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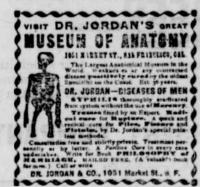
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and an analysis Different solid bodies-copper, platinum, lead, glass, wax, paper, etc.-beme radio active when they are placed in a closed vessel along with one of the radio active salts of borium or, still etter, immersed in a solution of such a sait. The induced radiation is of the same character as that of the original salt-its rays are deviated in the magnette field. If a tube containing a gas under low pressure has a current of electricity passed through it, the gas becomes luminous when the pressure is low enough, as is well known. Afr at 33 millimeters pressure becomes lu-minous when so treated, for example. When a radio active substance is held near to such a tube, the luminosity begins at a higher pressure, which for air is 44 millimeters. The color of the light varies in the two cases.

Always at the Front. "Young Cummagin seems absurdly proud of that flery scar he got on his face at Heidelberg."
"Well, that's all right. It's his red badge of courage."-Chicago Tribune.

Natural Fountain Pen.

"All woodsmen know," says Paul Martin in La Vie Scientifique, "that pine needles grow in pairs in the san sheath and that when placed side by side the sharp pointed ends are exactly opposite. Fasten these two needles together by a thread quite near the pointed end, and you will have a pen with two sharp nibs, ready to write whatever you please. As a peuholder ting the points stick out about a centimeter (half inch). Dip your pen into an inkstand, letting it remain for a short time in the ink. The ink will rise by capillarity in the tube formed by the function of the two needles and will form a reserve of liquid sufficient for the writing of twenty lines. The pen is fine, simple and antirusting.

To Build Asbestus Barrneks. It is reported that the Prussian army intends making an experiment with barracks made of asbestus. Field Mar shal Count von Waldersee, it is said, travels with a portable asbestus house

THE POWDER MAGAZINE

[Copyright, 1901, by.C. B. Lewis.] There had been established at Kalabag a great depot of supplies for the use of the British army invading the Afghanist: a states, priv ave miles out of the town and among the bills was situated the big powder magazine. It was a great building of stone, and during active operations it contained half a million pounds of powder and other explosives. When my regiment marched up to Kalabag to relieve the Fourth of the line, there was a truce, and this ended in a treaty of peace; so that we saw no fighting. We were detailed to guard the depot, and it came about that I was placed in charge of the powder magazine with a guard of fifteen men. As the magazine was so far from the other depots and its situation so lonely and its guard so mall, one would have expected it to be given the most attention by the hill men, but they gave us no trouble. Now and then we caught sight of a native on the hills around, and now and then he screamed defiance and fired a bullet against the walls, but it would seem as if they had orders to let the guard alone. I got to thinking mat- and because of my pursuit, though it ters over one day and with the aid of the sergeant, who was a bright sort of court martial. fellow, came to the conclusion that the guerrillas had some sort of trick up their sleeve.

We had fortified our camp among the hills, but it was commanded from a dozen elevations, and a hundred guerrillas could have carried it with a rush any night. I believed they had kept clear of us for a purpose and that was to wait for it. I figured that if

Everything has to be most skillfully
any attack was made it would be unplanned. When a revival of "The Magic

with the supporting wheel of the wagder cover of darkness, but I was not Flute" was under consideration and came with a rush one afternoon at 3 ate scale was figured out, it was found o'clock, and before any of us knew that the curtain would rise on an exwhat was up they had possession of penditure of something like \$30,000. the camp and magazine. There were twenty-eight of them, and instead of ist's studio? He has no easel. Instead. selves with tying our hands behind ture of the house in which his scenery brought down a ravine close to the canvas which hangs by the paint camp were driven up to be loaded with bridge. When he has modeled his scene. powder. They had the door open in a minute, and they worked rapidly and intelligently in loading the elephants. every elephant had his burden eighty of the men picked up a keg apiece and started off to the north. The two officers in command waited until all the others except our three guards had suade the scenic artist to change the gone, and I was wondering if we were coloring a little accordingly.—Cosmoto have our throats cut when one of politan. them approached me and smilingly said:

wanted your powder. I am almost sorry to go away and leave you alive, but as no one has been hurt and as we have made a grand haul I shall spare the other day, when each started tell-

half an hour longer and then departed offer: at a swift pace, and it was not long beready to criticise and censure a sub- the bride." ordinate, and I knew that I was in for The bridegroom, on bended knee, hes a court martial and a disgraceful dis- itated a little, tried to say something missal from the service. It was my and couldn't. despair and desperation that gave me a sudden iden. They had neither destroyed nor taken away our arms, and here at all," replied the bridegroom guard of fifteen men. It was a forlorn June rose. hope, and I could not see how any ad-vantage was to come of it, but we set ter, while the minister had all be could sight of the elephants as they topped a people.-Dutoth News Tribune. distant ridge. Fearing no pursuit, the hill men had left no rear guard, and when we reached the ridge we looked The cabbage carrier figured and dedeal of whooping and yeiling as the to carry. loads were divided, and the force was In transporting produce to market a so strong that I gave up any hope of very substantial wagon is used. As reattack and wished that I had at once reported at bendquarters. I was about to give the order to retire when a big puff of smoke suddenly leaped a bundred feet into the air and there was a boom as if from a big cannon. The puff was almost instantly followed by second and a third and then by one so large that it seemed to cover the whole valley. As this latter shot up- gards construction it corresponds in ward every man of us on his feet at some points to those ordinarily used in the time was flung down and rolled the city for moving heavy furniture or over and the bowlders around us were for heavy express service, but is rather rocked or moved from their beds. The more strongly built than most of these crash that followed was something ternific and was heard sixteen miles steel springs instead of three.

For ten minutes a pall of black men and three or four elephants hurry- ding, anyway.-Chicago Herald. ing away. Some carelessness had exploded a keg or bag of powder, and a Some of the wooden churches of Normutilated natives, ninety-five horses tion.

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."

W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,— Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair. \$1.00 a bottle. All dr

your druggist cannot supply you, us one dollar and we will express bottle. He sure and give the name uur nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

order of the brigadier they were heap ed up and burned in one grand pyre. Our powder had been lost, but the natives had not reaped the benefit of it, had accomplished nothing, I escaped court martial. M. QUAD. OPERA SCENERY.

Its Production Requires Lots of Work and Lots of Cash as Well, The public little realizes that behind scenes of the Metropolitan Opera cute enough for the hill men. They the expense of doing it on an appropri-

Have you ever been in a scenic artshooting us down they contented themwas loaded with eight kegs before getting to work and decided up

> Anticipated the Permission. Ministers have many interesting and

amusing experiences.

A local clergyman was engaged in conversation with a number of friends ing stories of weddings he had per-The guards remained with us for formed. One of the party had this to

fore one of the men worked a hand roughly dressed, and a wee mite of a loose and then freed the rest of us. It young woman came to him. They had was a big thing those hill men had accomplished, and nothing could have to have any. Nevertheless, a brides ed to dry for about two weeks, when it been more neatly done, but as I stood in the open door of that looted maga- from the household, and the ceremony zine I almost wished they had put an end to me before they left. Our briga- obey and all the rest of the service. dier was a flery tempered old chap, when the preacher announced, "Kiss

"Kiss the bride," said the pastor. "Why, parson, I did, afore I come would follow on their trail with my whose face bad taken the color of a

off soon after the guards were out of do to retain the serious expression sight, and within an hour we caught which he always were when wedding

Transporting Cabbage.

on a stirring scene. The pow- scribed by Rawson in his work on marder was being divided to go in differ, ket gardening is light and durable and ent directions. There were at least ran easily be carried between the rows 300 men, 100 horses and ten or fifteen of cabbages. It is made of such size more elephants. There was a great as to hold all that two men will want



A man never buys a carpet sweeper smoke hung over the valley. When it as a Christmas present for his wife uncleared, we saw half a dozen horse-til after they have had their tin wed-

general explosion had followed. Down there lay 288 dead and blackened and still in an excellent state of preserva-

TO DISTRIBUTE FERTILIZER. New Device the Invention of a Lou-

A fertilizer distributer which can be fitted to an ordinary wagon and which is of such construction that it can de-liver material within a wide range is the subject of an invention patented by Harris McVea of Vanceville, La. The frame of the distributer consists

of a backboard and a downwardly and inwardly inclined front section. When the device is to be used, the tailboard of the wagon is taken out and the backboard of the distributer substi-

Within the frame two hoppers are located, through both of which an agitator shaft passes, serving to break up the lumps in the material. Beneath the agitator shaft a feed wheel is mounted,



the feed wheels being arranged so that they turn in the discharge openings of House is a large and most important the hoppers. This feed wheel shaft is factory running in full blass. There is driven from one of the rear supporting the hoppers. This feed wheel shaft is kept clear of us for a purpose and that a big surprise would sconer or later turn up, but the only thing I could do feets used in the claborate productions.

manufactured all the scenery, cost wheels of the wagon by a sprocket and tumes, properties and mechanical effects used in the claborate productions. on. Slides are provided for closing the

discharge openings of the hoppers.

The fertilizer, fed by the wheels, passes through two spouts to the ground The spouts are pivotally mounted and are swung to or from the ground by means of two links pivoted to the spouts and operated by a vertical handle bar provided with means whereby our backs and putting a guard over is to be set up. Here on a reduced is to be set up. Here on a reduced is to be set up. Here on a reduced by the property of the special property is to be set up. Here on a reduced is to be set up. Here on a reduced by the property is to be set up. Here on a reduced is to be set up. Here on a reduced by thus pivotally mounting the spouts which his painters are to project on an enormously enlarged scale upon the tween rows the fertilizer can be delivered by the point of the property is to be set up. Here on a reduced is to be set up. Here on a reduced is to be set up. Here on a reduced is to be set up. Here on a reduced is to be set up. Here on a reduced is to an adjusted position.



A new process of preparing wood for building is in use in Austria. Green wood is placed in a large wooden trough whose bottom is covered with a lead plate. This is connected with the positive pole of a battery. Covering the wood is a second lead plate, which forms the negative pole.

The wood is then subjected to a bath in a solution composed of 10 per cent resin and 75 per cent soda. Under the influence of the electric current the sap is drawn out of the wood and rises to Some time ago a great big fellow, the surface, the solution being absorbed by the wood. The operation requires from five to

A New German Veneer.

Through Consul Hughes of Coburg there is reported a new veneer which a Dresden firm has just placed on the market. It is made of very thin wood backed with a thick, impregnated paper

The Dinner Pail Of the American working man is gen

or the American working man is generally well filled. In some cases it is too well filled. It contains too many kinds of food, and very often the food is of the wrong kind—hard to digest and containing little nutrition. As a consequence many a work. quence many a work-ing man develops some form of atomach trouble which inter-feres with his health and reduces his work-ing crueity. ing capacity.
Witere there any other indi-cation of dis-ease of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nu-trition, the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Medical Discovery
will almost invariably produce a perifect and perman-

Mr. Thomas A.
Swarts, of Sub Station
C. Columbus, O., Box
top, writes: "I was
taken with severe
head-she, then cramps
in the stomach, and
my food would not digest, then kidn
liver trouble and my back got weak so
scarcely get around. At last I had all;
plaints at once, the more I doctored the
got until six years passed. I had bet plaints at once, the more I doctored the worse got until six years passed. I had become a poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had green a to die, thinking that I could not be cured. The one of my neighbors said, Take my advice an take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery an make a new man out of yourself. The fit bottle helped me so I thought I would ganother, and after I had taken eight bottles.

at aix weeks, I was weighed, and I gained twenty seven (27) pounds, at and healthy to-day, I think, as I ev FREE, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 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.

and is known as "Kolumbusholy." if comes in rolls 66.6 feet long and about 4.92 feet wide. When dry, it is very strong and hard and is nailed on woodstrong and hard and is nailed on wooden strips on the walls of dwellings and offices, where it has the appearance of handsomely finished wainscoting. It is also used mounted on very heavy paper and pressed into different shapes as molding for doors and windows. The prices for it range from 30 to 50 per cent lower than those of all wood articles in use at present for the same purposes.

Bacteria In Modeling Clay.

M. O. Leighton, health inspector of Montclair, N. J., declares that he has found bacteria to be quite abundant in cound bacteria to be quite abundant in clay that has been used and reused for modeling in schools. An attempt to sterilize the clay showed that the only efficient way of accomplishing this was by the use of superheated steam under a pressure of fifteen to twenty pounds for forty-five minutes. The species of bacteria identified were those which occur in pus formations.

Nature of the I Rays

on the nature of the X rays indicate that these rays represent the direction of the transmission, through the inter-mediation of the ether, of electric vi-brations. The vibrations are communi-cated to all bodies met along their path. When the bodies are charged with elec-tricity and protected against discharge by convection, they lose their charg



so they will not die in babyhood, the careful development of beifers toward cowhood and good feeding and care of cows do not cover the ground of cattle breeding, says W. F. McSparran in Breeder's Gazette. The proper mating of sire and dam so a defect may be obliterated or a good point or a dozen of them emphasized and perpetuated is of basic importance to the breeder. It is not enough that the sire be "registered." Of course he should be a guarantee of pure blood, but he should be an individual worthy to carry and transmit the blood of his race's kings and queens, and this blood should come to him directly from forbears of such mer-it as producers in their lines that they had a reason for making such a contri-

bution to posterity.

To see that the offspring of his herd or flock is born right and to be able to moM and shape the animals that come to him at his will is fascinatingly at-tractive to the breeder who is in love with his business. That all his efforts are not successes the breeder will soon learn. This does not prove, however, that he has calculated from a wrong hypothesis in every case, but that in side his calculations and impossible for his direction and control. But every success he does make is an earnest that he has made an advance toward the ultimate exactitude of the science of

breeding.

To one who has made these efforts with pure blood and with good animals and who recalls the uncertainty of the outcome and the actual failures the crossing of two distinct breeds can appear to be nothing short of folly. It is undoing in a moment what has taken years to accomplish. The improvement of an animal toward a specific end has been the work of years, of men's whole lives. One man takes it up where another has laid it down. It is an evolution of nature's laws, controlled largely by the hand of man, and because th law and the man often work at cross purposes the progress is very slow. But enough advancement has always been noted to encourage the breeder in

Notwithstanding the fact that there is no longer any money in breeding scrub cattle, yet, strange as it may appear, there are those who still per-sist in hanging on to the scrubs. The Chicago Drovers' Journal had these in mind when it said: "If a man who is satisfied in breeding a little, nonde-script, runty class of scrub cattle could but take a look around the stocker and feeder section of the yards these days and notice pen after pen of these dwarfed animals of variegated colors that are not wanted for any use, he might be firmly impressed with the idea that the first principle of success in the cattle raising business is start right. Breed the right kind, and then if you haven't the feed to make them fat some one else has and will give you something for them as feed-

How Clouds Get Their Pringes. Professor Tyndall used to explain to popular audiences, with the aid of a illiant experiment, that the blue color of the sky is owing to fonting particles of invisible dust that break up and scatter the short waves, which are the blue waves, of light. This, as a writer in Knowledge shows, occurs principally at a great elevation, where the atmospheric dust is extremely fine, while in the lower regions of the air. where the dust is courser, the scattering affects all the rays, or colors, alike.
The brilliant fringes of clouds, seen nearly in the direction of the sun, are largely due to dust, which especially accumulates in the neighborhood of clouds and refracts the sunlight around