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No. 2.

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Physician and Surgeon.
Dallas, Oregon.

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Land titles and land office business a specialty.
Ex-Register Oregon City land office.

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

MOTOR TIME TABLE.

Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Astoria—	5:30 p. m.
7:30 a. m.	
Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Dallas—	6:15 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	
Leaves Monmouth for Astoria—	3:30 p. m.
7:30 a. m.	
Leaves Monmouth for Dallas—	7:30 p. m.
1:30 a. m.	
Leaves Astoria for Monmouth and Independence—	5 p. m.
8:00 a. m.	
Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence—	1:30 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	

R. C. GRAVEN R. 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; allow interest on time deposits.

VISIT DR. JORDAN'S ANATOMY MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
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The Largest Anatomical Museum in the World. Thousands of topographical plates, anatomical illustrations, and other specialties on the coast. Est. 18 years.
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Consultation free and strictly confidential. Treatment personally or by letter. A free copy of the book "DISEASES OF MEN" sent to all who apply. A quick and reliable cure for all diseases. A quick and reliable cure for all diseases. A quick and reliable cure for all diseases.

J. W. MORRISON,
TRUCKMAN,
Dallas: Oregon

A fair share of patronage solicited and all orders promptly filled.

Dallas Foundry!

IRON WORK TO ORDER.
Repairing Promptly Done.

ED. BIDDLE, PROP.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

CLOTILDE SOUPERT.

The Rose for the Million—Appreciated by the Americans.
Clotilde Soupert is useful wherever roses may be grown, either for pot culture or bedding purposes. It is almost hardy in the latitude of New York and can be grown farther north if protected from hard freezing and winter sunlight. It is covered with large bluish.



CLUSTER OF CLOTILDE SOUPERT ROSES.

soms at all times when in growth and has healthy, glossy foliage, seldom affected by any disease.

After trials extending over ten years we value Clotilde Soupert so highly that we would retain it to the exclusion of all other varieties if forced to content ourselves with one rose, says Rural New Yorker in illustrating a cluster of blooms. While invaluable for the border or window garden, it is of no use to the grower of cut blooms, as only varieties bearing large individual-blossoms on long stems are wanted for that purpose. It is, however, the rose for the million and is greatly appreciated by amateurs.

When the ground begins to freeze, the plant may be lightly covered with coarse straw or reeds and later with evergreen boughs, where procurable, or it may be potted up for a sunny window. Where the climate is too severe for safety outdoors the rose may be lifted and planted in a box of earth, with a few holes in the bottom for drainage. The box may be kept in a spare room. Where moderate freezing will do no harm if it is not warm enough to start growth during the intervals. The soil should be kept quite moist and the endeavor made to have the plant dormant during cold weather. The delicate bluish and white Clotilde Soupert will always be most admired.

The Callimyrna Fig Industry Assured.

A Fresno county (Cal.) correspondent writes to American Agriculturist: The Callimyrna fig crop on our place is coming up fully to our expectations. The fruit is of the very best quality and, in my opinion, will be far superior to our pack of last year. There will also be a very considerable increase in the tonnage over last season provided that we do not have rains, in which event the crop would be somewhat curtailed. Orders for the goods are already coming in from Chicago, New York, Des Moines, St. Louis and many other eastern points. The indications are that we will not have enough figs to fill our orders. There is no doubt that this industry has a colorful future not only in this state, but in the warmer parts of Arizona, New Mexico, old Mexico and Texas. I believe the figs can also be successfully grown in the Hawaiian Islands and Australia. There has been more or less apprehension that we would not be able to retain the insect, but the experiences of the last two years in this state, the winters having been the coldest for over fifteen years and the insects having survived through them without receiving any injury, is, I think, proof enough that the insect question in connection with this subject is settled once and for all.

Blue in the Hydrangeas.

American Gardening expresses the opinion that the color of Hydrangea hortensis around New York and a few neighboring cities was this year more generally blue than had been noticed for some years previous. The normal color is a clear, light pink, not by any means definitely fixed, but seemingly having a certain degree of intensity in individual plants. By many gardeners and, indeed, most amateurs the blue color is regarded as the acme of perfection. Blue in a flower always calls forth admiration. It is the rarest of all floral colors and besides its aesthetic value serves a purpose which renders it particularly valuable in small gardens. The effect of blue, as is well known, is to increase the apparent distance; thus blue in a landscape seems to add enormously to the depth of the view; therefore in a garden blue gives the effect of breadth and depth which is otherwise lacking.

October Purple Plum.

The October Purple, a recent addition to the list, is a late Japanese kind for the table and market. It is large,

roundish, slightly pointed, with a thick bloom overspreading its purple color and dotted with green and white spots. The quality is claimed to be excellent and the tree is vigorous and a good bearer.

Tons of Food For the Atlantic.

Commenting on the tremendous amount of food consumed on the average Atlantic liner nowadays, a writer in the Springfield Republican says: "At 8 comes the monumental breakfast; at 11 the deck steward fills up the commode figures in the morgue with their beef tea from those thick, obese English cups; at 1 the magnificent lunch; at 5 the sleepers assaulted by the deck steward again; at 7 the awesome English dinner; at 9:30 a trilling lunch to ballast you for bed. Besides this there are baric mounds of sandwiches, olives, cheese, crackers, perpetually starve you in the face in the smoking room. Food, food, food; the sight and smell of it pursue the unwilling stomach in every corner of the place; food tasted, wasted, thrown away. There is one port hole on the steering deck, from the galley apparently, which belches it forth in a continuous stream—half loaves of bread, great remnants of meat; we have left a trail of it across the Atlantic. If some one would only estimate the tons of wasted food which are annually thrown into the Atlantic or could calculate how much cheaper these steamship companies could give us our travel if they substituted plain, self-respecting fare for this gilded glutony, it would certainly be interesting and worth while.

The Guillotine and Its Inventor.

One of the most widely disseminated of popular errors is that Dr. Guillotin invented the grim machine which still bears the name. The real inventor of this sinister contrivance was Dr. Louis, a well known medical man and permanent secretary of the Parisian School of Medicine, or Academie de Medicine.
Dr. Guillotin, who died in 1814, energetically but vainly protested against the use of his name in connection with this disagreeable subject—an evidence, if one were wanted, of the great difficulty there is of correcting a popular error. Needless to say that the legend that Dr. Guillotin was among the victims of his friend's ingenious and merciful instrument of destruction is wholly apocryphal. He died at a good old age and in his bed, surrounded by his children, who, however, obtained permission to change their name.

Outward Show in Italy.

All over Italy social life is characterized by a great love of outward show. Here is an anecdote which Mr. Luigi Villani relates in "Italian Life in Town and Country" to illustrate this national feeling:
An American gentleman who was spending the winter in Naples had taken a flat in a palazzo, the first floor of which was occupied by a noble family in somewhat reduced circumstances. He noticed to his surprise that every day he met a servant going up or down the stairs carrying a pair of carriage doors. At last the mystery was explained. The said noble family shared a carriage with some other people, but each had its own doors with the family coat of arms, to make their friends believe that they both had carriages.

Moqui Village Criers.

Among the picturesque features of life in the Moqui villages are the town criers, who take the place of the daily newspapers in civilized communities. There are two of these functionaries, one representing the "hostiles" and the other the "friendly" or the opposing political parties in the Tusayan villages. Twice a day these officials ascend to the housetops and, wrapped in their scarlet blankets, their figures outlined against the clear blue sky, call out in long drawn, resonant tones whatever announcement or record of town happenings may be in order.

The Woes of Cupid.

"Men is sho' sickle," said Miss Miami Brown. "They goes back on you on de slightest provocation."
"What's been happenin'?" asked Miss Olinia Jefferson Tompkins.
"Mr. Eastus Pinkley come aroun' 'trin' to kiss me, an', so as not to seem too willin' an' audacious, I smashed 'im wif a fustrian, an' jes' fob dat he jilted me."—Washington Star.

Teaching Him a Lesson.

Thompson—Did your wife scold you when you went home so late last night?
Johnson—You don't know what it is to have a wife who was once a school-teacher. She simply made me write a hundred lines on a slate, "I must be home by 10 o'clock."

Expensive Headgear.

Father (examining his son's expensive account at college)—Young man, what do you mean by charging up half a dozen bottles of whiskey to wearing apparatus during last term?
Son—Oh, that's all right; I used that stuff for nightcaps.—Town and Country.

Her Fear.

The Bore—I'm not feeling at all well this evening.
The Belle—I hope it's not a lingering illness.—Kansas City Independent.

It is not enough to be industrious; so are the ants. What are you industrious about?—Thoreau.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, don't. We know. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

NEW DECORATIVE FERN.

A Handsome Sport of the Boston. Likely to Be Very Popular.

A new decorative fern and one of most handsome appearance is now being introduced to notice under the name of Nephrolepis piersoni. Its history as given in American Gardening, which illustrates it, shows it to be a variety of the well known Boston fern. In decorative effect the new sport is far outdistances the original variety that there is positively no comparison to be made, according to the authority mentioned. The picture gives a good idea of the character of the fronds.

The new fern has all the characteristics of the Boston fern as far as ease of growth, general hardiness, usefulness, etc., are concerned, but is much more graceful and is entirely different from any other fern in general cultivation, the seed is a great deal more as it grows better something like moss.



THE PIERSTON FERN.

curled parsley. The fronds, on account of their subdivisions, are very full and broad, and owing to their breadth and weight they assume a much more graceful appearance than the Boston fern, drooping low down on all sides in arching curves.
Like the Boston fern, it is suitable for house culture. It is a magnificent plant for greenhouse and conservatory decoration; in fact, it is a plant that appeals to every one, and on that account is likely to be considered more valuable than the Boston fern, a plant which has had the most phenomenal sale of any one plant that has ever been grown.

Making Sure.

This hunting story comes from Scotland. When the hunters came out of the covert, one of the gulls, said to the keeper, "Have you got all your beaters out?"
"Aye," said the man, astonished.
"Are you sure? Have you counted them?"
"Counted them?" said the keeper.
"Aye, they're all right."
"Then," said the shooter, with a sign of some relief, "I have shot a roe."

The Splitting Snake.

A snake found in Africa is called the splitting snake by the Boers. It is between two and three feet long and is especially bold and active, readily attacking every one who approaches it. In confinement it is very savage, opening its mouth and erecting its fangs, from which the poison may be often observed to drop and even sometimes to be forcibly ejected; whence the name given it by the Boers.

Sources of Alcohol.

Some terrific potent liquors, it is said, can be distilled from the innocent looking banana and also from the milk of the coconut. The Japanese make a beverage from plums and from the flowers of the motherwort and the peach. The Chinese produce several varieties of spirit from rice and peas, all of them intoxicating, besides which they can make an alcoholic drink from malt.

POINTS OF FEEDING.

Cattle feeders are confronted with a hard problem this year. With an abundant corn crop which they wish and ought to convert into beef and pork they find feeding cattle far higher than the probable future of the market will justify. Good but not fancy feeders are costing \$5 per hundredweight or more in the feed lots now, and it is hard to buy so that they will pay for outdistances the original variety that there is positively no comparison to be made, according to the authority mentioned. The picture gives a good idea of the character of the fronds.

Profitable Pasturing Feed.

A bunch of 400 steers fed at Clarendon, Tex., last winter netted the feed-



When Sandow poses and the muscles ridge his back and knot his arms, we think we have before us the very secret of strength in those magnificent muscles. But we haven't. Starve Sandow, or, what is practically the same thing, let him be dyspeptic, and his muscle would soon fall. Strength is made from food properly digested and assimilated, and no man is stronger than his stomach, because when the stomach is diseased digestion and assimilation are imperfect.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food so that the body is nourished into perfect health and strength.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send twenty-one one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or thirty-one stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

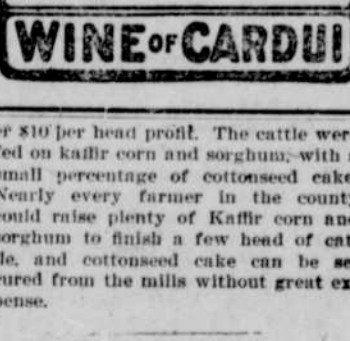
BROWN & ELLIS.

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FRUIT AND FLOWERS

LATE PLANTED LILIES.

December Potting Has Given Fine Blooms of Longiflorum For Easter.

Lily growers of large experience have come to the conclusion generally that longiflorum bulbs received from abroad and planted late—that is, up to the middle of November—at least give just as good results as do those planted in September or early in October. Even as late as the first part of December has proved a practicable time for planting for Easter crop, but this is not advised. One of the largest growers of lilies for the New York market states that during the last few years he has found that the second shipment of Japan bulbs came into bloom at the same time and just as full as those of the first shipment.

William H. Siebrecht says:

"Lilies need a certain amount of rest, as do other bulbs, and if not given sufficient resting time before being put into forcing temperature they will make a weak stem and will take actually longer to come into flower than when planted later and given a more natural start. From a certain lot of bulbs potted in September part were taken into the house in November and part in December. The latter came into bloom earlier and better than the first. Also, bulbs potted in the end of December and put into the greenhouse immediately bloomed for Easter and with a less number of weak flowers than came on the above mentioned November lot. The bulbs were all of the same size. It does not always follow that the man who plants first will get the first flowers, although there are growers who seem to think so."—Gardening.

The Bubble Reputation.

The Governor—Colonel, don't you know Judge Blank? Shake hands with him.

The Colonel—Ah, you are Judge Blank of Blankville?

The Judge—Yes; Blankville is my home.

The Colonel—Of course I know you by reputation then.

The Governor—Colonel, don't you know it always makes me feel mighty uncomfortable when a man says that about me—that he knows me by reputation?

The Colonel—How is that, governor? Why should it make you feel uncomfortable?

The Governor—Because, by jingo, I always wonder which reputation he means.

A Simple System.

Teacher—In what year was the battle of Waterloo fought?

Pupil—I don't know.

Teacher—It's simple enough if you only would learn how to cultivate artificial memory. Remember the twelve apostles. Add half that number to them. That's eighteen. Multiply that by 100. That's 1,800. Take the twelve apostles again. Add a quarter of their number to them. That's fifteen. Add what you've got. That's 1,815. That's the date. Quite simple, you see, to remember dates if you will only adopt my system.

Miss Ida M. Snyder.

Treasurer of the Brooklyn East End Art Club.

"If women would pay more attention to their health we would have more happy wives, mothers and daughters, and if they would observe results they would find that the doctors' prescriptions do not perform the many cures they are given credit for."

"In consulting with my druggist he advised McElee's Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught, and so I took it and have every reason to thank him for a new life opened up to me with restored health, and it only took three months to cure me."

Wine of Cardui is a regulator of the menstrual functions and is a most astonishing tonic for women. It cures scanty, suppressed, too frequent, irregular and painful menstruation, falling of the womb, whites and flooding. It is helpful when approaching womanhood, during pregnancy, after childbirth and in change of life. It frequently brings a dear baby to home that have been barren for years. All druggists have \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

WINE OF CARDUI

er \$10 per head profit. The cattle were fed on kafir corn and sorghum; with a small percentage of cottonseed cake. Nearly every farmer in the county could raise plenty of kafir corn and sorghum to finish a few head of cattle, and cottonseed cake can be secured from the mills without great expense.

Some Old Things.

Tom—Did you call on that pretty telephone girl?

Dick—Yes, but I guess there was another fellow there ahead of me, or maybe it was only force of habit.

Tom—How do you mean?

Dick—My card came back with the message: "Busy. Please call again."—Philadelphia Press.

Reassuring George.

She had been shopping, and he was naturally disturbed.

"Fhope you didn't spend much money while you were downtown today," he remarked.

"Not a cent except car fare, George," she answered reassuringly. "I had everything charged."—Chicago Post.

Fannies.

"As for fannies, every one you pick shall have a different character. Some are perverse, like bashful babies, and will not look you in the face. Some are confiding, and some are even bold. Go and study them if you are an unbeliever, and you shall find that many things that we call human traits belong in almost equal proportions to insects and animals."