appearance and thriftiness under natural conditions or in irrigated native meadows it would certainly seem probable that several of them would prove of great value for cultivation. prove of great value for cultivation, especially in the higher altitudes, where alfalfa and the common clovers cannot be successfully grown.

Mountain red clover is one of the

most robust growing native sorts found in the Rocky mountain region. The flower heads are large and showy, and the leaves are composed of from five to seven leaflets instead of three, as is the case with the other clovers of the region. It produces stout, deep growing roots and has many other qualities commending it to the atten-tion of the experimenter. It is most widely distributed on the west side of the continental divide.—T. A. Williams.

While men are discarding their coats and women are shying at hats and gloves, horses seem inclined to put on headgear. With some reserve is given the rumor that "all horses go bonneted in London this summer, from the dray horses to the fashionable steeds which draw broughams in the park," yet in New York city may be seen an occasional animal made comfortable with a large shade hat which appears to be affixed to its head by the simple process of sticking the ears through

After the Outling. Her father produces his notebook, With a very sad look in his eye, Nor pauses except for a sigh.

And his beautiful daughter beside him, With beauty and wit all aglow, Ne'er dreams as she tenderly watches That she is the cause of his woe.

aummer,
And he finds—but bears up like a man—
en dollars apiece paid for freckles
And a hundred per aquare inch for tan.
—Washington Star.

Coming into bloom at the same time with the rhododendron, the Rosa rugosa puts in a claim for the prize of beauty. It would be hard to decide, for a bush 6 or 8 feet high is an impressive sight. The rhododendron may plead its evergreen leaves as adding to its flowering claims—on the other hand the bright red haws, which in the fail the Rugosa rose displays, may be a fair set off to the plea of the beautiful evergreen.—Meehan's.

Sewing as a business is an exacting and exhausting occupation. Long hours, fine work, poor light, unhealthy atmosphere—these are only some of the things which fret the nerves and hurt the general health. Often there is a diseased condition of the womanly organism which causes backache or headache and the working of the sewing machine under such conditions is akin to torture. Thousands of gomen who work

inflammation and alceration, and

ness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free, and so avoid the indelicate questionings, offensive examinations and obnoxious local treatments decimed necessary by some physicians. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Parorite Prescription for female weakness," writes Mrs. Sussannak Permeuter, of Pauls Store, Shelby Co., Texas. I was troubled with bearing-down pains in my back and hips for six years, and wrote to Dr. Pierce for sixve. I tried his "Favorite Prescription" and six bottles cured me. I feel like a new person and I thank Dr. Pierce for my health. Life is a burden to any one without health. I have told a great many of my friends about the great mericine I took."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Finding a Long Lost Penny.

Jabez Alford of Winsted, Conn., hunted for a penny for 63 years. He found it recently just where he hid it. It is of the mintage of 1818.

It is the first penny Jabez ever earned. He was 10 years old. The copper, the foundation of the fortune he dreamed of, looked very big indeed to him. He hid it in a creek is the sobe near the hearthstone of the house of his father, Dencon Jabez Alford. Weeks passed, and the thrifty young Jabez went to get his hidden treasure. He could not find it. His father, mother, sisters and brothers all truly declared they had not seen the penny.

"I'll find it if it takes me the rest of my life!" cried the earnest Jabez.

"I'll find it if it takes me the rest of my life!" cried the earnest Jabez. The old Alford homestead is being demolished. Jabez, now aged, but still thrifty, has been on hand looking for his penny. When the floor was remov-ed from around the hearthstone, there, imbedded in dust, was the penny.

An Eye For the Beautiful.

In many parts of the great west—in Wyoming, Montana, the Dakotas, etc.—there are colonies of ants which collect from a considerable distance many little stones of about a uniform size and put these on the outside of their ant hills. Some of these little pebble stones they get from the inside of their houses as they burrow, but most of them they collect from the surface of the land near by. Teeth also of field mice and gophers or other small animals they bring to the outside of these ant hills, and if Indians camp near them the ants pick up for the same purpose all the little beads dropped by the squaws. After the Indian camp has broken up and moved away many the squaws. After the Indian camp has broken up and moved away many Indian beads can usually be found on the outside of the ant hills. Wide awake naturalists never fall carefully to examine these hills for various specimens that the ants have found and used to decorate their homes.—Youth's Companion.

Thought They Needed Persuasion. Small Willie was spending a few days in the country, and one morning, after intently regarding a pan of foaming milk for some time, he asked, "Grandma, where do the cowa get their milk?"

"Where you get your tears, I sup-pose," she replied.
Wille looked puzzled for a moment, then said, "Do you have to use your slipper on the cows, grandma?"

A magple sat on the frosty shed Shricking in spiteful glee. "If baby's not good today," it said, "She shall taste of the birchen tree. "Oh, naughty magpie!" baby replied.
"Pray, sing not so of me,
For I have been good and have not cried.
So need not the birchen tree."

Baby shall have a wagon of gold.

Of cows and calves she has quite a store, And of fowls and ducks and pige; Of serving men and maids she's a score, With cats and dogs, all merry as grigs.

Mother's own little crow Out for a ride would go, But found no one to drive her. This way, that way, the carriage would

VIGOROUS PIGEON STOCK. How One Breeder Maintains This Es-sential to Success.

My experience of 20 years' breeding pigeons has taught me that one of the main points to keep in view is health and vigor. There are two kinds of weakened and run down stock. Ope is weakened and run down stock. Ope is on account of improper mating and in-breeding, which will take years of careful mating and crossing to bring back. The other is on account of being improperly kept. Will give my experi-ence how I brought back to vigor a flock of pigeous that were run down on account of overfeeding and lack of ex-ercise, which I got from a fancier who had become discouraged, not knowing how to handle them, as up to July he had only nine young from ten pairs that season. I treated them as fol-

I put them in a loft with an outside aviary, covered the loft floor with sand one-half an inch deep, let the birds get quite hungry, and then the first thing in the morning I scattered wheat all tover the loft floor. This soon got them to digging over the sand with their bills. I let them exercise about an hour in this way and then let them out in the aviary, where I kept water and in the aviary, where I kept water and the necessary grit. In the evening I gave them a fair meal in the aviary, but not all they would eat. At first they would get into the loft as soon as possible after being fed, and I put a tree to the low please of the loft. This stop to this by closing the loft. This got them to exercising trying to get in, and in a few days they commenced fighting for a place on the drop boards while the loft was closed. This was while the loft was closed. This was indeed evidence of new life. After about ten days I gave them entire liberty by keeping them hungry, and I soon got them accustomed to get their feed on the ground quite a distance from the loft and their water in the opening the state of the site direction as far from loft. In this way I got them to exercise consid this way I got them to exercise considerable and soon commenced to increase their feed gradually, until at last gave them a full meal at night, and soon "pouters commenced to point and fans to fan," etc. I got them through molt nicely and the next season bred a lot of fine healthy young from them. I do not wish to leave the impression that this is the only way to bring birds up to condition, but consider this way to condition, but consider this way easy and simple for birds that are run down on account of overfeeding and lack of exercise.—H. A. Matthes.