FACE HUMOURS

Pimples, Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Skin Prevented by

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative purposes.

Complete Treatment for Humours, $1.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest case.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 60 doses, price, 25c.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-29, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 8:00.

M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 7:00. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—H. N. Rounds, pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Epworth league at 7:00. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 7:00. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. R. G. Russell, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 7:00. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Junior Christian Endeavor at 3:30. Senior Christian Endeavor at 7:00. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—G. B. Kellems, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 7:00. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

BEEF CATTLE

What is known as cattle mange or range itch having made its appearance in different parts of Texas, the following extracts from a communication written by E. V. Wilcox of the department of agriculture and recently published in the Breeder's Gazette will no doubt be of interest to a great many of our readers, says Farm and Ranch of Dallas. According to Mr. Wilcox, the principal symptom is a general tendency to rub against various objects on account of intense itching of the skin. The disease usually begins at the root of the tail or on the neck and shoulders and extends from these points along the sides so as to cover in bad cases almost the whole body. The affected parts of the skin become thickened and wrinkled and dry, and the hair falls off in patches of varying size. The mange of cattle is due to the attack of a mite closely resembling the mite which causes sheep scab and having similar habits. During the colder months of the year the mite burrows underneath the skin, and it is during this time that the disease is more serious. In the spring when the hair is being shed this process may take place irregularly in mangy cattle, presenting a very unsightly appearance. The mites, however, during spring and summer appear to burrow less in the skin and apparently feed on the secretions found in the hair. Animals therefore which are badly affected with this trouble may pick up during the summer and appear to have partly recovered, but in the fall, however, the disease will reappear.

Serious infestations of cattle mange are said to exist in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska and North Dakota. The symptoms of the disease in these localities appear to be about the same.

Various remedies have been tried in the treatment of this trouble. In Montana mineral oils were first used in the way of hand treatment. More recently large dipping plants have been established, and lime and sulphur dips have been used extensively. These are reported to be effective and inexpensive. These dips may be used in the same manner as for sheep scab and may be prepared in the same proportions. The dip recommended by the bureau of animal industry is known as the South African official lime and sulphur dip and is made in the following proportions: Flowers of sulphur, 21 pounds; unslaked lime, 16¾ pounds; water, 100 gallons.

Docking Lambs.

As to docking lambs I will say get a strong man to hold the lamb, take sharp knife in right hand, grasp lamb's tail one inch from body and pull skin toward body tight between fingers. Then when it is cut off the skin will slip out and extend over the bone, in other words will be longer than bone, and will soon heal over, whereas if you catch hold of end of tail and pull out and then cut off, the skin will draw back, and the bone will project out and is very hard to heal over. As soon as the tail is cut off take a hot iron and sear till it does not bleed. Docked thus, the lamb's growth will not be stopped. A fat lamb thirty days old will, if not seared, nearly bleed to death. I have been breeding registered Shropshires for eighteen years and have never lost a lamb from docking. As lambs do not all come at once, I aim to dock whenever I have ten or fifteen young things ready, and they are never very large.—Henry T. McIlroy in Breeder's Gazette.

POINTS OF FEEDING.

Occasionally we hear complaints that farm animals cannot be made to relish rape—in fact, we have known instances where hogs and sheep could not be compelled to eat this food by any ordinary means, says National Stockman. We wish to say in the outset that some animals take to this food very reluctantly, and this is especially the case where the ancestry has never tasted of this forage. However, we would advise those who are growing rape not to be discouraged. In case of any of the farm animals the best plan is to turn them into the patch and leave them there until they are compelled to eat it. They must not be discouraged if the animals shrink to some extent for a few days before they have acquired the taste for it. At the same time we have no hesitation in saying that it will only take a few days to accustom them to this crop.

After animals have taken a liking to it there is a little danger that they will eat it in rather too large quantities. In such a case it is generally advisable to allow them access to some form of blue grass or other pasture—in fact, experiments have determined that sheep and hogs will do much better when fed the compound ration of pasture and rape than when fed rape alone or even rape and grain.

As to the matter of pasturing cows on rape, we wish to say that it is never advisable to leave them on the patch the entire day, it being much better to keep them on the grass or furnish them with other forms of fodder until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, when they may be turned on the rape, in which case they should only be left there four or five hours. If they are turned off at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon and fed some other form of fodder or grass, there is little likelihood that the milk will be tainted.

Custard Making.

An ingenious woman who is not a slave to conventional rule, at least in housekeeping methods, has found that nothing else gives such good results in custard making as a glass fruit jar and a kettle of boiling water. She puts the custard in the jar, seals it tight, immerses it in a kettle of cold water and lets it slowly come to a boil and cook until the custard is set. By this means, she says, no steam or water is admitted, as it frequently is under the lid of the double boiler, and there is not the danger of wheying as in baking. A plate is put in the bottom of the kettle to keep the jar from contact with it. This same housekeeper often serves her custard by cutting it and heaping it by the tablespoonful in a glass dish, outlining the spoon forms of custard with berries, candied cherries or other fruits.

Eau de Cologne.

The use of cologne water is one of the quickest and surest means of restoring temporarily tired nerves and invigorating tense muscles. One of the most efficacious and delicious cologne waters is made from the following formula:

Oil of neroli, 4 drams; oil of bergamot, 1½ ounces; oil of cedrat, 2 drams; oil of limette, 2 drams; oil of Portugal, 4 drams; oil of rosemary, 1½ ounces; oil of petit grain, 4 drams; tincture of ambreth, 1 ounce; tincture of orris root, 1 ounce; extract of orange water No. 1, 4 ounces; deodorized alcohol, 1 gallon; orange flower water, triple, 1 quart.

Candy For Children.

It is a mistake to suppose that good candy will hurt children. If given to them just after meals and in reasonable quantities, it is a decided benefit. Children need sugar for heat and easily digested nourishment, and pure candy is a convenient means of giving it to them. Dr. Fothergill, a distinguished London hospital surgeon, has said that molasses taffy, containing both sugar and grease, is an ideal preventive for children of a consumptive tendency.

Repairing Sheets.

Repair sheets that have become thin by tearing them from end to end down the middle and then sewing the selvages together to form a new middle. Of course the sides will then have to be hemmed, and the four corners should have tape sewed along them for about a couple of inches each way to strengthen them and prevent their being torn out by the pegs when they are hung on the line to dry.

Nursery Furniture.

The less furniture a nursery contains the better. Much furniture obstructs the free circulation of the air and prevents the children from taking proper exercise in the room. If the floor of the nursery must be covered, let there be a rug, piece of carpet or drugget, which may be easily and frequently taken up and shaken.

Goats on an Iowa Farm.

I have been to see Mr. B. F. Richardson and his Angoras at Flower Mound Stock farm, just outside of Dubuque, Ia., and was greatly surprised to find the 400 Angoras now on the farm in such perfect condition. Though they are not grain fed and have subsisted

LAZARUS, CHAMPION $700 BUCK.

entirely on brush and weeds, most of them are as fat as pigs and are taking on their new coats of hair in splendid fashion. The kid crop at Flower Mound was something more than an average one, and the sixty Lazarus kids that I saw here are among the finest I have yet seen in the country.—John Hamlett in American Sheep Breeder.

To Independent Women.

Fashionable clergymen seldom insert the word "obey" in the marriage service.

It is the bride's pet aversion. While it has never really prevented a wedding, it is a stumbling block to the altar.

A pretty and a tactful way out of this difficulty of the marriage ceremony was suggested by a bride, who substituted the word "yield" for "obey" and thereby asserted her right to equality with her husband. She recognized his authority, but it was the authority of love, not law, and to the feminine mind there is a wide difference between doing a thing because you want to do it and because you have to.

No man has a right to rule his wife any more than she has to rule him. If a woman hasn't honesty enough to be trusted with her husband's purse, if she hasn't discretion enough to be the confidant of his business secrets, if she hasn't sense enough to know what to do without being bidden like a child, she is not fit to marry.—Hartford Post.

RAIN CAN'T TOUCH

The Man Who Wears

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND Oiled Suits and Slickers

Warranted Waterproof. Made to stand hard work and rough weather. Look for trade mark. If your dealer doesn't have them, send for catalogue.

S. T. Belding and Packing Co., Agts., San Francisco.

H. H. SAWYER & SON, Sole Mfrs., East Cambridge, Mass.

NOT A RELIEF BUT A CURE

Helena, Mont., October 4, '02.
Dr. C. A. Perrin,
Helena, Montana.

I wish to thank you for my relief. I was suffering agonies from piles and was taking morphine to relieve me, when, on the advice of a friend, I procured a bottle of your Perrin Pile Specific and took a tablespoonful at night and another in the morning. At 12:30, noon, my wife gave me another tablespoonful, when my pain all stopped. In two days I was able to attend to my regular business entirely relieved. It was simply wonderful.—Julius Meyhoefer, Furrier, Helena.

PERRIN'S PILE SPECIFIC

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Lincoln Co., bearing date the 7th of October, 1902, upon a judgment rendered in said circuit court on the 29th day of Feb. 1896, in a certain suit therein pending, wherein A. F. Gaither, plaintiff, recovered judgment against B. F. Jones and C. B. Cosmo; defendants, for the sum of $596.59, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the said 25th day of February, 1999, until paid; and for the sum of $60 as attorney's fee; and the further sum of $61.15 as costs and disbursements in said suit; which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 6th day of March, 1899, and which execution and order of sale is directed to me, the sheriff of Polk county, Oregon, commanding me that out of the personal property of said defendants, or if sufficient thereof cannot be found, then out of the real property belonging to said defendants, or either of them, within my said county, that I satisfy the amount remaining unpaid on said judgment; to-wit: The sum of $464.04 with interest thereon from the 22nd day of April, 1899, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and for the further sum of $61.15, the costs and disbursements of said suit, together with accruing costs; and being unable to find any personal property belonging to said defendants, or either of them, within said Polk county, Oregon, out of which to satisfy said judgment, I have duly levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, B. F. Jones and C. B. Cosmo, and each of them, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: A one-fourth (undivided) interest in the north one-half of the southwest one-fourth and south one-half of the northwest one-quarter of section 29, t 9 s, r 8 w, of the Willamette meridian in Polk county, Oregon, containing 160 acres. And to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs, I will on

Saturday, November 15, 1902,

At the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house in Dallas, in said Polk county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand on day of sale, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said defendants, and each of them, in and to the above described premises, or of sufficient thereof to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Dated at Dallas, Oregon, this 10th day of Oct, 1902.

J. T. FORD,
Sheriff of Polk county, Oregon.

WITHIN AN ACE

[Original.]

When the Union Pacific railroad was building, there was always a town at its terminus which moved on with the finishing of the road. One of these towns was Julesburg, and a very hard place it was. I was connected with the road and occupied the same cabin with my young friend Ike Stevenson, a disbursing officer. One night on my return from up the road I found Stevenson engaged at poker with some miners from Clear Creek, in the mountains. I saw at a glance from the magnitude of the stakes that Ike was playing with the company's money, for he had nothing but his salary, and that was always fully drawn as soon as due. This was not the worst of it. He had lost some $3,000.

He was to me a sort of younger brother. He was the loveliest fellow in the world, and all the "loveliest fellows" I have ever known have had a weak spot in them. I thought of the prison door clanging on the poor fellow, as it inevitably would when his defalcation was discovered, and a cold shiver ran down my spine. It occurred to me to stop the game, demand the company's money and if not returned to call for help. But this course, however it resulted, would turn out badly for Ike.

A desperate resolve seized upon me. I have never known whether it resulted from a weakness or a superfluity of nerve. I noticed a pack of cards on a shelf with the same backs as those which the players were using. Taking it up, I began to finger the cards and after marking an ace of clubs dropped it into my sleeve. Then I entered the game with a view to getting back the money Ike had lost. It was a desperate chance, for if two aces of clubs came on the table at once it would be plain that some one was cheating. But in this event I resolved to accuse the miners, stop the game and demand a return at all hazards.

I did not use the ace until there was a pot of $1,500. Then, having two aces and drawing a third, I put in my club and called. At the showdown I felt my heart beating like a drum, expecting to see its duplicate. Fortunately it was in the pack, or, if in one of the hands that had passed out, the holder did not notice my extra ace. I won the pot, gathered in the funds and mixed the cards as soon as I could get my hands on them, taking advantage of the excitement to withdraw the superfluous ace.

I was obliged to wait an hour for more aces and a big pot, during which time Ike increased his loss by $200, leaving me $1,700 to win in order to make him whole. I opened a jackpot of $700 with a pair of aces, drew a third and again slipped in the club. Two of the miners held big hands, and the pot grew to $2,000 before the showdown. Again I was in an agony of fear lest the duplicate ace should be in their hands. Ike had passed out, and as I glanced around the board I saw him take up his cards to examine them. Catching his eye, I gave him a look, and he, after noting a card in his hand, threw them, backs up, on the table. He had the ace of clubs.

This ended the game. The miners had had little money at the start, and the loss of what they had won, with a few hundred more, cleaned them out. They looked very sullen and began to speak of my having held two hands each of four aces during the evening. I endeavored to withdraw my ace of clubs, but this time saw no opportunity. Ike pushed the cards together, and they rested on the table in sight of every one. I dreaded lest some one of the party would take them up and examine them.

"Neighbor," said a big man with a red beard, looking at me suspiciously, "air you in the business?"

"What business?"

"Gamblin'."

"I'm an engineer on the Union Pacific railroad."

"Waal, even if you air, which I much doubt, you mought not be above holdin' an ace in your sleeve."

I stood up and shook my arms.

"The deck!" said another. "Run over the cards. Thar mought be an extra ace thar."

"Gentlemen," said Ike, "this is my friend Mr. Benton. Such an accusation is infamous."

The man with the red beard took up the pack and, wetting his thumb, began to run over the cards.

"Lay 'em on the table and sort 'em," said one of the number.

I gave myself up for lost. I knew my fate well. They were honest in their way and when they found dishonesty punished it in their own fashion. They would either shoot me down where I sat or take me out to a tree and hang me.

The red bearded man put each card on the table as he came to it, arranging them by suits. Two-thirds of the pack had been told off and yet no duplicate ace! A dozen, five, four, three, two, one! The last card was the seven of spades.

Great heaven! Where was the extra ace of clubs? I glanced around the circle of faces and saw a peculiar satisfaction gleaming in Ike's eyes, over which he had drawn his hat so as to conceal them from most of the miners. He had withdrawn the compromising card. I breathed a long drawn sigh of relief.

Ike was saved from disgrace and imprisonment, though I had come within an ace of death. I gave them a sound lecture on risking trust funds, at the same time handing him the money he had lost. I was in $300, which I did not know what to do with, not caring to use money acquired by cheating. There were three men in the game besides Ike and myself, and I finally concluded to send each man a hundred dollars anonymously.

CUTHBERT M'KENZIE.

NATURAL FLESH.

An Excellent Quality That Sheep Inherit From Their Sires Only.

I have noticed in a flock that all the lusty, thick and naturally fleshed lambs come from some ram that has this quality, says John A. Craig. I have in mind one of several that were handled in the way peculiar to this condition. He always was round and smooth in form. No matter how thin he might become his back was always covered and smooth, while there were others, though carrying considerable fat, whose backbones could be felt from shoulder to hindquarter. Now, lambs from the muscular ram seldom seem to go wrong. They are born with a good covering of natural flesh, and this they seem to maintain throughout their career if given a chance. Contrariwise, the other lamb is very apt to go to pieces. He may do extra well while on the mother's milk, but as soon as he has to depend on other sources a collapse takes place. It seems easy for a lamb or a calf to attain a high degree of natural flesh if this feature has been considered in its breeding. It is possible to select for it, because I believe it is possible by the handling to come to a correct conclusion as to the character of the flesh.

I must confess to having been somewhat skeptical regarding the ability some have claimed to distinguish between the different classes of meat on an animal. It appeared reasonably certain in the instance of cattle, but sheep seemed to originate the most uncertainty because of the fleece wool and the fact that the form cannot be seen accurately while the wool is on. For some time past I have tried to follow this point and at the last international in judging the class of fat sheep I kept it in mind throughout. When through, I think I could have described the handling of every sheep for a time when other characteristics had passed out of my mind. There were two prize animals that surpassed in handling any that I had ever touched before. The one was Richard Gibson's prize winner and the other the lamb that won a prize for the Minnesota station. As this lamb afterward won in the carcass competition let me describe the nature of the handling, especially that of the back. The lamb was well covered over all regions, but it was on the back that the best indications of well mixed meat were found. When you pressed your fingers down on the back, they seemed to go steadily in, meeting with no solid opposition, yet being gradually stopped. The flesh followed your pressure in the same gradual way. Now, there were others there with backs as hard and firm as a table top and others with backs quivering at a touch on account of fat, but there were no others like these two. The handling of the Gibson sheep was the same, with a universal touch of flesh. Now, such sheep, I am sure, inherited this from a sire possessed of abundance of natural flesh, and this characteristic was further strengthened by management and feeding.

A Wealthy Citizen.

"That man Moneybags has so much money he doesn't know what to do with it."

"Indeed. How much has he?"

"Well, I don't know exactly, but he's got so much he doesn't have to endow colleges to get his name in the paper."—Baltimore News.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Ripans Tabules Doctors find A good prescription For mankind.

Ripans Tabules are a common sense, effectual cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, heartburn, headache, constipation, dizziness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. They are intended for the use of men, women and children everywhere, and have proved beneficial in the majority of cases. It is not claimed that they will perform miracles, but some of the cures which they have effected amount almost to that. Easy to take and prompt in action, they have no rival as the best remedy for the every-day ills of humanity.

A MEDICINE WHICH PROLONGS LIFE.

"I have used Ripans Tabules for a number of years and would not be without them. I was troubled with indigestion and constipation, and have noticed since I have been using them that I am getting rid of those terrible bilious spells which confined me to bed on account of the dizziness. Of late I have not had any. I had just got over a bad spell of bilious fever and was sitting on the step, when a neighbor came to me and remarked how bad I looked. I told him I had just got over the fever and that I was afraid to eat anything on account of indigestion, from which I had suffered since I was quite young. He advised me to take Ripans Tabules. I said I would try them, and from then I haven't been without them. I can eat anything, providing I finish with a Tabule instead of dessert. I feel very thankful that I have found something that will prolong my life."

GASTRIC TROUBLES.

"I had suffered three years at least from gastric troubles. I could not sleep at night. My head ached and my feet would be cold as ice. My bowels were not regular and I would have such cramps from gases forming on my stomach that I would faint away. I was in such distress that I would have sooner died than live. About three months ago I was suffering and felt as if my body was tied up inwardly. My brother recommended Ripans Tabules to me. My husband obtained some for me from the nearest drug store and I would not now be without them. They relieved me of all the foul gases that formed in my stomach and they move my bowels regularly, for which I had been taking physics all the time. I have no more gases, my bowels move regularly, I have no more headaches and can sleep well; in fact, I feel as light as the air which I breathe, and that is saying a good deal for a woman who weighs 190 pounds. I am sorry that I did not commence using the Tabules a year ago, for they would have saved me a great deal of pain and suffering."

One gives relief

A Ripans Tabule, now and then, Will benefit the wisest men. And if dyspepsia is their woe, Occasional, R.I.P.A.N.S make it go.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

HANGING PICTURES.

The Proper Manner of Placing Them on the Wall.

The proper hanging of pictures is as important as a wise selection of subjects or as tasteful framing. To give the walls of a room a dignified and restful feeling nothing must be placed upon them to disturb the vertical effect. A wall should remain a flat surface. The first illustration shows front and back views of a picture hung with two hooks so that the wire forms vertical lines that harmonize with the lines of the frame. The picture, being flat against the wall, casts no unrestful

HOW TO HANG A PICTURE.

shadows. The second illustration shows similar views of a very common but mistaken fashion of hanging pictures. Here the eye is distracted from the picture, which should be the center of interest. The oblique lines of the wire are obtrusive, and the ugly shadow usually cast by the outhanging frame is still more so. In fact, all the lines confuse the eye, so that a wall thus hung with pictures can never be beautiful or reasonable from an artistic standpoint.—J. H. in Good Housekeeping.

Overstimulation of Children.

Professor Barnes cautions parents against the overstimulation of young children and cites various ways in which this is accomplished. One of these is to provide elaborate playthings in large quantities, which have, he says, a bad influence on children. A child's interest is so easily aroused that many attractions prove confusing and wearisome and generally injurious to his development. He considers that an iron engine with two or three cars, a good supply of building blocks and one limited Noah's ark will make an ample list for a boy under six years of age. If another toy is supplied, one of the three should be taken away, it being extremely desirable that a child's attention should be concentrated on a few things at a time. The professor deprecates many of the summer outlings given to children, considers travel bad and condemns in wholesale fashion the "sin," as he puts it, of allowing a little boy or girl to sing and dance and give recitations for friends. He qualifies this statement with another that to do these things in a class or before his parents only is quite another matter and may be permitted in moderation. Everything to make a child's egoism die out should be encouraged. "It is impossible," he sums up, "to arrange a life for a child that would be too simple."—New York Post.

Well Kept Hands.

Over my sink are two bottles and a nail cleaner. One bottle contains five parts of lemon juice to one of alcohol, which will keep indefinitely. The other contains the following lotion: One-fourth of an ounce of gum tragacanth added to one pint of rainwater which has stood three days, then one ounce each of alcohol, glycerin and witch hazel, also a little good, faint perfume. After washing dishes or preparing vegetables I apply a little of the lemon juice, then the lotion, and in a moment my hands are dry, soft and very smooth. All stains disappear as if by magic, and the nails are cleaned easily. The time required is not over two minutes. This process repeated five or six times daily will certainly repay housekeepers, for what is there more indicative of refinement than well kept hands? Then, too, the expense of these lotions is comparatively nothing. Be sure to have them in a handy place.—Woman's Home Companion.

Emergency Assistant.

One of the latest occupations for women is an "emergency assistant." This assistant stands ready to help her acquaintances through times of domestic storm and stress, for a consideration. She will take charge of a home and children when its mistress is suddenly called away, she will superintend housecleaning or run a wedding and is ready to come to the rescue of the distressed housewife whose servants have left her on the arrival of unexpected visitors. As may be seen, the occupation offers infinite possibilities to the woman of education and refinement, tact and common sense and some experience of general domestic problems.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

For a Burn.

The best remedy for a burn is to keep away the air, and flour, oil, or plunging the burned part in cold water and keeping it there will do this until the wound can be properly dressed. A mother saved her little son from disfigurement by her presence of mind. He tipped a dish of hot oatmeal into his face. She instantly poured olive oil from the cruet over his face and kept it there, and the burns healed without a scar.

Renovating Wall Paper.

Wall papers that have become bruised or have been slightly torn and that cannot be matched are not necessarily ruined. They can be touched up with water color paints so that at a very little distance no change is perceptible. The paints from a child's box will be good enough, but you must mix the colors to get the right shades and then touch the broken pattern.

Sincerity.

Clerk—I would like to get off early sir, as my wife wants me to do some odd jobs around the house while it is light enough.

Manager—Can't possibly do it.

Clerk—Thank you, sir. You are very kind.

A Diagnosis.

Myer—I wonder what causes concussion of the brain.

Ryder—A collision between two trains of thought, I suppose.

Every farmer should know all about

POTASH

Our books contain the teachings of the best agricultural authorities.

We mail them free to farmers.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
93 Nassau St., New York

Bright's Disease.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco August 30th, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases. They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15th, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th, eighty seven per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably. There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Felton Company, 420 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

For Over Sixty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty 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 diarrhœa. 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.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has filed his final account in the matter of the estate of Cornelius Hellert, deceased, and Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., has been appointed by the county court of the state of Oregon, for Polk county, as the time for the hearing of objections to said final account and the settlement thereof. All persons are therefore notified to appear at said time and show cause, if any exist, why the said account should not be approved and the administrator of said estate and his bondsmen discharged.

Dated this 9th day of Oct, 1902

DAVID PETERS,
Administrator.

Townsend & Hart attorneys for estate.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

TIME TABLE

CORVALLIS MAIL—DAILY

7:30 a m Lv	Portland	Ar	5:50 p m
11:03 a m Lv	Berry	Lv	2:14 p m
11:55 p m Ar	Corvallis	Lv	1:20 p m

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Central and Eastern railroad.

DALLAS PASSENGER—DAILY, EX. SUNDAY

5:05 p m Lv	Portland	Ar	9:30 a m
8:25 p m Ar	Dallas	Lv	6:10 a m

YAMHILL DIVISION:
Passenger depot foot of Jefferson street

AIRLIE FREIGHT—TRI-WEEKLY

Leave 8:35 a m	Portland	Arrive	3:00 p m
Leave 3:50 p m	Dallas	Arrive	8:50 a m
Arrive 5:10 p m	Airlie	Leave	7:20 a m

Corvallis & Eastern Railroad.

TIME CARD NO 20.

No. 2 for Yaquina:

Leaves Albany	12:45 p m
Leaves Corvallis	1:50 p m
Arrives Yaquina	5:35 p m

No 1. returning:

Leaves Yaquina	7:00 a m
Leaves Corvallis	11:30 a m
Arrives Albany	12:15 p m

No. 3 for Detroit:

Leaves Albany	1:00 p m
Arrives Detroit	5:45 p m

No. 4 from Detroit:

Leaves Detroit	6:30 a m
Arrives Albany	11:05 a m

Trains 1 and 4 arrive in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S. P. north bound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train 3 for Detroit, Breitenbush and other mountain resorts leaves Albany at 1:00 p m after the arrival of S. P. south bound train from Portland reaching Detroit at 5:45 p m.

For further information apply to

EDWIN STONE, manager.
J. TURNER, agent, Albany.
H. H. CRONISE, agent, Corvallis.

Citation.

In the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk.

In the matter of the estate of Richard Enes, deceased.—Citation.

To Mrs. Alice Blodgett, greeting:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Polk, on Monday, the 3rd day of November, 1902, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing and directing the administrator of said estate to sell all the remaining real property belonging to said estate at private sale. Said real property is described as follows, to-wit: Lots 12 and 13 in section 21, township 15 south, range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, Lane county, Oregon, containing 32 acres, more or less; also lots 9, 10, 12 and 14, block 4 in the town of Perrydale, Polk county, Oregon.

WITNESS, the honorable J. E. Sibley judge of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk, with the seal of said court affixed, this 18th day of Sept., A. D., 1902.

[seal]

Attest: U. S. Laughary, clerk