

Polk's Directory

VOL. XXVIII

DALLAS OREGON JANUARY 31 1902.

NO. 7.

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

F. V. B. EMBREE, M. D.
DALLAS, - OREGON
Office over bank.

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

We have the only set of abstract books in Polk county. Reliable abstracts furnished, and money to pay. An examination charged on loans. Rooms 2 and 3 Wilson's block, Dallas.

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

Has been in practice of his profession in this place about thirty years, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office, corner Main and Court in Dallas, Polk Co., Or.

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 Campbell's building.
DALLAS - OREGON.

N. L. BUTLER E. F. COAD
BUTLER & COAD
Attorneys-at-Law
DALLAS, OREGON.

Will practice in all courts. Office, over bank.

Robert A. Miller,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Oregon City & Oregon
Room 3, Weinhard building
Opposite Courthouse.

Land titles and land office business a specialty.
Ex-Register Oregon City land office.

A. J. MARTIN,
PAINTER,
House, sign and ornamental, graining, kalsoming and paper hanging.
DALLAS, - OREGON.

MOTOR TIME TABLE.

Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Astoria	7:30 p m
Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Dallas	7:15 p m
Leaves Monmouth for Astoria	7:30 p m
Leaves Dallas for Astoria	7:30 p m
Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence	7:30 p m
Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence	7:30 p m
Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence	7:30 p m

R. C. CRAVEN R. E. WILLIAMS,
President Cashier,
W. C. VASSALL, assistant 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
1051 MARKET ST., S. F.
The Largest Anatomical Museum in the World. Exhibitions of any connected course positively insured by the oldest specialists on the Coast. Fee 25 cents.
DR. JORDAN—DISEASES OF MEN
SPECIALTIES: GONORRHOEA, SYPHILIS, and all other venereal diseases. A quick and radical cure for PILES, Hemorrhoids and Stricture, by Dr. Jordan's special painless method.

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.
B. D. BIDDLE, PROP.

Great Slaughter Sale

Embrace the Opportunity.

In addition to the hundred of grand Clearance Sale bargains, we have gone through many departments and picked out some attractive merchandise at prices that will be the wonder and delight of all who participate in these rare offerings. We guarantee this sale to eclipse all former efforts. Yours truly

R. E. Bryan & Son, Dallas.



LUTHER & CO.

REAL ESTATE

Timber and Ranch Lands a Specialty.

We are prepared to locate you upon some of the finest timber claims in Oregon, or if you want an improved ranch or fruit farm, we can show you just what you are looking for. Call and see us. All correspondence promptly attended to.

LUTHER & CO., Dallas, Or.

CLYCLONE AT FALLS CITY

Since the Luckiamute Mill Company Have received their fall and winter stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

We defy competition. We buy everything. We sell everything. We keep nothing. Cumtux. Bring on your produce, 50 dressed hogs wanted. Remember we have 500,000 feet of No. fencing at \$5 a M, also a full stock of all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, etc.


LUCKIAMUTE MILL COMPANY
LUCAS & DODD, Proprietors.

FARM GARDEN

SHEEP SHEARING MACHINES

The Hand Power Machine—Opinion of Sheep Men Pro and Con.

As there has lately been some discussion of the merits of sheep shearing machines, a cut of one of these—a small hand power machine introduced into this country several years ago—is here reproduced from Rural New Yorker. Sheep shearing machines are used on the large ranches of Australia and, it is claimed, with satisfaction. As may be seen, one man or boy is needed to turn the machine and another to hold the clipper. The Rural says that farmers write that it is much faster and easier to operate than the old fashioned sheep shears, while there is



second time in any given season. Replying to this adverse opinion, through Ohio Farmer, another man says: "As a young man I learned to shear in Australia and could, with four good pair of hand shears, without cutting, shear an average of eighty a day. It was taught by an expert, and the secret is not in shearing, but in holding and in knowing that the skin must be kept tight and the bottom blade flat. Now that I have got used to the machine, I will never use the hand shears again. To say that the machine is not an improvement on the hand shears is to say the grain binder is no improvement on the hand sickle."

Still another Ohio sheep grower testifies in the same paper: "I have had my sheep sheared three years now with a machine and have nothing but praise for it. Every one who buys the machine wants the grinding stone also. Any good mechanic can grind the shears."

A Discreet Suggestion.
While the unloaded pistol goes on slaying its thousands and the ever loaded one its tens of thousands there is something else that appears equally as innocent and unassuming that claims victims every year and causes much financial loss and exquisite suffering among men and animals. The instrument of death and suffering referred to is the upturned rusty nail—so common around the average farm and in the backyards of country stores. It may be a very small and simple nail, but that small and simple service may be the means of saving a life or of preventing the most acute suffering the human body can endure.—Home and Farm.

Late Fall Pasture For Sheep.
It is advisable to keep some fresh pasture for late fall feeding. Exercise in the fall is conducive to thrift in winter and healthy lambs in the spring. In the northern climate sheep are housed too much at best. The owner may obtain more food than would be supposed from a field of fresh blue grass pasture that has been in part retained for them.

A Curious Barometer.
A curious barometer is said to be used by the remnant of the Aracuanian race which inhabits the southernmost province of Chile. It consists of the castoff shell of a crab. The dead shell is white in fair, dry weather, but the approach of a moist atmosphere is indicated by the appearance of small red spots. As the moisture in the air increases the shell becomes entirely red and remains so throughout the rainy season.

MAKING POOR ROADS.

MISTAKES THAT NEED ONLY COMMON SENSE TO CORRECT.

Faculty of Choosing a Road Commissioner Who Has No Knowledge of the Work—Early Building of Road Cuttings—Width of Highways.

In his annual report to the Maine board of agriculture for 1900 J. A. Roberts called attention to some mistakes in road building which are apparent in nearly if not every state in the Union. Among other things he says: "There is one mistake that is made, but I hardly know how it can be corrected except by using our common sense and not letting our selfishness run away with us. This mistake is the appointment of the wrong man for road commissioner. The common sense view of the matter to me is this: You should select the man in town who knows the most about it. Any man who has done anything in any line of work ordinarily knows more about it than the others who have not. He knows what the difficulties are; he learns something from his experience which no man can learn in so thorough a manner from observation. It seems to me that in the choice of our road commissioners we should always have in view the best man for the work whether he belongs to your party or to my party, whether he is a particular friend of mine or not and without regard to whether I am to get a job or not. In many of our towns men are apt to use their influence for the man that will give them a job on the roads. Another mistake that I find is in the matter of drainage. Men will build a good appearing road all right in shape and put good material into it, but they forget to understand that the drainage is as essential as the drainage of land upon which you raise your crops. If you take a piece of land and cultivate it and do not drain it, you are apt to get poor crops. The light and air and heat cannot get in. But if you understand the conditions are changed, and that may prove to be your most of a road. If it has not proper drainage, this should be the first thing to be considered. Another mistake I have found is in the construction of the waterways. I have seen men make a little crossway for the water to run through that a woodchuck could hardly crawl through when it needed one that was two or three feet each way. A little waterway like that will answer the purpose of a dry season, but in a wet time it soon becomes obstructed, and the danger is that there will be a washout of greater or less extent, and the road builder must spend more or less money in repairing that road, when if he had taken the same money and made his waterways large enough to meet all conditions he never would have had this washout. Since there are thousands of these waterways in the state of Maine today, I know personally of a great many of them in roads over which I have traveled. I think one of the great mistakes that our roadmakers are making today is that they are not putting into the runways for water size enough, and, further than that, I find that some men do not build these waterways as they would put a foundation for a depth and themselves. If they were to build a large barn, they would make the foundation solid and secure, so that it might stand there as long as the barn, but they are careless about these crossways and put them in such a way that oftentimes within five years they have to be taken out and new ones put in at an added expense. Since the advent of the road machine I find another mistake. I have in my mind's eye today a road made this year that is exceedingly narrow. The first thing that will come to your mind as you go upon the road is that it is an exceedingly narrow road, and on each side is a deep ditch. We could endure the narrow road—wide roads are not necessary in most parts of the state where there is simply carriage travel—but this road is a foundation for a depth and its shoulders are so square that by going a foot or two to either side the wagon wheel will be off in the ditch, and you run considerable risk of being tipped over. I have traveled over that road considerably since it was made, and I know that when two carriages meet it is a difficult matter for them to pass without their being disturbed in their position, and if a carriage meets a loaded team it is impossible for the loaded team to turn out without risking tipping over. It cannot do it on account of the shape of the road. If two loaded teams should meet on this road, I hardly see how they would get out of the trouble. Another mistake that the roadmakers are making is in the material that is put into the roads. I saw a road built this year with a road machine which passed up one side and down the other and drew into the center of the road all the sods which were the result of the growth of the grass there for a number of years, all of the leaves and dead grass in the ditches and the worn-out soil that had once been a part of the roadbed, but had been blown or carried by the waters to a little distance. Such material is a detriment to a road. Width of Country Roads.
The width of the roadway should be determined by the travel. On ordinary country roads a width of twenty feet

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."
J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then take it. If he says not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
A. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

from outside of ditch would be ample. A roadway of this width properly graded, with sufficient height and slope to drain quickly, with storm water quickly disposed of in the side ditches, should give drainage and a dry road except during storms.

SILAGING THE SUGAR BEET.

If Carefully Watched, Beets Will Keep For Some Time in Ricks.

It is the custom in some localities to haul sugar beets to the factory if possible when harvested, and if it is not possible to do this they are gathered and placed in long ricks or piles on the surface of the ground. The base of these ricks or piles is from 3 to 25 feet, with a height of 3 to 4 feet, tapering toward the top. Along each side of these ricks several furrows are run with a string plow in order to loosen the dirt. The ricks are then completely covered with this dirt by the aid of shovels. This covering is put on to the depth of about six inches, occasionally air spaces or ventilators being left on the tops of the ricks, which are usually made by the use of tiling or small elongated wooden boxes or simply straw, the purpose being to prevent fermentation. Silaging the beets in this way is called silaging, and the ricks or piles are called silos. These silos are closely watched, in order that no heating may occur and cause fermentation, which lessens the sugar content of the beet, and they are opened occasionally for this purpose. It is the aim of the grower, as already stated, to get his beets to the factory as soon as possible, but this will depend on "his turn." In case he is delayed in this way until cold weather comes on, these silos are covered with straw manure, straw or something of that sort, and then an additional amount is thrown on the straw covering. In this way it has been found that the beets will keep in very good condition until the last of January if necessary.

HARDY GARDEN STUFF.

Protection That Lengthens the Season of Vegetables.

Frosty nights usually come with October. Tender garden stuff must be taken care of in good season if we wish to save it. But we have quite a list of things that will not only endure a frost unharmed, but even make the best growth after the tender things outdoors are all killed. Winter radishes, turnips, lettuce and cress, spinach, hardy onions, kale and similar things all have a good chance yet to make considerable growth. But there is a limit even to this. When the real cold weather sets in with November, severe cold spells are liable to occur, and even water-hardy crops as spinach and kale are put in danger. Here we usually have them in open ground unprotected until December. Protection for Late Vegetables.
ember, but toward the latter part, or even the middle, of November it is liable to freeze up solid, and if it does we will get no more spinach, lettuce and other hardy vegetables from open ground. I like to have at least a little row of parsley, lettuce and one of kale in such a shape that I can get a little picking or a mess from open ground for some time in early winter, writes T. Greiner of Ohio to Farm and Fireside. My plan to secure that result is shown in the above illustration. Simply nail two wide boards together in a shape and place this trough over the row to be protected. In mild weather the trough is to be taken off, but even during a severe spell in the fore part of winter by keeping the protecting boards on I will be able to gather some fresh parsley, lettuce, spinach and kale from underneath the boards.

Two Circus Feats.
"A great deal of unnecessary sympathy was wasted upon the circus man who stands up proudly in spangled tights and lets another circus man bring down a sledge hammer upon a rock placed upon his head with force enough to break it," says an old circus man. "This is spectacular, but is entirely painless and calls for no great strength or endurance. Upon the cranium of the strong man is put an iron contrivance weighing about 150 pounds and provided with cushions both above and where it rests upon the head. A pretty good sized rock is used, and the hammer is a heavy one, so you can see that the blow that cracks the rock is really a serious one. But most of the force is taken up by the rock and the rest by the iron and cushions, while the only sensation felt by the subject is a gentle tap. "No more difficult than this is the act whereby the hero of the extravaganza permits a rock to be broken upon his chest with a blow from a sledge hammer. So long as the subject's back is free and does not rest against any solid object the trick is perfectly simple. A little illustration: Take a board up and let it lie freely in your hand and hit it smartly with a hammer. It is difficult to hurt your hand, and the thicker the board the less the sensation. But now put your hand on the table and hit the board. Hurts, doesn't it? Well, it's the same with the rock on the chest."

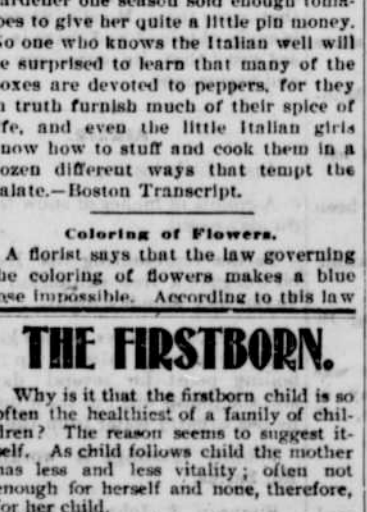
How Our Ancestors Quarreled.
A study of mediæval rural life is apt to give the impression that the principal part of the life of the people was spent in quarrelling or in the commission or prosecution of offenses. Our ancestors certainly were a very litigious and a very disorderly people. The records teem with instances of men and women drawing knives against one another, of breaking into houses, of prosecuting one another for slander. Then we have such entries as these: "It is ordained by common consent that all the women of the village must refrain their tongues from all slandering." "Thomas, son of Robert Smith, is fined 12 pence because his wife Agnes beat Emma, the wife of Robert, the tailor, and Robert, the tailor, six pence because his wife Emma swore at Agnes, the wife of Thomas." "It is enjoined upon all the tenants of the village that none of them attack any others in word or deed, with clubs or arrows or knives under penalty of paying 40 shillings." Such entries, frequently occurring, in addition to the innumerable instances of individual attack, slander, petty theft and other immorality seem to show a community of far from perfect virtue.—Lippincott's.

Italians Love Tomatoes.
Italians more than any other people value tomatoes, and each one that comes to perfection is as carefully tended as though it were an apple of gold. Not only do the housewives delight in the fresh vegetables themselves, but, generally speaking, those home tended are better than any purchased at the market, and so each one is jealously saved to make tomato sauce for the spaghetti, without which no Italian Sunday would be Sunday. One soapbox gardener one season sold enough tomatoes to give her quite a little pin money. No one who knows the Italian well will be surprised to learn that many of the boxes are devoted to peppers, for they in truth furnish much of their spice of life, and even the little Italian girls know how to stuff and cook them in a dozen different ways that tempt the palate.—Boston Transcript.

Coloring of Flowers.
A florist says that the law governing the coloring of flowers makes a blue rose impossible. According to this law

THE FIRSTBORN.

Why is it that the firstborn child is so often the healthiest of a family of children? The reason seems to suggest itself. As a child follows the mother, he has less and less vitality; often not enough for herself and none, therefore, for her child. Expectant mothers who use Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription find that it keeps them in vigorous health. They eat well, sleep well and are not nervous. When baby comes its advent is practically painless, and the mother is made happy by the birth of a healthy child. If you would be a healthy mother of healthy children use "Favorite Prescription." "I will be very glad to say a few words for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. P. K. Douglas, of Mansfield, Vermont. "During the first four months, I became so nervous and became a mother. I suffered very much from nausea and vomiting, and I felt so terribly sick I could scarcely eat or drink anything. I had all kinds of food. At this time I wrote to Dr. Pierce, and he told me to get his 'Favorite Prescription' and a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I got a bottle of each, and when I had taken them a few days, I felt much better, and when I had taken hardly three parts of each bottle I felt well and could eat as well as any one, and could do my work without any trouble. I could not do anything before. I feel very thankful to Dr. Pierce for his medicine, and I tell all who tell me they are sick, to get these medicines, or write to Dr. Pierce. Those who suffer from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.



the three colors red, blue and yellow never all appear in the same species of flowers. Any two may exist, but never the third. Thus we have the red and yellow roses, but no blue; red and blue verbena, but no yellow; yellow and blue in the various members of the viola family (as pansies, for instance, but no red; red and yellow gladioli, but no blue, and so on.

Rubber Plants.
Many plant growers become annoyed because the older leaves at the base of their rubber plants turn yellow and fall off. This is a natural process. It does not indicate any defect in the plant. It is simply the ripening of the old foliage, which cannot be retained indefinitely. Sometimes, however, the loss of foliage results from the want of room, but in such cases the plants refuse to grow.

Railroad Telegrams.
When a traveler in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, wants to send a telegram while he is in the train, he writes the message on a postcard, with the recipient that he is wired, puts a stamp and drops it into the train letter box. At the next station the box is cleared and the message sent out.

Matrimony and Eyes.
An old man was rallied by his friends, on his carrying a young wife, on the inequality of their ages. He replied, "She will be near me to close my eyes." "Well," replied a friend, "I've had two of them, and they opened my eyes."—Exchange.

Smart Girl.
Her Mother—Edith, don't you think you are getting too old to play with little boys?
Edith—No, mamma, the older I get the better I like them.—Tit-Bits.

The Consultation.
"My wife always consults me about every article of attire she buys—frocks, hats, shoes, gloves, everything."
"My wife does, too—that is, she asks me for the money."

The Keiffer Pear.
It is true that the Keiffer has a great many enemies, but it has a great many warm friends. It is grown in the state of New Jersey to a greater extent than any other fruit excepting the Ben Davis apple. It improves in quality and is far superior to the pear that was first planted. I think its quality is equal to a great many other pears that we have in the market today. They used to can it when it was not in condition to do so, and for that reason it was hardly worth putting on the market. I would rather have my little Keiffer pear orchard of 1,500 trees to make money out of than the rest of my farm of 224 acres. I could show you the figures from the time my orchard has fruited up to the present time. My Keiffer orchard in 1900 yielded me over \$100 per acre clear of the expense of marketing. I would favor buying cheap sandy land in New Jersey and setting it to Keiffer pears. I planted a little orchard two years ago. I would select land that was a little sandy and try to overcome the rusty coat on the pears. What sells the Keiffer pear is the color and the beauty of the pear.—D. D. Deane.

Irrigation Progress.
Irrigation enthusiasts will go before the next congress with renewed energy and a strong proposition. The present season has demonstrated beyond all doubt the profit in artificial watering. All who have seen the splendid crops on irrigated and the poor ones on unwatered land adjoining are convinced. They will unite in asking for national legislation which will make possible storage reservoirs and more uniform irrigation laws, says Orange Judd Farmer.

A Wise Prophet.
"On the whole," said the aged weather prophet, "I have found that the safest course is to predict bad weather."
"Why?" asked the neophyte.
"Because people are much more ready to forgive you if the prediction does not come true."

Her Size.
Young Man—I want an engagement ring.
Jeweler—Yes, sir; about what size?
"I don't know exactly, but she can twist me round her finger, if that is any guide."

Partly Accounted For.
Buzzer—Where does that man Flimmer get all his money?
Buzzer—Well, I loaned him five dollars two years ago.—Ohio State Journal.

It is claimed that dentistry prolongs life. As has been said of matrimony, it certainly makes it seem longer.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No man can build character by trying to raise that of others.—Nashville Banner.

Sir Henry Irving's Hint.
During Sir Henry Irving's performance of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Theatre Royal, Belfast, much annoyance was caused to frequenters of the stalls and circle by ladies who did not remove their hats, with the result that the management at last decided to give the fair ones a gentle hint. Prior to the commencement of the first act a curtain was displayed on which was painted in large letters the following: "Madam, will you kindly take off your hat, as I am sitting immediately behind you and cannot see the stage?" The hint was sufficient, for all hats and bonnets disappeared.