

# STATE ROADMAKING.

## REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Cost of Construction Per Mile—Thickness of Stone on Various Soils—Experiments with Stone and Clay Repair Expense.

The report of the Massachusetts state highway commission for the year 1900 shows that since its organization in 1893 it has built 296 miles of improved road, about 46 of which were completed in 1900. Roads laid out and nearly completed at the close of the year 1893 total up to 316 miles, which is only 24 per cent of the total of 1,234 miles for which petitions have been filed. The petitions came from 274 towns and 25 cities. From 1894 to 1900, inclusive, the legislature has appropriated \$3,500,000 for the construction and repair of state highways, but 25 per cent of the total cost of new roads is borne by the counties in which the roads are located. Beginning with the year 1900 the cost of repairing up to \$50 per mile per year is assessed upon the several towns; also beginning with the same year the salaries of the commissioners, the engineers, clerks and assistants in their office and traveling and office expenses, amounting to \$25,500 in all, were met by a special appropriation outside the \$3,500,000 for construction and repairs.

As to the depth of stone employed in road construction the commission says: The commission has estimated that porous soils drained of ground water at their worst will support a load of about four pounds per square inch, and, having in mind these facts, the thickness of the broken stone has been adjusted to the traffic. On a road built of fragments of broken stone the downward pressure takes a line at an angle of 45 degrees from the horizontal and is distributed over an area equal to the square of the depth of the broken stone. If a division of the load in pounds at any one point by the square of twice the depth of the stone gives a quotient of four or less, then will the road foundation be safe at all seasons of the year. On sand or gravel the pressure may safely be placed at 20 pounds per square inch.

As to this theory, the thickness of stone on state roads varies from 4 to 10 inches, the least thickness being placed over good gravel, and the greater over heavy clay and varying thickness on other soils. In cases where the surface exceeds six inches in depth the excess may be broken stone, stone or broken stone, the material used depending entirely upon the cost, it being equally effective.

Good road building gravel is comparatively scarce in Massachusetts. Where employed it has been used as it came from the bank or has been screened, or in some instances it has been crushed and screened and then laid like macadam. Mr. Charles Mills, chief engineer of the commission, says:

The screened gravel roads are easily maintained, but wear rapidly, and as the cost of screening is nearly as great as that of breaking stone, the gravel road does not seem to be economical to continue their construction, except in localities where stone gravel is abundant and broken stone available only at great expense.

Some interesting experimental road work at Truro, in which stone and clay were tried, is described as follows in the report:

Three years ago an experimental road was built in Truro. This road was made of broken stone and clay. It has shown good wearing qualities, but, owing to the shape and size of the stone used, the cost was greater than would result from substituting broken stone for the gravel.

The experimental mile of road built two years ago in Truro has proved a success and is well worn to a depth of about one foot. The surface is practically no surface on the land adjacent to the road. The drainage is perfect. There is not much noise or dust during winter, and the traffic is small in volume and light. The subgrade was shaped to the grade and cross section desired, and on this was spread a layer of sand, containing one part of sand to two parts of clay to a depth of two inches. Over this was spread a layer of broken stone three inches in depth, the fragments being in sizes from one-half to one and one-half inches in diameter. The broken stone was then covered with a layer of clay one inch in depth. A long toothed spike harrow was then dragged back and forth until the clay and broken stone were well mixed, and then the entire surface was watered and rolled with a two ton roller. An occasional sprinkling of sand since its completion has prevented the clay from becoming muddy, and the surface is reasonably smooth and free from holes.

The average cost of a standard mile of road in Massachusetts was \$8,507 for macadam and \$7,074 for gravel during 1900. By a standard mile is meant one with a stone or gravel roadway 15 feet wide, 14 shoulders three feet wide "slapped to the same cross section as the broken stone." It should be noted that these figures include painted guard rails at steel embankments; also culverts of vitrified or iron pipe or of masonry where there is a large volume of water. The commission says that "there are several reasons why the average cost of state roads in Massachusetts is greater than it is in other states." The first one to be cited is the selection for early construction of "the most difficult sections on long petitioned lines." Another reason is the legislative nine hour day in Massachusetts against ten hours in New Jersey and a 20 per cent excess in the cost of labor and teams. In New Jersey, we may add, culverts and bridges over permanent streams are provided at county expense, at least in the eastern part of the state, while guard rails are not usually erected on the state road work.

### INCUBATORS AND INSURANCE.

Some Facts Which Will Be of Interest to Many Poultrymen.

To get as full a statement as possible of the attitude of the insurance companies toward incubator risks the writer called on the agent through whom he places his own insurance and through his courtesy was able to get interviews with a number of the leading insurance men of Boston and statements from them of the position of the insurance companies in the matter.

None of the companies cares to write policies covering dwelling houses or barns or other outbuildings if incubators are run in them.

Some companies give special permits to run incubators in cases where investigation as to the conditions and the agent's report as to the party insuring satisfy him that the risk is relatively slight. These permits, as a rule, are granted as business favors to good customers. They are exceptions, not to be taken as rules or precedents.

A few companies make special rates for property where incubators are operated, these rates being in the only case where we could get the figures

who insure the usual rates for protected (by fire department) property and two and one-half times the usual rates for unprotected property. The only ones, however, we could learn of who do this are the Worcester (Mass.) and Portland (Me.) boards of underwriters.

The insurance companies generally regard incubators as more objectionable than oil stoves, because the latter are not kept constantly burning and are rarely left unattended when in use, so that while many fires do originate from oil stoves such fires are generally observed at the very start, and the average loss from fires originating this way is light.

Kerosene lamps left burning at night they object to, but regard as less dangerous than incubators for two reasons—first, because such lamps are not burned for 24 hours without trimming or cleaning, as incubator lamps are, but as a rule are trimmed and cleaned after having been burned, at most, 10 or 12 hours; second, because the lamp is in a room where some one sleeps or a room adjoining an occupied room, and thus in case of fire from it the fire is likely to be quickly detected, while, with an incubator in the cellar and usually no one on the first floor of the house, fire starting from an incubator easily gains strong headway before being detected.

In view of the objections of the insurance companies to incubators are theoretical, for none of them are able to give statistics showing that facts will support their theories. Of course having generally refused to accept risks where incubators were concerned their books will not reveal anything as to losses traceable to that cause. As we told these gentlemen, we think it very doubtful whether they could prove that their objections to incubators were well founded. We hear of very few cases of loss to poultrymen through fires originating from incubators, while we do hear of quite a number of conflagrations, not often very large, starting from lamp burners.

As the matter stands now, insurance where there are incubators seems to be principally a question of particular persons and circumstances, and even while the boards mentioned do accept incubator risks at special rates it does not appear that they do so indiscriminately. The opinion of the insurance men seemed to be that if a man could not induce agents who knew him and with whom he was doing business to write his insurance on property where an incubator was operated there would be little prospect of his being able to place his insurance elsewhere. Thus it becomes principally a question of satisfying a local agent that in any particular case the conditions reduce the supposed risk enough to justify the insurance company in accepting it, so that when you get at the bottom of the matter it depends very much on the agents and the would be insured keeping cool and being reasonable.

We think that the insurance companies might well adopt a more liberal policy in this matter. But after going over the ground pretty carefully it seems to us that this is not likely to be done except as it develops from present conditions, which, we believe, are much more favorable than those of some years ago. As "exceptions" to the rule not to accept risks where incubators are operated become more numerous, we think the companies will find that their theories as to the probabilities of losses from fires originating from incubators have been magnified, the risks and will in time come to consider an incubator properly protected as adding but little to the risk.—Farm Poultry.

### The Urine Test.

According to Siebel a new laid egg placed in a vessel of brine made in the proportion of two ounces of salt to one pint of water will at once sink to the bottom. An egg one day old will sink below the surface, but not to the bottom, while one three days old will swim just immersed in the liquid. If more than three days old, the egg will float on the surface, the amount of shell exposed increasing with age, and if two weeks old only a little of the shell will dip in the liquid.

### Cabbage For Ducks.

In feeding ducks cabbage W. F. Brown says he holds the plant in its left hand, head downward, and slashes it in slices with a corn cutter. He says he can cut a head five in less time than it takes to write this sentence. Unmercantable heads, those that burst and have heads, are just as good for the country as any, and if cabbage

### BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

The skin is the seat of an almost endless variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove permanently the ugly blotches and the red, itching pimples.

Etternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. H. P. Shreve, 2704 Lamar Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years with a disagreeing eruption on her face, which resisted all treatment. She was taken to two celebrated hospitals, but received no benefit. Many medicines were prescribed, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished the eruption began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She now remains clear, and, and a sign of the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. S. is a positive, unailing cure for the worst forms of skin troubles. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable.

Bad blood makes bad complexions. S. S. S. purifies and invigorates the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body.

If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge whatever for this service.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

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For Infants and Children.  
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### "N" Waste.

One of the most logical books on nerve waste ever issued is that entitled "Nerve Waste," by Dr. Sawyer of San Francisco, now in its fifth thousand. This work of an experienced and reputable physician is in agreeable contrast to the vast sum of false teaching which prevails on this interesting subject. It abounds in carefully considered and practical advice, and has the two great merits of wisdom and sincerity. It is endorsed by both the religious and secular press. The Chicago Advance says: "A perusal of the book and the application of its principles will put health, hope and heart into thousands of lives that are now suffering through nervous impairment." The book is \$1.00, by mail, postpaid. One of the most interesting chapters—chapter XX, on Nervous and Nerve Tonics—has been printed separately as a sample chapter, and will be sent to any address for stamp by the publishers, The Pacific Pub. Co., Box 2658, San Francisco.

### SPANISH IN NEW MEXICO.

Many of the Territory's People Cannot Yet Speak English.

It is a pity and an injustice that the territorial government does not print more documents in the Spanish language for distribution among the Spanish speaking citizens of New Mexico. It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the territory. There are many citizens within its borders who speak none but the Spanish language. This is not their fault, but the fault of the government, that has neglected them for 50 years. This condition exists. It should be eased as much as possible, and as many official documents in the Spanish language as possible should be distributed in order to enable them to understand the matters of territorial government and to give them a knowledge of what is going on. To be sure, newcomers to New Mexico scout this idea, but that makes no difference. The condition must be met, and it should be met in the most acceptable manner, and that is by good public schools, by efficient higher educational institutions and distribution of official documents concerning the government of the territory among the people who speak nothing but the Spanish language.

The United States government now spends millions of dollars in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands to enlighten the people of those possessions of ours. Why not spend a few thousand dollars in New Mexico, whose people have been treated as stepchildren by the nation since 1847? Had this government done one-twentieth of what it has done for the Philippines or Porto Ricans, commencing, say, in 1850, today this would be a prosperous, strong and important commonwealth thoroughly Americanized.

As it is, while it is truly American and loyal to the government, as the people of the territory have proved in numerous wars with Indians, the war between the states and the Spanish-American war, still there are many people who do not speak the English language. While it is late, it is none too late to try to remedy this state of affairs, and this can be done in the manner above pointed out by The New Mexican.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

### PEN AND BRUSH.

Zola's income from his books for 1900 is said to have amounted to something over \$25,000.

Benjamin Constant's portrait of "Queen Victoria After Death" is to be exhibited on a tour of England.

Alfred Austin, poet laureate, has a garden painted with flowers mentioned by Shakespeare and with those associated with places where he has visited.

### IT IS "STRENUOUS" NOW.

Words That Catch the Fancy of Public Writers.

"Public writers and speakers, who are followed by the general public, catch on to a certain word or phrase at certain periods as a boy catches the measles," said a well known Washingtonian to a Star reporter.

"It is strenuous" now. For the past few years the prime favorite has been "passing." If a man died, a headline to his death notice was like this: "The passing of Hoodie Foodie."

"The passing" of the old century was an opportunity seized upon as a girl seizes a peach ice cream on a warm day. Epochs, periods, ideas, modes of dress, customs, cowboys, frontier had men, comic opera and pretty much everything else were "passed."

"It's all right, proper and grammatical, and I call attention to the habit not for the purpose of criticism. But a new child is born. Everything and everybody is 'strenuous' now, from a man's vigorous temperament to a dog's bark."

"At about Christmas time it is a piece of resistance" for turkey. "Strenuous" hadn't been glorified last Christmas, so fancy the opportunity to ring it in to a description of a new baby's Christmas dinner like this:

"The youngsters, already filled to bursting with celery, cranberry sauce, coffee and cakes, fell upon the piece de resistance with strenuous ravenousness which brought tears to eyes of the charitable ladies who," etc.

"How's that? We'll have a strenuous administration, a strenuous president, a strenuous vice president, a strenuous foreign policy, a strenuous campaign, a strenuous new congress, and we will lead strenuous lives. But it does not alter the frigid fact that some of us have a strenuous chase for the strenuous copper cent, all right."—Washington Star.

### Too Many Varieties.

The treasury department is about to issue a new \$10 note which, to judge from the published description, will be handsome, but for which there does not appear to be any special occasion and which will increase the labor of those who handle money, as it adds one more to the many different designs already in circulation and gives one more opportunity to counterfeiters. The secret service bureau would have much less trouble with this industrious class of criminals if there were not so many different designs of notes to be watched over and kept in mind, even to the most intricate details of their engraving.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Wolves In Canada.

Wolves are increasing rapidly in the forest lands of northern Canada. This is said to be due to the large increase in the herds of deer throughout the country. As these are grown in number they have the wolves that live upon them. Fleeing from the ravages of the wolves, the deer have made their way toward the settled parts of the country until in many places they have become a nuisance to farmers, in whose fields of oats and other grain they often do considerable damage.

No Trace Remains.

Quite as remarkable as the wrecking of the Pacific Mail steamship Rio de Janeiro just at the entrance to San Francisco harbor on Feb. 22 is the total disappearance of the wreck. Divers have explored large areas of the bottom of the sea at the point where the wreck is supposed to have occurred, but not the slightest trace of the ill fated ship has been found.

### "Strawing" Sand Roads.

This has proved satisfactory in Denton county, Tex. One portion was strawed and the other clayed, the cost of the former being about one-half that of the latter. It costs about \$20 a mile.

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### Why not spend the vacation at Yaquina Bay, where can be had excellent fare, good fishing, good boating, safe bathing, alluring rides and rambles. The courses and exercises at the summer school of 1901 at Newport, will afford great variety of instruction, diversion and entertainment. No other resort offers equal attractions and advantages.

### 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. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

### A Child's View.

A little boy woke very early in the morning, as little boys will. As the time to vote was approaching and as the little boy was much interested in the presidential election, he began an earnest conversation with his mother, who was his dictionary, his Bible and all his unstudied textbooks.

"What man will you vote for, mamma?" he asked.

"I can't vote, Paul," replied his mother.

"Why can't you vote?"

"Because I am only a woman, and the men won't allow the women to vote."

The little boy was very wide awake and very angry. Although there was nothing in his mind nobler than a man, he supposed to do some petty bad things in general to men. After awhile he said:

"Tell me some of the reasons why women can't vote, mamma."

"There aren't any good reasons," said mamma.

"Well, tell me some of the bad reasons," he persisted.

Here the conversation ended. I fancy the mother concluded the child's mind was too free from prejudice for any reasons, good or bad, to appear to him logical.—Woman's Journal.

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### THE PEDAGOGUE.

The Arkansas legislature has voted to prohibit Greek letter fraternities at the State university.

Ex-Congressman J. B. Gillilan of Minnesota has given the University of Minnesota \$50,000, the interest upon which is to be used to assist worthy young men to obtain a university education.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$32,000 to endow a postgraduate scholarship for original metaphysical research, which is placed at the disposal of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain without restriction of nationality or sex.

Otis Bardwell Boise of Berlin, regarded as one of the great teachers of harmony and composition in Europe, has accepted a professorship at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, in Baltimore, and will come to this country in July.

### ELECTRIC SPARKS.

On the canal between Brussels and Charleroi small electric road carriages have taken the places of horses in towing barges, and the speed has been increased from 1 1/2 to 7 miles an hour. An overhead wire is used, and it furnishes light and power to villages along the route.

The most recent experiments with electricity strongly point to the probability that it will in most cases supplant steam as a motive power and gas as an illuminant and that the electric cars and automobiles will eventually take the place of the horse as a means of transport.

### THE HOME DOCTOR.

For inflamed eyes bathe with the white of an egg beaten to a froth and add to it a tablespoonful of rosewater.

Pain from a crushed finger or toe can be greatly relieved by an application of hot water to which a little lanthanum has been added. Arnica, liniments, etc., are not beneficial to such wounds.

Holding the breath for 15 or 20 seconds is recommended in case of light attacks of livecough. In grave cases a quick acting emetic may be used, or hot water may be applied on the back of the neck.

### Caked Breast.

Just two applications did the work.

Gentlemen—I suffered for days as only a woman with caked breast can and in the first few days I was unable to nurse. I tried all the remedies I could find, but nothing would do me any good. I was in a desperate condition, without enjoying or effecting a cure. I was told to try your 'Mysterious Pain Cure,' as a general household remedy, for nursing a year and consider it the greatest external remedy in the world.

MRS. M. F. D., Oakland, Cal., July 14, 1900.

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### PILES.

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."

C. H. KEITZ, Hill Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

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REGULATE THE BOWEL

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Leave Portland 8:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.  
Leave Albany 12:30 p. m., 11:30 p. m.  
Arrive Astoria 12:52 a. m., 11:28 a. m.  
Arrive Cannon Beach 1:15 a. m., 12:51 a. m.  
Arrive Seaside 1:37 a. m., 1:13 a. m.  
Arrive Astoria 1:59 a. m., 1:35 a. m.

Arrive Oregan 5:15 a. m., 11:15 a. m.  
Arrive Duane 9:33 a. m., 9:33 a. m.  
Arrive Klamath Falls 12:25 p. m., 12:25 p. m.  
Arrive Chicago 7:45 p. m.

Arrive Los Angeles 1:28 p. m., 7:00 a. m.  
Arrive St. Paul 6:00 p. m., 6:00 p. m.  
Arrive Portland 6:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.  
Arrive City of Mexico 9:55 a. m., 9:55 a. m.  
Arrive Houston 4:00 a. m., 8:30 p. m.  
Arrive New Orleans 6:30 a. m., 10:25 p. m.  
Arrive Washington 12:24 p. m., 6:12 a. m.  
Arrive New York 12:42 p. m., 12:42 p. m.

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7:30 A. M. Lv. Portland	Ar. 5:30 P. M.
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11:30 P. M. Lv. Corvallis	Ar. 1:00 P. M.

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### Lady Pannocote's Portrait.

A handsome portrait of Lady Pannocote, wife of the British ambassador, has just been completed by the celebrated English artist, Mr. Henry Floyd, who came to this country a few years ago after many years of study under the best masters in Paris. The portrait was painted in the embassy on Connecticut avenue and has only been privately exhibited. It is graceful in pose, natural in attitude and harmonious in composition. The color scheme is restrained and eminently suited to the subject, while the flesh tones are remarkable for their purity. The face is dignified in expression and is an excellent likeness of Lady Pannocote.

The costume portrayed is a white satin dress, which, it is interesting to know, was worn by her ladyship at one of the last drawing rooms of her late majesty, Queen Victoria.

### Aids to Housekeeping.

A new type of apartment house is growing popular in Chicago. It provides one common kitchen for the whole building and a movable pantry so heated that dishes can be served hot to the different apartments. This does away with the smells likely to pervade flats when each has its kitchen.

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**Saturday, the 20th Day of July,** 1901, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., of said day at the west door of the county court house in Dallas, Texas, upon a public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand on day of sale all the right, title interest and estate which the said defendants and respondents, James Denham and James D. Richardson, partners doing business under the name and style of James Denham & Co., R. J. Fleming, Mary C. Denham and A. Fleming were defendants and respondents, in favor of plaintiffs and appellants and against said defendants and respondents, by which execution I am commanded to sell the property in said execution and hereinafter described, to pay First, the expenses of this sale; second, to pay the sum due plaintiffs and appellants for costs and disbursements in the supreme court, allowed and taxed at \$1,680.50, with interest on \$233.65 thereof, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 10th day of June, 1892, and interest on \$1,446.85 thereof, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 14th day of February, 1901, and the remainder, if any, to be paid to the defendant and respondent, R. J. Fleming, I will on

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For fifty years has been used in the world. Keeps the clothes clean and soft. Will not stain. Keeps the clothes from becoming stiff. Analogs for the use of the laundry. R. H. Sawyer & Co., 205 Broadway, New York.

### Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution duly issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk, and to me directed on the 29th day of June, 1901, upon a judgment and decree duly rendered by the supreme court of the state of Oregon, and duly entered of record and docketed in and by the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk on the 29th day of April, 1901, in certain suit then in said court pending, wherein Marcus Morton and George Strong, receivers, substituted for Alexander E. Little, Frank R. Maxwell, George E. Noves and Frederick A. Verneer, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of Little, Maxwell & Co., were plaintiffs and appellants, and Jas. Denham and James D. Richardson, partners doing business under the name and style of James Denham & Co., R. J. Fleming, Mary C. Denham and A. Fleming were defendants and respondents, in favor of plaintiffs and appellants and against said defendants and respondents, by which execution I am commanded to sell the property in said execution and hereinafter described, to pay First, the expenses of this sale; second, to pay the sum due plaintiffs and appellants for costs and disbursements in the supreme court, allowed and taxed at \$1,680.50, with interest on \$233.65 thereof, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 10th day of June, 1892, and interest on \$1,446.85 thereof, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 14th day of February, 1901, and the remainder, if any, to be paid to the defendant and respondent, R. J. Fleming, I will on

**Saturday, the 20th Day of July,** 1901, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., of said day at the west door of the county court house in Dallas, Texas, upon a public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand on day of sale all the right, title interest and estate which the said defendants and respondents, James Denham and James D. Richardson, partners doing business under the name and style of James Denham & Co., R. J. Fleming, Mary C. Denham and A. Fleming were defendants and respondents, in favor of plaintiffs and appellants and against said defendants and respondents, by which execution I am commanded to sell the property in said execution and hereinafter described, to pay First, the expenses of this sale; second, to pay the sum due plaintiffs and appellants for costs and disbursements in the supreme court, allowed and taxed at \$1,680.50, with interest on \$233.65 thereof, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 10th day of June, 1892, and interest on \$1,446.85 thereof, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 14th day of February, 1901, and the remainder, if any, to be paid to the defendant and respondent, R. J. Fleming, I will on

**J. G. VAN OISELDE,**  
Sheriff of Polk county, Oregon.