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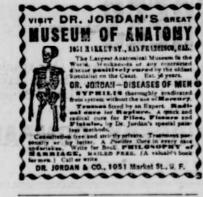
MOTOR TIME TABLE.

Independence for Monmouth and Airlie—
3:30 p m
Independence for Monmouth and Dallas— Monmouth for Airlie -3:50 p m Laves Monmouth for Dallas-box as Monmouth for Dallas-150 a.m. 730 p.m. Laves Airlie for Monmouth and Independence— 50 a.m. 5 p.m. Laves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence— 200 p.m. 8.30 p.m. 8.30 p.m. 8.30 p.m.

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fair share of patronage solicited all o-ders promptly filled.

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much surprised as I was. As soon as I could find my tongue I stammered my excuse for interrupting them. as-ED. BIDDLE.

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partment we are offering our entire line of waists, capes and jackets at 1-4 to 1-2 less their prevailing price, The same is true with our clothing and overcoats. Our prices on rubber goods are always the lowest. If it is in our ad, it is so, and the goods are here and ready to make our statements true.

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A THRILLING ENCOUNTER

"What do you think of the idea of donizing the anarchists on an island, accordance with the bill recently introduced in congress?" asked Perkins f Mickler as they were lighting clgars fter dinner.
"I don't think about the anarchist

question at all," Mickler replied. "It ives me a cold chill every time I hear the word anarchist."

Perkins looked up, somewhat surecompanied his friend's words.

"I don't expect you to feel as I do about the matter," Mickler continued, "because you haven't had the same experience. You haven't lived under the mpression that at any moment you might be dropped by a stab in the

Perkins scrutinized the speaker for a time, then said: "Well, tell me about it. It before,'

"I believe I will," replied the other. "I've kept the secret all these years, and I'm dying to tell some one. Besides, I fancy the danger is pretty well over. It happened when I was in London, twelve years ago this winter. I was taking a postgraduate course in the university, but instead of paying much attention to lectures I was leading a gay life with a lively set of students. One night I attended a supper, during which we had all put away a good deal of wine, and about 2 o'clock They were in a building occupied, as understood, as bachelor apartments floor. Bidding good night to a compan- of the building and without noticing ion at the street door, I stumbled up me passed on. I knew he had come to the stairs. The cold air, following shadow me, and he did. I dared not upon that of the warm room I had been supping in, intensified the effect of the liquor I had drunk, and instead of stop- rather, the morning, for it was nearly ping on the third floor, where I lodged, I went on up to the fifth. Feeling my way in the dark hall to my room, I found a knob in the correct position and, turning it, threw open the door."

Mickler paused and knocked the ashes from his cigar nervously.

"Well, old man, go on." "The room was brilliantly lighted, though the shutters to every window were closed, and a dozen men were sitting around a table. As the door opened every man started up, and

"The party around the table were as

suring them that I had rooms on a low er floor, had climbed too high and had supposed I was entering my own door. One of the number said to me, 'Stand perfectly still.' Then, turning to one of his companions, he asked, 'How came that door to be left unlocked?' "'When Ehrheart went for a pitcher of beer a few minutes ago,' replied the man, trembling. 'I was in the inner

chamber. I dld not know that any one had gone out." 'You shall pay for this,' returned the other, who was evidently the chief. Then, turning to me, he said:

"'Rémain where you are.' "Beckening to two other members of the circle, he led them out of the room. prised at the involuntary shudder that I knew they had gone to decide upon my case. Would they conclude to mur-der me? When they returned, I expected to hear that I must die. leader stood, looked at me in silence for a time, then said:

Young man, you have committed a blunder that may cost you your life. You are free to leave this room, but mbers of our circle will be appoint ed to keep an ever open eye upon you. Singular that you've never mentioned If you ever tell any human being of what you have seen here, you will be put to death at once. The only way for you to live is with the secret locked in your breast. If you reveal it, you cannot be sure that the person in our society, and if your confederate is not a member and tells another he will run the same risk for you both. Go:

"There was no need to promise secre cy. No promise was asked. I was simply informed that if I let the secret out I must die. I turned, fearful that I might get a knife in my back, went in the morning I started for my rooms. down the stairs, never stopping at my room, going out into the lighted street There I stood for a few minutes, not in all stories except the first or ground knowing what to do. A man came or go back to my room, so I went to a hotel. where I put up for the night, or, day.

"During the rest of my stay in London I was shadowed constantly. Only occasionally would I notice any one keeping me under surveillance, but I knew the terrible eye of the anarchist circle I had stumbled on was constantly on me. It was not more than a week after my return to America before I received an anonymous commu nication notifying me that I would be under the watch of the American anarchists. For ten years I continued to twelve revolvers were pointed at my be shadowed by these people, and whenever I changed the place of my abode I received notice that the society

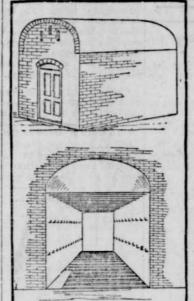
receiving the customary notice. I assumed that, having kept an eye on me for ten years, the society was convinced that it was safe to let me alone."

"Now I think of it," said Perkins. "you have had a hunted look about

"Nothing to compare with what I have had within, and if you had seen much of me several years ago you would have seen a walking ghost." DENNIS D. RODMAN.

SMOKEHOUSES.

things which should be found on every farm whether large or small, remarks an Ohio Farmer writer, who gives the practical information here presented on building the same. The object is to expose meats to the action of creosote resulting from the imperfect combus-



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF AN IM-

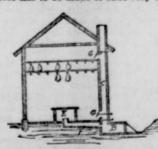
PROVED SMOKEHOUSE. tion of wood or cobs. All that is necessary for a smokehouse is a room from the size of an ordinary dry goods box to that of a barn which can be filled with smoke and shut up tight, with conveniences for hanging the articles to be cured. In common smokehouses the fire is made on a stone slab in the middle of the floor. In others a pit is dug, say a foot deep in the ground, and in this pit the fire is placed. Sometimes a stone slab is placed over the

fire at the height of a foot or so. The first cut is an illustration of a brick smokehouse, built over a cellar six feet deep. The roof is arched, and there is no wood about the structure except the door, and that may be iron. The floor of the structure is made of iron bars three inches wide and threeeighths of an inch thick set on edge about six inches apart so as to form a grating. Over these grates there are stretched No. 12 wires one inch apart. They are made for laying side pieces of becon on during the smoking. The hams are hung upon inch round fron bars stretched across the upper part of the house. The ends of the bars are bent in the shape of a letter L, thus forming stays to the building. A few spaces are left in the front of the house over the door for ventilation. The arch should be thoroughly covered with about two inches of cement morwhich will make a very good roof. The hams are hung upon wire hooks, which slide upon the rods. This iouse requires in building 3,000 bricks

and two masons' labor for two days. The second cut shows a section of good, cheap and convenient house. It diffuses the rising smoke and prevents the rising heat of the fire affecting the meats hanging immediately above. It is not expensive to build and is generally satisfactory. It is of wood, with brick foundation, and should be plastered on the inside. It has a chimney, C, with an 8 by 12 inch flue, and a fire place, B, which is outside below the level of the floor. From this a flue, F, is carried under the chimney to the middle of the floor, where it opens un-

der a stone table, E.

In kindling a fire a valve is drawn directing the fire up the chimney. The green wood or cobs are thrown on, and the valve is then placed so as to turn the smoke luto the house. Both at the upper and lower parts of the chimney there are openings, G, G, closed by valves regulated from the outside. The door has to be made to shut very tight,



and all parts of the building must be made tight. The advantage of such a house as this is that the smoke is cooled before it is admitted. No ashes rise with the smoke. Meats may be kept in it the year round without being very much smoked. One seven or eight feet square will be found a convenient size for family use. The table placed in the center will be found a great convenience in a smokehouse.

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pecto-ral. Only one-fourth of the bottle L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always ead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption.

Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

A TEMPERANCE TRIUMPH.

Details of Manitoba Measure That Has Been Declared Constitutional. Rejoicing is general among Canadian prohibitionists because the privy coun cil of London has declared the Manitoba prohibitory measure to be con-

This law was passed by the provincial legislature early in the summer of 1900, but since then it has been tossed about from court to court with varying hopes of life until now the highest tribunal in Great Britain announces its right to live and do the service for which it was brought into being.

This service aims at the closing of all places where liquor is sold both by the glass and in bulk, with the exception of drugstores, where it may be procured for medicinal purposes when so certified by a doctor. The manufacture of liquor for use outside the prov-ince is prohibited, and no liquor can be imported except for the individual's private use. The dispensing of free drinks and liquor in the flask or bottle is expressly forbidden. The penalty for violating the act is severe, a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000 being imposed for the first offense and imprisonment with

hard labor for the second. The act is not all that prohibitionists desire, but if supported by a strong temperance sentiment it will make an temperance sentiment it will make an are capable of completely utilizing it, and if hogs follow the steers there is no privy council has also a wider significance than Manitoba, and now that the constitutional power of the provinces is assured there is good reason to believe that before long every province with the exception of Quebec will ion that when wheat is cheaper than enact prohibitory legislation.

ORIGIN OF ABSINTH.

Once a Medical Remedy, but Has Since Deterlorated. Temperance people in Europe were recently much surprised at the discovery that the deadly absinth was originally an extremely harmless medical edy, says a writer in the New York Hernld.

It was a French physician who first used it. His name was Ordinaire, and he was living as a refugee at Couvet, in Switzerland, at the close of the eighteenth century. Like many other country doctors at that time, he was also a druggist, and his favorite remedy was a certain elixir of absinth, of which he alone had the secret.

At his death he bequeathed the for mula to his housekeeper, Mile. Grand-pierre, and she sold it to the daughters is available. After the animal heat is of Lieutenant Henriod. They cultivated in their little garden the herbs nec essary for concocting it, and after they had distilled a certain quantity of the Haufd they sold it on commission to itinerant peddlers, who quickly disposed of it in the adjacent towns and villages.

Finally during the first decade of the nineteenth century a wealthy distiller purchased the formula, and very soon afterward he placed on the market the modern absinth, which differs greatly from the old medical remedy, since the latter contained no alcohol and very little absinth.

DRINK AND THE BRAIN. How the Former Gradually Weakens the Latter.
Dr. Clouston of Edinburgh asylum.

Scotland, writes to The Health Month

"I am safe in saying that no man in dulges for ten years continuously, ever though he was never drunk in all that time, without being psychologically changed for the worse, and if the habit goes on after forty years the change is goes on after forty years the change is apt to be faster and more decided. We see it in our friends, and we know what the end will be, but we cannot lay hold of anything in particular. Their fortune and works suffer, and yet we dare

not say they are drunkards, for they

in our profession, at the bar and in

cohôlic excess without their owners ever having been once drunk."

The Fruits of Abstimence.

The total abstimence from intoxicating liquors is consistent with and conducive to the highest degree of physical and mental health and vigor, and such abstinence would greatly promote the health, the morality and happiness of the people. It is an indisputable fact that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive of a large amount of physical and mental disease and that it entails diseased appe-tites and enfeebled constitutions upon offspring and is thus the cause of a large percentage of the worst forms of disease and of the crime and wretchedness and pauperism in our large cities and country.—W. G. Haeselbarth.

WHEAT AS FEED.

How Best to Utilise It For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The high price of corn and comparative cheapness of wheat baving made a new situation out of the feeding ques tion in the west, the Iowa Homestead comments as follows on the use of the

Considering the two grains as to their feeding value for swine, sheep or cattle, wheat is at least equal if not superior to corn. In the case of swine and sheep the experimental work which has been done seems to indicate that the wheat will yield a higher rate of gain for a given quantity fed than the corn. The experimental work has been limited with cattle, but from the re sults in practice it is evident that wheat is equally satisfactory.

Comparing the chemical composition

of the two grains, we find that wheat is a little richer in protein than corn; that it also contains a larger per cent of carbohydrates, but has not quite so much fat. Combining what we know of the chemical composition and the practical results from feeding the two grains, considered in conjunction with the advance in the prices per pound, it would seem advisable to recommend the feeding of wheat in preference to corn in those districts where the condi-tions we have named prevail.

Fed to hogs, it is likely that the best results will be obtained by grinding the wheat and feeding it with milk. For sheep the preference is decidedly in favor of feeding it whole. The sheep seem to relish the grain better and certainly make more progress on it when it is fed in a whole condition. In using it for cattle it may be fed

either ground or whole, but it would seem hardly advisable to incur the extra expense of grinding it, as the cattle likelihood of the grain being wasted. At the Ohio station trials were made in feeding wheat meal and cornmeal.

and the result shows their value to be about equal, thereby indorsing the opin-

HANDLING BEEF AND PORK.

When Freezing Is Injurious-Getting the Animal Heat Out of the Meat. When the night following the killing is warm, the hind quarters of beeves are sometimes split open to allow them to cool more rapidly. Temperatures above 50 degrees, with moist air, dam age fresh meats very quickly. Meat and particularly pork, that has been frozen and afterward thawed does not keep as well as that which has been simply chilled. Pork intended for curing should never be frozen.

Meat hung up in the open air until the animal heat has passed off is said to keep better than that placed in cold storage immediately after being killed. and it is better to follow this method all, out the ment should be put into



victions, why don't you marry an artjects. By day she starts in fear at every sudden or unfamiliar sound. By night the furni-

ture of her room takes on affrighting forms of ghost or gobason with the logic nor love can quiet them. They must be

tonic and nervine than Dr. Pierce's Fa tonic and nervine than Dr. Pierce's Pa-vorite Prescription. It cures the dis-eases which produce nervousness in women, irregularity, debilitating drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite, and induces re-freshing sleep.

not say they are drunkards, for they are not.

"It all depends on the original inherent strength of the brain how long the downward course takes. Usually some intercurrent diseases or tissue degeneration cuts off the man before he has a chance of getting old. I have seen such a man simply pass into senile dementia before he was an old man from mild, respectable alcoholic excess without any alcoholism or preliminary outburst at all.

"I am sure I have seen strong brains in our profession, at the bar and in

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

and the temperature gradually lowered for forty-eight hours until it reaches 36 degrees and then raised slowly to 38 degrees.

is stated to occur from sending it from the slaughter house to the chillroom before the animal heat has entirely left the carcass. This closes the pores, and the meat retains heat and turns sour. From 36 degrees to 42 degrees is the best temperature for storage rooms

Remody For Stock Palsoning.

The less of stock in Montana caused by poisonous plants has been estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per an-

num. Prior to the present fiscal year there was no simple and reliable way of saving stock when poisoned, but now, by a series of careful experi-ments conducted at the request of the Montana authorities, the department has shown that if a small tablet con sisting of permanganate of potash and sulphate of aluminium be promptly administered the greater part of this loss can be averted. The action of the permanganate is to oxidize and de stroy the poison still remaining unab-sorbed in the stomach, and this action is intensified by the sulphate of aluminium. The poisonous plants that respond to this treatment are, so far as ascertained, larkspur and po cames, the two plants that cause most of the losses in Montana.—Report of cretary of Agriculture.

The Date Palm

The date paim is of special value in the hot southwestern country, since it thrives and fruits best where the sum-mers are long and hot, as in Arizona and California. The establishment of the date palm industry in this section. therefore, would make it possible to utilize much of the land there which, though irrigable, is too alkaline for or-

One Thing and Another.
Oats have been selling at unusually

high prices in Chicago. The prairie dog of the great plains that stretch from Montana and the Dakotas into Texas is increasing rapidly owing to the destruction of its natural enemies, to the serious injury

Because the whole subject of irriga-tion is new development has outgrown organization. We have built ditches and dried up streams faster than we have evolved laws and customs for the protection of the users of their waters.

Michigan sugar beet manufacturers are preparing to form an association for the promotion of their interests.

An Illinois swine grower says that the most profit in corn fed hogs is de-rived at from 250 to 300 pounds weight, and they are also the best sellers in the

people are never satis marked the stage carpenter.

"Why, I just heard little Eva say she was tired of going to paradise."-Chica-That Is Love.

There was a young man named Pete,
Who thought he was very discreet
Till he met a sweet girl.
Now his brain's in a whirl.
And he can't tell his head from his feet.
—Chelsea Gasette. Living Up to His Reputation. Paul—They say Frank is a first rate

suggest that he hand over the \$10 he owes me he always happens to be He Would Do It Chesp. And if you're very, very raw,
Oh, Mr. Bull, perhaps you might
Get Rudyard's brawny brother-in-law
To help you set the matter right!
—Chicago Record-Herald.

George-That's right. Whenever I

Bess-I'm sure I'd make a model

ist?-New York World. The Blessing of Poverty. This is what, that shaky day,
They heard the old man holler,
"The bank is broke, but thank the Lord
I never owned a dollar!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

Nell-If you have faith in your con

Snapshot Opinion. Ned-Clara says you are a perfect Fred-Why, she doesn't know me!

A Reminiscence of July. This earth with bilizards seems to teem.
It is a frosty spot.
You'd scarce believe it is the same
That erstwhile was so hot.
—Washington Star.

Ned-That's what I told her.-Smart

One Way to Keep Them. Mrs. Fuss-I haven't kept my last hired girl a month. Mrs. Flip-Dear me! Do you keep

her locked up?-Ohio State Journal. Two Classes. Of amateurish singers
We know two kinds, just two.
They're those who can't and do not
And those who can't and do.
—Philadelphia Press.

Immeasurable. "How long was Bronson's speech?"
"I don't know. I didn't have my gas meter with me."—Life.

The first step often tries a man
When he would climb fame's lofty stair,
And the last step often jars him—
If in the dark, and it isn't there,
—Chicago News.