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No 1.

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

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

J. E. SIBLEY, H. C. EASON.  
SIBLEY & EAKIN,  
Attorneys-at-Law.

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

J. H. TOWNSEND J. N. HART  
TOWNSEND & HART,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

OSCAR HAYTER,  
Attorney-at-Law.  
Office up stairs in Camp B's building.  
DALLAS - OREGON.

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

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

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

**MOTOR TIME TABLE.**

Leaves Independence for Mouth and Arlie—	7:30 a m
Leaves Independence for Mouth and Arlie—	8:15 p m
Leaves Mouth for Arlie—	6:15 p m
Leaves Mouth for Arlie—	7:30 p m
Leaves Mouth for Mouth and Independence—	7:30 a m
Leaves Arlie for Mouth and Independence—	7:30 a m
Leaves Dallas for Mouth and Independence—	7:30 p m

R. C. CRAVEN B. E. WILLIAMS,  
W. C. VASSALL, assistant Cashier  
DALLAS CITY BANK  
OF DALLAS, OREGON.

Transacts a general banking business in all its branches; buys and sells exchange on principal points in the United States; makes collections on all points in the Pacific Northwest; loans money and discounts paper at the best rates; allows interest on time deposits.

J. W. MORRISON,  
TRUCKMAN.  
Dallas: Oregon

A fair share of patronage solicited of all orders promptly filled.  
**Dallas Foundry!**  
ALL KINDS OF—  
IRON WORK TO ORDER.  
Repairing Promptly Done.  
ED. BIDDLE, PROP.

## GOOD ROAD BENEFITS

SOME ARGUMENTS BY SENATOR EARLE OF MICHIGAN.

**Why Better Highways Are Wanted and Why They Are Beneficial—What the Producers Save by Hauling Over Good Roads.**

Why are better roads wanted and why are better roads beneficial to the owners of farms, of mines, of manufacturing establishments or other producers of material to be transported? That as much as possible the cost of transportation may be eliminated, said Senator Earle of Michigan in a speech before a good roads convention. The cost of transportation does not enhance the value of any kind of product. There is a market everywhere for every kind of product, where the price is set, and what the producer gets for his product is the price set at this natural market less the cost of transportation from the producing point to the market setting point.

So the farm owners, the mine owners and the owners of factories in Michigan are or ought to be interested in anything that will have a tendency to eliminate any portion of the cost of production, and the cost of transportation of a product to its natural market is a part of the cost of production as much as are the wages paid to the laborer. If the producers were as economical with King Mud as they are with King Labor, we would have better roads, and much of the cost of transportation would be eliminated, and a portion of this saving might well be handed to King Labor. It is a fact that the carriers are transporting wheat from Nebraska to Liverpool for less money per bushel than it costs a farmer to haul it over a common dirt road ten miles to market.

If it costs \$2 to draw one ton to market over a bad road and only \$2 to draw two tons over that same road when that road has been made better, then the better road is the machine to obtain and use that a portion of the cost of transportation may be eliminated, provided that the machine (the better road) and its repairs do not cost more than can be eliminated by its use for the cost of transportation. If \$2 per ton is a fair average of what is saved by the use of a good road over the use of a bad road, it is only necessary to find out how many tons are hauled over any road a year to know whether that road can be improved to a profit or not. To explain, if a given

they cost, and it is only the timid and foolish that will continue to cut their grain with a cradle or haul their grain through mud to the market if there is enough to cut or to haul to pay to get the machine to cut or haul it with.

## FOR INDOOR BLOOMING.

**Hardy Shrubs That May Be Easily Flowered in the House.**

The lover of hardy flowers who feels he cannot wait for the return of spring to enjoy their beauty of bloom can have the satisfaction of having them in flower in the snowy season if he will but pot some small plants before winter sets in. There are several shrubs so impatient for spring to come that they may flower their flowers and others that bloom after a few weeks of spring weather, and these may easily be brought into flower in the house without any particular care or trouble. Some or all of the following list would give good satisfaction:

Japanese maple, blood leaved; flowering almond, Japanese Judas, Magnolia stellata, Pyrus arbutifolia, Amelanchier alnifolia, Azalea amara, Chimonanthus fragrans, Corchorus japonica, Dalpina mezerium, Deutzia gracilis, Exochorda grandiflora, Forsythia viridissima, Lonicera fragrantissima, Spiraea van houttei, S. thunbergii and S. reevesii; Viburnum plicatum, dwarf lilacs, weigelas and bush honeysuckles. Then there is the half shrub, half vine, the hardy yellow jasmine.

Besides these, many evergreens are attractive in the house, notably the evergreen euonymus and the evergreen Japanese privet, not to mention small plants of the Japanese cedars, the various spruces, arbor vites and pines. Almost all shrubs which flower in the early spring months are available for winter blooming, but those named above have been found particularly good for the purpose. The way to proceed with them is to get young plants which can be placed in pots of reasonable size, looking to it to get those which have made nice young shoots the past season. Plants which have not done this are of little use, as flowers come from the shoots of the preceding season. Pot firmly and then put them in some cool place where they will not freeze and yet will be a little above freezing.

The date of their introduction to heat will depend somewhat on the kind of shrub selected as well as on the time of the season. It is best to get the shrubs in the house as early as possible, and to have them in bloom as soon as they are brought into heat. Most of the others require from four to six weeks, much the same time as they would were they out of doors in spring.—Joseph Meehan in Gardening.

## FRUIT PICKING DEVICES.

**A Third Hand Clever and Useful Ladder Carrying Made Easy.**

The cut-shows some devices of the fruit harvesting season whose usefulness is worth considering by those to whom they are unfamiliar, with a view to taking advantage of it to lighten the labor of another year. Every one who has ever picked fruit from a ladder has longed for a third hand. A third hand is shown in a picture by New England Homestead. It is simply a piece of No. 9 wire bent as indicated. With it you can draw in a limb that is just out of reach and, hooking the other end to the ladder, can easily pick the fruit, or you can simply hold the limb. The device may be used to assist in supporting the ladder where the limbs are not sufficiently strong to bear its weight by hooking to another

**THIRD HAND—BALANCED LADDER.**

and stronger limb. It is also valuable in picking fruit with a pole. Hook one end over a limb or a ladder round and use the other for supporting the receptacle.

A Country Gentleman correspondent is sure that if the reader once used a ladder marked to indicate the center of gravity he would mark any he had occasion to use in the future in this manner. Without some distinguishing mark it is almost impossible to tell at what point you want to place it upon your shoulder in carrying it from place to place. If too much is behind you, it will trail; if too much is in front, you are much like a poked animal. A scratch will answer, a lead pencil mark is better, but is not permanent. A band of paint in some contrasting color is best, as it can be distinguished at a glance.

**Storage of Apples.**

It is the conclusion of fruit men that apples keep much better if they are hurried into cold storage as promptly as they are picked instead of being left in the orchard in piles or in barrels to sweat.

**In the Fruit World.**

A fine new shipping plum, deep gold on yellow with crimson blush, is reported from Luther Burbank.

Better grading of apples was urged at the meeting of the National Apple Shippers' Association.

Mr. G. C. Husman, an authority on such matters, is convinced that Florida can grow a fine table grape for the early market.

Michigan's apple crop is only "fair," according to the secretary of the State Horticultural society.

Wisconsin plum shows up well among the late kinds.

## Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."  
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair.** \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## KEEPING CABBAGE.

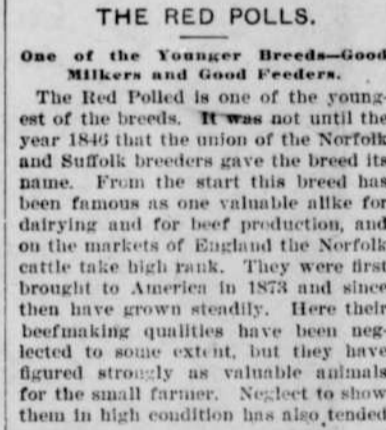
**Why It is Difficult and the Prevalent Important Method.**

It is a difficult matter to keep cabbages in large quantities through the winter. Every method in practice by large growers has its disadvantages on account of the easy decay of the soft, watery leaves by overwatering and the damage if not destruction of the stock by freezing. Thus one has to go between these two difficulties and on account of the cost of the frequent removals of the crop it is generally advisable to store them in the field where they have grown, says Country Gentleman. The prevalent method adopted by large growers is this: The space between the rows, 3 by 6, as may be convenient, is furrowed out as widely as possible, and the plants, pulled as late as possible before risk of damage by freezing, are placed as they are pulled and with the roots undisturbed head downward in rows four feet wide and tapering to one on the top as compactly as possible. Straw is then spread over the heaps until as late as possible with safety from frost, when earth is thrown on the straw to insure safety from freezing. Air vents are made at intervals of six feet and these filled in with bunches of straight cut straw, by which escape of any warm air collecting in the heaps is made easy. The ground should be leveled to enable the heaps to lie evenly. Sometimes these pits are made larger, even eight feet wide and high, but in some localities the smaller pits will be safest.

**THE RED POLLS.**

**One of the Youngest Breeds—Good Milkers and Good Feeders.**

The Red Poll is one of the youngest of the breeds. It was not until the year 1846 that the union of the Norfolk and Suffolk breeds gave the breed its name. From the start this breed has been famous as one valuable alike for dairying and for beef production, and on the markets of England the Norfolk cattle take high rank. They were first brought to America in 1878 and since then have grown steadily. Here their beefmaking qualities have been neglected to some extent, but they have figured strongly as valuable animals for the small farmer. Neglect to show them in high condition has also tended



**RED POLLED BULL DEMON**

to obscure their flesh bearing powers in time past, but recent exhibitions have been highly creditable.

As their name indicates cattle of this breed are without horns, no appearance of them being tolerated. In color they are a rich deep red with white allowed on the under and underline, inside the flanks and on the switch of the tail. The head is quite characteristic, of medium size, clean cut, with a sharp poll which carries a good tuft of hair. The neck is of medium length, body of good size and shape, legs of medium length. Red Polls are very uniform, prepotent and hardy and have many earnest advocates, being good milkers as well as good feeders.—G. M. Rommel.

**The Kind of Cattle to Feed.**

The kind of cattle to feed depends on circumstances. As a rule the good well bred steer will make the most money because he makes the most of his feed—that is, he puts it where it ought to go, into the high priced cuts of beef. But sometimes it pays best to feed common cattle and very common ones when they can be bought at a correspondingly low price. They usually make good gains, and, having been bought very low, they may sell at a big advance over their cost to the feeder, though still away below the top of the market. Common light feeders are selling in Chicago at \$2.50 to \$3 and good ones at \$4.75 to \$5.25. There may be more money in the stuff costing \$2.50 than in the five dollar stuff, because when fat a bigger advance may

## Clearance Sale.

WE SHALL BEGIN ON CHRISTMAS DAY

Every item in our dry goods and shoe departments at prices that will be very satisfactory to our customers. Do not miss this opportunity. Come at your earliest convenience. We expect to be very busy and will likely not have time to invite you again.

**BROWN & ELLIS.**

**THE FORD'S BLACK DRAUGHT THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE**

The Ford's Black-Draught has saved doctors' bills for more than sixty years. For the common family ailments, such as constipation, indigestion, hard colic, bowel complaints, chills and fever, biliousness, headaches and other like complaints no other medicine is necessary. It invigorates and regulates the liver, assists digestion, stimulates action of the kidneys, purifies the blood, and purges the bowels of foul accumulations. It cures liver complaint, indigestion, sour stomach, dizziness, chills, rheumatic pains, sciatica, backache, kidney troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, biliousness, piles, hard colic and headache. Every drug-gist has The Ford's Black-Draught in 25 cent packages and in mammoth size for \$1.00. Never accept a substitute. Insist on having the original made by the Chattanooga Medicine Company.

I believe The Ford's Black-Draught is the best medicine on earth. It is good for any and everything. I have a family of twelve children, and for four years I have kept them all healthy with no doctor but Black-Draught. A. J. GREEN, Ilwaco, La.

**STERLING DAHLIA ROOTS.**

The dahlia appeals with force to all who love pure, rich colors, while at the same time light, delicate shades which go well with flesh tints make the flower good for personal adornment or for decoration.

Any one can grow the dahlia if he will. Roots can remain in the ground until any time after frost cuts the tops and before the ground is frozen hard. The lifted roots are to be taken into a warm cellar just as they are, with the dirt adhering, and left there through the winter and spring. The storing of the root over winter is the most delicate matter in the handling of the plant, and over it many amateurs come to grief. The roots must be kept both dry and warm.

**Next Season's Sweet Peas.**

It has been my practice to prepare the ground thoroughly in the fall and to sow the seed early in spring, says a Pennsylvania gardener. In November I dig a trench 10 inches wide and 1 foot deep; then put four inches of well decomposed horse manure in the bottom of the trench. Tramp it firmly and put in two inches of soil on top of the manure. Then give a liberal dusting of pure bonemeal and cover this with soil in rough condition and let the trench remain until spring. Sowing the seed depends greatly upon the weather and condition of the ground, but the seed should be planted not later than the middle of March.

**Street Trees.**

Among trees favored for street planting are the American and European lindens, Populus balsamifera and Liriodendron tulipifera, the former growing where no other tree will exist; the sweet gum, the pin oak and the willow leaved oak, which are the most symmetrical growers of the oak family, but are not so picturesque in the first few years of their life as some other varieties of trees.

**The Bush Fruits.**

When the leaves are off the berry bushes, cut out all superfluous canes and all that are diseased or affected by borers, and burn every stalk taken out. When this is done, work the ground free from weeds or grass, and give a good mulching of manure around the hills, to increase the growth of wood and size of fruit for next year.

**THE FORD'S BLACK DRAUGHT THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE**

The government's October estimate of the average yield per acre of oats is 84.5 bushels, the highest estimate of yield ever reported by the department of agriculture.

The corn condition Oct. 1 was reported at 79.6 as compared with 77.7 the mean October average of the past ten years.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of spring wheat is 14.4 bushels; average quality, 87.7.

All of the important sugar cane producing states except Texas report conditions below their respective ten year averages for October.

The estimated average yield of hops in pounds per acre is 1,267 in Washington, 1,400 in California, 1,100 in Oregon, 1,300 in Wisconsin and 325 in New York.

Texas reports 11 points above the average for rice, Georgia about the average and other states from the 1 to 23 points below, the latter being the estimate for Louisiana.

**BRIDES**

Are always "beautiful" and always "happy" according to the society reporters, and in this case the report is mostly true. There may be unhappy brides in fiction, but there are few in real life. But how hard it is to look upon many of the wives we know and believe that they were once beautiful and happy. Pain, the result of womanly disease, has marred beauty and undermined happiness. Beauty and happiness are both restored to the sufferers from womanly disease by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures the pain-producing irregularity, drying, weakening, draining, healing, inflammation and ulceration, and curing female weakness. It restores roundness to the sunken cheek and plumpness to the shrunken body.

"I had thought for some time I would write you and tell you of the great improvement in my health since taking your 'Favorite Prescription,'" says Mrs. H. Jones, of Forest, N. C. "When I began its use I was a physical wreck and had despaired of ever having any health again. Could not sit up all day, and was so weak I could not walk one quarter of a mile. I noted a great improvement in my health before the first bottle was used. Was suffering with almost every pain that a woman is subject to, had inflammation of ovaries, painful and suppressed periods, and other symptoms of female disease. After taking six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' I felt like a new person. Can ride horseback and take all kinds of exercise and not feel tired."

If you are led to the purchase of "Favorite Prescription" because of its remarkable cures of other women, do not accept a substitute which has none of these cures to its credit.

If you are looking for a perfect laxative try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

**STOVER CRIB AND SELF FEEDER.**

As described and illustrated by the same writer combines cheapness with the "self feeder" idea. The crib is made of the slat fencing or cribbing as used by the farmers in the west when their crops are larger than their crib room. The slatting is made usually in five and six foot widths and two ties put up, making the combined height from ten to twelve feet. A floor of boards is put in and the bottom tier of slatting fastened to the supporting posts five or six inches from the floor boards, which should project two or three feet outside the slatting. The crib will pick up clean all the feed they will pull out through the space between the boards and slatting. When no more can be reached by the cattle, the space around the bottom can be filled by the attendant of the stock with an iron rod sharpened and bent into a hook at the end.

**THE FORD'S BLACK DRAUGHT THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE**

STOVER CRIB AND SELF FEEDER.

**THE FORD'S BLACK DRAUGHT THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE**

**FARM AND GARDEN**

**FODDER CHEAPLY STORED.**

Comparatively Tight Storage Required—A Crib and Self Feeder.

Stover requires comparatively tight storage room to keep it in until wanted for feed. Stacked in a windy country before it can settle or become compact, it is liable to become scattered to the four winds. A very satisfactory method, according to a writer in Ohio Farmer, is to build up a rail pen, putting in a board floor, and run the stuff into it, packing down as close as possible. When filled, cover over with unatched roof boards, a tarpaulin, enough grass or anything that will turn the rain. As the material packs very close of itself and is very impervious to rain it will keep well. Another meth-



**STOVER CRIB AND SELF FEEDER.**

**Street Trees.**

**The Bush Fruits.**