

ITCHING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment, One Dollar.

CUTICURA

The set, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, Cuticura Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humors germs.

A Single Set, price \$1, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE

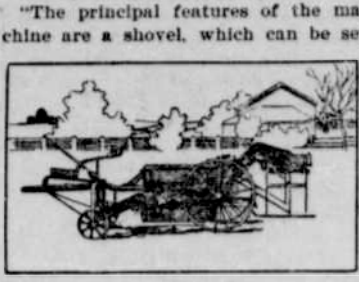
CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preventing, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and chafed skin, for itching, itching, itching, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. It is well known for its use in the treatment of eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases, and for its use in the treatment of itching, irritation, and inflammation, and for its use in the treatment of blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate-Coated) are a powerful, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid Cuticura Resolvent, and are well adapted for use in the treatment of blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

NEW POTATO HARVESTER.

Designed to Either Suck the Potatoes or Pile Them in the Field.

About fifteen years ago a new machine was reported from Michigan said to dig potatoes and load them on a wagon. The report proved unreliable, and since that time we have been hunting for such a machine. Now we hear of a new harvester. A picture of the machine is here shown, and the inventor gives this account of it:



POTATO HARVESTER.

to run at any desired depth; an endless chain carrier in the rear of the shovel, a revolving cylinder in the rear of the chain, a potato elevator projecting into the rear end of the cylinder, and a potato sacker in the rear of the elevator. The ends, or chimes, of the cylinder are supported and revolve upon tracks or rollers. The periphery of the cylinder is composed of small rods placed a proper distance apart to retain the potatoes, and within the cylinder, attached to and revolving therewith, is a spiral which operates like an auger and forces the potatoes back until finally by an ingenious device the potatoes are carried up on to the elevator, which delivers them into sacks. In operating this machine two men and four horses are required when the potatoes are sacked, but when dumped in piles in the field one man only is needed.

"The machine is capable of harvesting 1,000 bushels in ten hours, or ordinarily will dig from four to five acres per day. I might add that the cylinder revolves slowly, the potatoes and lumps continually roll to the bottom thereof, which action breaks the lumps and sifts out the dirt. The vines are carried through the machine and dropped on the ground."—Rural New Yorker.

When you wake up with a bad taste in your mouth, go at once to Wilson's drug store and get a free sample bottle of Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets. One or two doses will make you well. They also cure biliousness, sick headache and constipation.

Church Directory.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

M. E. Church. Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—H. N. Rounts, pastor.

Baptist Church. Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. R. G. Russell, pastor.

Presbyterian Church. Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. 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 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—G. B. Kellenes, pastor.

Evangelical Church. Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the M. E. church, south. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

A Costly Bible. The most costly book in the Bazar Library at Stockholm is a Bible. It is no wonder that it is considered precious, for there is not another like it in the world. In weight and size it is unique. It is said that 100 asses were used for its carriage.

For Over-tired Remedies. 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 diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Beware of imitations. Be sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is the only one.

Administratrix Notice of Sale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order and decree of the court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk, duly made and entered of record in the matter of the estate of James L. Gwin, deceased, I will on and after the

6th Day of December, 1902, offer for sale and sell at private sale to the highest bidder the following described premises, situated in Polk county, Oregon, to-wit: Beginning 10.35 chains north of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 26, in township 36 north, range 5 west, of the Willamette meridian, and running thence north 40 chains, thence west 17.90 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 17.90 chains to the place of beginning, containing 70.64 acres. And also the following, to-wit: Beginning 14.02 chains east and 20 chains south of the quarter section post between sections 25 and 26, in township 7 south, range 4 west, and running thence west 5 chains, thence south 10 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence north 10 chains to place of beginning. And also the following: Beginning 14.02 chains east and 20 chains south of the quarter section post between sections 25 and 26, in township 7 south, range 4 west, and running thence west 5 chains, thence south 10 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence north 10 chains to place of beginning, containing 35 acres more or less. Terms of sale, cash in hand. Bids therefore will be received by me at Monmouth, Polk county, Oregon, or at the law office of Fuller & Good in Dallas, Oregon.

MARY E. GWIN, Administratrix.

NOT A RELIEF BUT A CURE. Helena, Mont., October 4, 02. Dr. C. A. Ferrin, Helena, Montana.

I wish to thank you for my relief. I was suffering agonies from piles and was taking morphine to relieve me. I procured a bottle of your 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. J. H. Neysbafer, Furber, B. M.

Love In the Museum. "Will nothing move you, pleaded the ardent wild man, who was as adept at love-making as he was at eating raw beef.

The fat lady glanced at her corpulent self and smiled. "Yes," she chuckled; "a derriek."—Chicago News.

A woman can kiss a woman without knocking her hat off, but a man can't. —Atletion Globe.

MAKING PRIME CHEESE.

How to Proceed to Secure the Qualities Which Determine Value.

Flavor and body are the two qualities which determine the relative market price of cheese, and the character of these qualities is largely determined by the process of curing, says Dairy Commissioner J. W. Robertson. A fairly steady temperature, not over 60 degrees, in the curing room gives best results. At that temperature loss in weight by shrinkage of cheese is considerably less than at higher points. A dry atmosphere causes cheese to lose in weight by evaporation, and it may also cause small cracks on the surface, especially when cheeses are new. To high a temperature in the curing rooms of many cheese factories causes many of the faults which are complained of. If the temperature rises to 70 degrees or higher, buyers complain of a heated flavor or reject it altogether as being "off flavored."

An old curing room of the ordinary open construction may be improved, materially and beneficially by thoroughly cleansing the whole inside by a liberal use of boiling water, to ten pounds of which one pound of carbolic acid should be added. The place should then be whitewashed with fresh slaked lime. To make the old door close it will be necessary to put two thicknesses of building paper over it and a new floor close laid on the top of the paper. If the inside walls of the old curing room be of lumber or plaster, two thicknesses of building paper may be put on and over them one thickness of matched lumber dressed on at least one side. The ceiling should be made close, and double doors and windows should be put on for use in summer, as well as during the late autumn and winter.

In a curing room 30 by 25 feet these improvements would cost \$125 to \$200 for material and labor, according to condition of room, price of lumber, cost of labor, etc., in the locality. At a factory turning out about 200 large cheeses per month such a curing room might be so used as to avoid some of the shrinkage in weight which would occur in an ordinary curing room where the thermometer fluctuated between 70 and 90 degrees. The saving might be one pound per cheese. The injury to the flavor and body of the cheese from overheating might in a great measure also be prevented. The extra value which might be realized out of the cheese from diminished shrinkage and superior quality would in a factory of the size mentioned probably be not less than 450 during the season. Above all else great and lasting benefit would result to the cheese trade if all cheeses were cured in a proper manner. The export demand would be increased and risk of loss decreased.

"Blue Milk."

What is known as "blue milk" may be epidemic in a herd or confined to a single cow. It is probably from some unknown source of filth and may be checked by attention to cleanliness and careful washing of the cow's teats with a little weak acetic acid solution. Such milk has been fed to animals that ate it readily and without harm.

Dairy Creamery

Let no one be worried over the newspaper statement that the oleo men will sell the pale product and with it give a capsule containing just enough coloring material to color it to a beautiful yellow butter color. By the time Bridget has mixed the color into the oleo once or twice there will be an end to that kind of work. Those who have seen country butter which the makers attempted to color after it was made and remember the dismal streaks and variegated hues will have no fears of that method as a family practice.

Cremeries Promote Prosperity.

The creamery is securely equated as a promoter of prosperity in agricultural districts. The benefits of the creamery have been heralded abroad in many ways. Steele county, Minn., is now getting a bit of free advertising. The First National bank of Owatonna has had a new draft prepared bearing a four leaf clover with Owatonna in the center and showing the creameries of the county in their respective distances from that point. There are now twenty-two creameries in Steele county, and their combined output for 1901 was over 3,000,000 pounds.

A MEDICINE WHICH PROLONGS LIFE.

I have used Ripans Tablets for a number of years and would not be without them. I was troubled with indigestion, and have noticed since I have been using them that I am getting rid of those terrible bilious spells which confined me to bed an account of the disease. Off late I have not had any. About three months ago I was suffering and felt that I would have to give up. My brother recommended Ripans Tablets to me. My brother had just got over the fever and that I was afraid to try anything on account of indigestion. I just got over the fever and that I was afraid to try anything on account of indigestion. I just got over the fever and that I was afraid to try anything on account of indigestion.

GASTRIC TROUBLES.

I had suffered three years at least from gastric troubles. I could not sleep at night. My bowels were constipated, and I had noticed since I have been using them that I am getting rid of those terrible bilious spells which confined me to bed an account of the disease. Off late I have not had any. About three months ago I was suffering and felt that I would have to give up. My brother recommended Ripans Tablets to me. My brother had just got over the fever and that I was afraid to try anything on account of indigestion. I just got over the fever and that I was afraid to try anything on account of indigestion.

OVER THE OCEAN.

On Jan. 1 there were 16,238 insane persons in 8otland.

Egypt has only one lunatic asylum, with 500 beds, for a population of more than 10,000,000.

The sanitation of the city of Ahmedabad, India, is so bad that the mortality is 70 per 1,000, with no epidemic to account for it.

One gives relief

Ripans Tablets, now and then. It'll benefit the weakest man. And if dyspepsia is their woe, constipated, B.P. & S. make it go.

MOLTING OF FOWLS.

Information Ascert This Somewhat Mysterious Process.

In respect to time, molting may be characterized as early or late. The younger fowls, as a rule, begin and complete the molt early. With them the season runs from July to September. The older fowls begin molting later and often do not complete the process until cold weather has set in. With them the molting season extends from August or September to November or December. Age, therefore, is usually reckoned as an element in molting, and the principle is laid down that the older the fowl is the later will it be in undergoing the process of molting. While this statement of the principle embodies an observed set of facts, yet it does not state, it seems to me, the real cause of the difference in time of molting fowls. The real cause I believe to be a difference in vigor. As a fowl grows older it loses its vigor, just as a man of years loses his power of recuperation after effort; so a fowl loses its power of early molting, and each year sees the process deferred to a later period. Anything which will tend to keep up the vigor of the fowl will also tend to secure for it an early molt.

Molting, again, may be characterized as gradual or sudden. Some fowls will begin to drop a few feathers and at once replace them and will keep up this process until the whole plumage has been renewed. They are at all times completely clothed, although the clothing during the process is an intermixture of new and old feathers of bright and faded colors, producing a patchy and irregular effect upon the body. The other method is that the fowl drops nearly the whole of its plumage in a few days and for weeks will be "sued under bare poles," look poor, forlorn and deserted until the new plumage has had time to grow and cover their nakedness. The first form of molting seems to be better for the fowls, rendering them less liable to take cold, especially if the molt takes place in the fall, while the second form has the advantage of having all of the plumage of the same age and feathers of uniform brightness and freshness. For exhibition purposes the second is the better form of molt. Why of good material and fastened it to an old fork handle. It was found that a person could stand up straight, could reach through to the opposite side of the row and, by turning it up edge-wise, sort out the desired stalk among the thickest clumps and, best of all, cut very rapidly. The blade is small and sharp, flat on the under side and curved on top like a scythe.

THE FASHIONS.

For fetes, garden parties and summer teas pompadour muslins and foulards have proved exceedingly fashionable for young girls.

Liberty satin in pale colors has been used for some of the most attractive gowns for summer and winter that have appeared this season.

The minkose and muslin embroideries for trimming cotton gowns are in very pretty designs, copying those of some of the fashionable laces—Genoa point, guipure, lionnet, etc.

Pink in every tint and tone, from the deepest geranium, azalea and carnation shades to those of cameo, shell and tea rose, will be in high vogue for two seasons before us for evening toilets.

Tollets of crepe de chine and of French voile in pure white and in all their varied and beautiful colorings will lose none of their favor as afternoon and evening toilets for the season before us.—New York Post.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"Fog's Ferry" has been turned into a novel.

Edna Wallace Hopper will be seen next season in "The Silver Slipper."

Jeanette Begard will have a prominent role in "The Prince of Pilsen."

A new opera is called "My Lady Molly" and is of the time of George III.

Richard Strauss has been decorated by the emperor of Germany with the Order of the Red Eagle.

"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," is announced as the title of a new comedy selected for Henrietta Crossman.

Sarah Bernhard will essay another male character next season, that of Launcelot in Comyns Carr's "King Arthur."

VALUE OF A RECORD.

To Succeed in Dairying You Must Know the Character of Each Cow.

It is clearly evident to every well posted man in the business of dairying that there is a large proportion of farmers engaged in it who do not believe that they need to know more than they now do in order to make more money or to save the money they have already made. There is an enormous waste going on upon nearly every dairy farm. This waste often represents hundreds of dollars annually, but it is impossible to get the wasteful farmer to see it because he will not use the light that will help him see it, says Hoard's Dairyman.

Take, for example, the refusal of so many farmers to test their cows or to keep a record of what they are doing. We never knew a farmer who set about to keep a milk and butter fat record but what he confessed that the result greatly surprised him. The effect of such a trial for a year is always to cause the farmer to change his ideas about his cows. We have known such a test to cause a complete change in the character of the herd in five years.

Expressions like this would be made by such men: "If I had any idea that I was carrying along such a number of worthless cows, I would have made this test years ago."

A dairy farmer said to us once: "The keeping of a record of my herd for a year caused me to buy a registered dairy bull at once, and I paid a good long price for him too. That was eight years ago, and I am making double the money on my cows today that I was then."

Now, that man carried along a lot of worthless cows for years just because he did not believe that it would bring him any profit to know better. He commenced to read what others were doing in this matter. Reading set him to thinking, thinking set him to acting in the right direction, and that soon closed up a big leak. Here is a fact that shows how important it is to know what the cows are doing:

The Minnesota experiment station had two cows that they were experimenting with. Their names were Shorty and Sweetbriar. The first year their record was kept Shorty yielded 312 pounds of butter and Sweetbriar 270 pounds.

But a change took place, and for the following six years the annual record stands as follows: Shorty, 220 pounds of butter; Sweetbriar, 405 pounds of butter.

Had these two cows been handled with the same ideas that most farmers handle their cows, the difference in value and profit of the two would never have been known.

Ask some men why they do not institute a system of keeping a record of their cows, and their answers will be: "Oh, it is too much work," or "What's the use? I know all about my cows now," or, as one man put it, "Well, suppose I did make a test and found I had a lot of poor cows, I wouldn't want to sell them, because I must have something to eat up my fodder." These answers betray a weakness of sound business judgment that these men ought to get rid of. In reality it takes but little time if the farmer will arrange for it, and it is not true that the owner knows "all about his cows" unless he has tested them. The last man's objection amounted to saying that he had better feed his fodder out at a loss than not feed it at all. Most business men would have said: "Keep your hay and grain or sell them in the market rather than feed at a loss."

In fact, all that is needed to start the average farmer on this road are a little American pluck and a resolution to know all he can know about his own business.

REAP YOUR FULL REWARD

by using sufficient POTASH in your fertilizer.

"Potash in Agriculture," "Farmers' Guide," "Tobacco Culture," "Cotton Culture"—are books which we mail free to farmers.

Address: 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 transferee involved coin and stock \$112,000 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes. Herberto metrable disease. 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 dozens cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to administer it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 28th, 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 A. Bright Company, 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC TIME TABLE

CORVALLIS MAIL—DAILY

7:30 a. m. Portland, Oregon, Ar. 8:50 p. m. 11:30 a. m. Astoria, Oregon, Ar. 12:00 p. m. 11:30 a. m. Astoria, Oregon, Ar. 12:00 p. m. 11:30 a. m. Astoria, Oregon, Ar. 12:00 p. m.

DALLAS PASSENGER—DAILY, EX SUNDAY

7:30 a. m. Portland, Oregon, Ar. 8:50 p. m. 11:30 a. m. Astoria, Oregon, Ar. 12:00 p. m. 11:30 a. m. Astoria, Oregon, Ar. 12:00 p. m.

YAMHILL DIVISION

ABILENE DIVISION

Leave 8:30 a. m. Portland, Oregon, Ar. 3:30 p. m. Leave 8:30 p. m. Dallas, Oregon, Ar. 3:30 p. m. Leave 8:30 p. m. Astoria, Oregon, Ar. 3:30 p. m.

Corvallis & Eastern Railroad. TIME CARD NO. 21.

No. 2 for Yaquina: Leaves Albany 12:45 p. m. Leaves Corvallis 2:00 p. m. Arrives Yaquina 6:25 p. m.

No. 1, returning: Leaves Yaquina 6:45 a. m. Leaves Corvallis 11:30 a. m. Arrives Albany 12:15 p. m.

No. 3 for Detroit: Leaves Albany 7:00 p. m. Arrives Detroit 12:05 p. m.

No. 4 from Detroit: Leaves Detroit 12:45 a. m. Arrives Albany 5:35 a. m.

Trains 1 and 4 arrive in Albany 15 minutes to connect with the arrival of the annual 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 7:00 p. m. after the arrival of S. P. south bound train from Portland to Corvallis, Detroit at 12:00 p. m.

For further information apply to EDWIN STONE, manager, J. TURNER, agent, Albany.

H. H. CRONISE, agent, Corvallis.

Notice of Executrix Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order, duly made and entered of record in the matter of the estate of Adam K. Wilson, deceased, authorizing and directing the undersigned, executrix of said estate, to sell the hereinafter described real estate belonging to said estate, I will sell at private sale from and after the

5th Day of December, 1902, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots numbered one and two, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section eight, and the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the southeast quarter of section nine, all in township seven north, range three west, of the Willamette meridian, Polk county, Oregon, and containing 280 acres, and also the following: Beginning 20 chains south of the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of J. H. Wilson's and s. e. 1/4 of section number 2, 201, chains number 67, and 42, in township 7 north and range 5 west, of the Willamette meridian, Polk county, Oregon, and containing 270 acres, and also the following: Beginning 20 chains south of the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of J. H. 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