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Millions of the world's best 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, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap ever compounded. Sale greater than the world's product of all other skin soaps. Sold in every part of the civilized world.

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.—Jas. Moore, 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. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—L. Green, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

Quite the Reverse.

"So you've stopped calling on Miss Perkins," said Newitt. "She has a rather pretty face, of course, but I consider her nose too long, don't you?"

"Huh!" shouted the rejected one. "I found her 'noes' entirely too short and emphatic."—Philadelphia Press.

Might Lose His Job.

Hix—Who was that crank who so loudly denounced the automobile?

Dix—He's a doctor.

Hix—Does he consider it unhealthy?

Dix—Not necessarily. He's a horse doctor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cause and Effect.

"You seem to be in a weak and nervous physical condition," said the medical examiner of the insurance company.

"No wonder," replied the victim. "Your solicitors have made my life a burden during the past six months."—Chicago News.

Looking Ahead.

"My gracious, dear," said the Chicago bridegroom, "you were awfully nervous during the ceremony!"

"Yes; it's my nature," replied the fair Chicago bride. "I suppose I'll be just as nervous next time."—Philadelphia Press.

Useless Tip.

His Honor—Don't you know honesty is the best policy?

Erastus—'Deed I don' believ in playin' policy no more, sah; I'ze done refohmed.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

For Over Sixty Years.

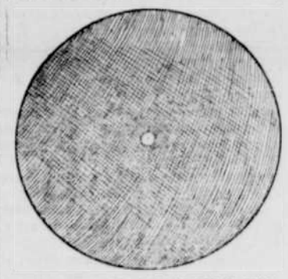
An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to 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.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

A CREAM SEPARATOR.

The Way In Which the Milk and the Cream Part Company.

The working of a cream separator is explained as follows by Rural New Yorker: There is no line of demarcation between the skimmed milk and the cream. In the figure is shown as nearly as can be described in a simple drawing the condition of the milk and cream. The milk enters the center of the bowl, and of course there begins at once a separation. The sugar, albumen, casein and ash as well as the water are hurried to the outside of the bowl, and, in accord with a fundamental law of physics that "no two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time," the fat is forced out and consequently finds itself nearing the center of the bowl. There is a gradual condensation of the cream from the outside to the center. At the



THE WORK OF A CREAM SEPARATOR.

innermost point the cream will contain nearly 50 per cent butter fat, gradually decreasing until in a modern separator the skimmed milk, which is taken at the outside, will contain only a trace. The different separators have a slightly varying contrivance for controlling the density of the cream, but in every instance the principle remains the same. When taken very near the center the volume is less and the fat content high. The amount of cream may be reduced until it cannot escape fast enough, and so if the milk supply is not diminished a portion of the fat will necessarily pass off in the skimmed milk. On the other hand, if the cream screw is changed to increase the volume that is taking it out nearer to the outside of the bowl then we are securing a cream of less fat content, and this permission of increased outflow at the center of the bowl means a more exhaustive skimming; hence today the test of a first class machine is to run full capacity, skim clean and deliver a cream containing 40 to 50 per cent butter fat.

FIELD BEANS.

Why They Don't Do Better—New Experiences of a Grower.

Why is it that growers of beans in a large way do not get a better yield when the garden gives so much better results? There are three reasons, according to a Long Island experimenter, who states them in American Agriculturist—"first, the condition of the soil both as to tilth and plant food was not up to the plant's requirements; second, too much seed used, and, third, improper cultivation."

He finds that the theory that beans thrive best when grown on heavy soil is an error. In his trials the best soil naturally gave the poorest results. Further, it is not so much the character of the soil that is essential to the production of a large crop as its conditions and the method of cultivation.

How Far Apart to Plant.

Planted at two feet apart in drills all varieties tested except Dwarf limas in a short time, at least before the pods were set, touched each other on every side. In each case all the cultivation was done with a hoe and fine rake and at no time more than an inch in depth. The ground was worked frequently, always soon after a shower, so that the surface was fine and loose. This prevented evaporation, but by far the greater benefit came from not disturbing the roots, the secret of success. It is impossible for any plant to thrive when the cultivator frequently goes through the rows and deep enough to cut off the feeding roots at each operation.

Ordinary Cultivation All Wrong.

The experiment has proved to my satisfaction that the ordinary method of cultivation is all wrong, that for the best results the soil should have greater tilth before planting, that a cultivator should never be used after the seed is sown except in rare cases and that three quarts of seed are amply sufficient per acre. The writer is convinced that for heavy soil the plants should stand one and a half feet apart each way. This would allow a hand cultivator to go very shallow between the plants each way two or three times, while later the hoe or fine rake should be the only implement used in cultivation.

Preserving an Old Water Tank.

Water tanks that are too far gone to be of any practical use may be made to last many years by lathing and plastering the inside. Bevel the lath on both edges so the plaster will hold and use portland cement and good, clean sand (granite siftings are preferable). Apply two coats. I had a tank in use twelve years that had to be replaced, but after being cemented I used it for three years, and when I took it down it was as tight as a stone jug and never leaked a drop.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

How to Cure Puss of Mange.

If your cat has the mange, mix sulphur and lard into a paste and rub well into the parts affected. Continue this treatment until the cat is cured. Another cure for the mange is to take petroleum ointment or lard, a third as much sulphur, make into a smooth paste and rub well into the skin (mere patting on the fur will not help). Do this four or five times a day.

How to Mend Torn Garments.

There are several ways of darning a rent in a garment, as there are several different kinds of rents. The rent known as the "barn door," a three cornered cut or tear, is perhaps the most difficult. Lay under it a piece of the same material, taking a square an inch larger each way than the tear, and baste this down on the wrong side smoothly and firmly. Take a thread of, as nearly as possible, the same color and fineness as the woof of the cloth and work back and forth across the rent with the smallest of running stitches. Never try to darn, even in heavy cloth, with a coarse needle, but always use as fine a one as will carry the thread you have elected to use. When all is darned, turn on the wrong side, trim off the superfluous patch, leaving only a fourth of an inch each side of the rent, and press neatly with a warm iron on the right side, laying a piece of damp muslin between the goods and the iron.

How to Make French Coffee.

The peculiarly delicious flavor of coffee as served by the French hostess is said to be due to the fact that when roasting the bean she covers it very slightly when done with melted butter and sugar instead of egg, as is often done in this country.

How to Clean Meerschaum Pipes.

One who has a beloved meerschaum pipe may be glad to learn just how to cleanse it in a very simple way without injuring the beautiful coloring, which can only be produced by faithful attention to my Lady Nicotine. Place the pipe in a shallow pan and cover it with cold, sweet milk. Let the milk come slowly to the boiling point over a coal fire and then let it boil gently for a few moments. This is said to be the only method of cleansing a meerschaum pipe which will not at the same time injure the coloring.

How to Cure Catarrh.

Salt will cure catarrh if used persistently. Make a solution as strong as can be easily borne and snuff it up into one nostril at a time, retaining it there a second or two. It should be used three times a day, and the water must be slightly warmed.

How to Erase Stains.

Spots will often yield to chloroform when if gasoline were used a mark would be left on the goods, as is often the case with delicate silks and satins. Blood stains will disappear if first dipped in kerosene before washing in soap and water. Muriatic acid will take out iron rust. Where a fabric that is too delicate to be put in the wash tub receives blood stains wetting well with lukewarm water and rubbing firmly with a clean cloth will dissipate the stains if persisted in.

Old Mission Pictures

Full Set Free

To Readers of the

"Chronicle"

THE SAN FRANCISCO "CHRONICLE" has arranged for the reproduction of a series of pictures of the OLD MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA, to be given away FREE to readers of the Sunday edition.

These are not common pictures; they are masterpieces of art and workmanship, prepared with great care and expense, vividly portraying, from the best view points, the interesting features of these famous and historical old structures now fast falling away.

Those of you who are lucky enough to get them will have a set of art works that cannot be procured elsewhere. Gems, each and every one, with a little historical inscription about their romances.

THE FIRST ONE

A picture of MISSION SAN DIEGO de ALCALA will be given with THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE, July 5th, and on each consecutive Sunday thereafter, one will be given until the series is complete.

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Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., was born in Connecticut and graduated at Yale.

His unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence. First he was elected to the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the Vermont University. Next he was appointed lecturer in Dartmouth College. The following year he was chosen to the most important professorship in the country, a place that he occupied when he made his world-famed discovery of Paine's Celery Compound.

This infallible cure for those fearful ills that result from an impaired nervous system and impure blood, has endeared the great doctor to the world.

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House, sign and ornamental, graining, kalsoming and paper hanging.

DALLAS, - OREGON

TO SWEETEN BUREAUS.

How to Make Sachet Powders of Lasting Fragrance.

A sachet of long lasting fragrance can be made by keeping the peels of lemons that come into the household and mixing them with caraway seeds, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Take half an ounce of the powdered seeds and half a pound of the powdered lemon peel.

The peelings can be ground in an ordinary kitchen coffee mill.

Mix the two powders well together, and over it all pour a mixture of one and one-half drams of oil of lemon peel and three ounces of oil of bergamot.

This makes a dainty powder for sachets to use in the bureau drawers, linen closets, hatboxes, handkerchief cases, etc.

A rather expensive sachet, but one that pays well for the making, is composed thus:

Oil of patchouli, one-half dram; oil of rose geranium, one-half dram; attar of roses, one-half dram; oil of sandalwood, one dram; oil of lavender, one dram; oil of cloves, one-half dram; oil of bergamot, three and one-half drams; extract of musk, one-half dram. Mix well and add to two drams of this compound one ounce of powdered orris root, one dram of Tonquin beans and two ounces of sifted pine sawdust.

This is a favorite sachet for veil rolls and blouse boxes.

The perfume can be renewed by dropping occasionally a few drops of the scented oils on the sachets.

When They Don't Walk.

Church—Some people can't stand traveling.

Gotham—Well, if they live in New York they have to.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Poet's Dilemma.

The poet worked the whole night long,
But could not find the meter
To put his thoughts in rhythmic lines
And make his theme the sweeter.
At last it seemed to come to him:
"My muse! Ah, glad to greet her."
Alas, 'twas but the gas bill man,
And you bet he found the meter.
—New York Times.

How to Make Waterproof Glue and Other Cements.

For mending broken crockery there is nothing better than white lead. It is one of the few cements that resist both water and heat. Smear in thin on the edges of the article, press them together and set it aside to dry.

A waterproof glue for repairing marble or porcelain may be made by mixing plain white glue and milk, says the Boston Post. Into two quarts of skim milk put half a pound of the best white glue. Put the basin containing this into another basin of hot water. Cook until the milk has evaporated to such an extent that the mixture is like ordinary glue or even thicker. When dry, this cement is one of the hardest, with the clearness of ivory.

Unslaked lime mixed with the white of an egg is a simple and a good cement. It dries very quickly, even having a tendency to dry before the broken edges of the article can be brought together. If quickly mixed and applied, the mended dish will be strong and ready for use within a few hours.

Many other cements need to be left to their work for days and weeks before the dish can be used. A very good cheap cement that may be used in many ways in patching crockery ware and mending leaks may be made with plaster of paris. Mix this with the white of an egg to a cream and smear it on the article. As in all cements, this must be left to dry thoroughly before using. A heat and moisture proof cement is a handy thing to have.

Here is one that is warranted to fill cracks in kettles, close seams in pans and mend all sorts of things, remaining perfectly indifferent to subsequent trials by heat or water: Get some powdered litharge and mix it with glycerin till thick and soft as putty. After these two elements have thoroughly blended, the cement is ready to be applied.

How to Bank Fires.

In banking the fire at night it is a good idea to wet the sifted ashes on top and also to add to the water a liberal supply of common or even rock salt. The latter ingredient not only keeps the under fire alive, but in raking off in the morning the salt makes it sparkle anew and give out as much heat as a new supply of coal.

How to Make Calcimine.

One pound of uncolored gelatin glue, as free from grease as possible, is soaked over night in cold water sufficient to cover the glue, says the Painters' Magazine. Thirty pounds of English cliff stone paris white, bolted or best bolted gilders' whiting, is also soaked in sufficient water to make a paste over night, and next morning both are heated with steam or over a moderate fire in a water bath to the boiling point, and when the glue is fully dissolved the two materials are thoroughly mixed. In summer time, on cooling, a small portion of carbolic acid, say about one-eighth of an ounce diluted with water, is added for each pound of glue used in the aforesaid formula to keep it from souring, and in this way the calcimine will keep for some weeks. It is said that the workmen rather like this preparation because of its good working properties.

How to Prepare Homemade Sirup.

A good homemade sirup is quickly prepared by boiling two cupfuls best quality of soft brown sugar with one cupful of water until a clear, thick sirup results. As brown sugar is not always available, white sugar may be used in the same way.

How to Make a Tough Fowl Tender.

Truss the fowl as usual and then infold it completely in two thicknesses of wrapping paper, securely fastening the paper with a piece of string. The fowl may now be put in the oven and roasted for three-quarters of an hour. At the end of this time the paper is removed and the chicken returned to the oven and roasted as long as would have been necessary had it been tender in the beginning. It must be basted often and turned occasionally. When done, it should be as toothsome as a young chicken.

How to Improve Boiled Starch.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little salt or dissolved gum arabic. A useful thing to remember is that the iron will not stick to the clothes if the starch used has been mixed with soapy water.

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND OILED CLOTHING and SLICKERS

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AN OLD SORE

Will sour the sweetest disposition and transform the most even tempered, lovable nature into a cross-grained and irritable individual.

If impatience or fault-finding are ever excusable it is when the body is tortured by an eating and painful sore. It is truly discouraging to find after months of diligent and faithful use of external remedies that the place remains as defiant, angry and offensive as ever. Every chronic sore, no matter on what part of the body it comes, is an evidence of some previous constitutional or organic trouble, and that the dregs of these diseases remain in the system; or, it may be that some long hidden poison—perhaps Cancer—has come to the surface and begun its destructive work.

The blood must be purified before the sore will fill up with healthy flesh and the skin regains its natural color. It is through the circulation that the acrid, corroding fluids are carried to the sore or ulcer and keep it irritated and inflamed. S. S. S. will purify and invigorate the stagnant blood when all sediment or other hurtful materials are washed out, fresh rich blood is carried to the diseased parts, new tissues form, and the decaying flesh begins to have a healthy and natural look; the discharge ceases and the sore heals.

SSS

Several years ago, my wife had a severe sore leg and was treated by the best physicians but received no benefit. Our druggist advised her to try S. S. S., which she did. Fourteen bottles cured her and she has been well ever since.
J. R. MAROLD, 22 Canal St., Cohoes, N. Y.

S. S. S. is the only blood purifier that is guaranteed entirely vegetable. It builds up the blood and tones up the general system as no other medicine does. If you have a sore of any kind, write us and get the advice of experienced and skilled physicians for which no charge is made. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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How to Clean Brass Beds.

To clean brass beds and chandeliers use the following recipe: Powder and sift rotten stone; then mix some soft soap and oil of turpentine until it is like stiff putty; then dry. When using, first wash with hot water; then rub with the above, dampened with water; then rub with a rag and polish with leather, and your brass beds will look exactly like new.

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.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has filed her final account as executrix of the estate of Adam K. Wilson deceased, and Saturday, July 25, 1903, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the county court house, of Polk county, Oregon, has been fixed by Hon. J. E. Sibley, judge of the county court for said county, as the time and place for the hearing of the same. All persons interested in said matter are hereby notified to appear at said time and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved and the account settled and closed.

Dallas, Oregon, June 24, 1903.

MARY C. WILSON,
Executrix of the estate of Adam K. Wilson, deceased.

Summons.

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

Katie Conner, plaintiff,
vs
I. E. Conner, defendant.

To I. E. Conner, the above-named defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon, you are hereby notified, summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above named court, in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed for the order for the service of this summons upon you by publication, to-wit, on or before the 17th day of July, A. D., 1903, and if you fail to appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint on file herein, to-wit, for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the said plaintiff and defendant, and that plaintiff have and and recover of and from the defendant the sum of $50 attorneys fees, together with the costs and disbursements of this suit and that plaintiff have the care and custody of said child.

This summons is served by publication thereof for six consecutive and successive weeks in the Polk County Itemizer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Polk county, Oregon, by order of Hon. J. E. Sibley, county judge of said Polk county, made at chambers at Dallas, Oregon, on the 27th day of May, A. D., 1903, the first publication hereof being on May 29, A. D., 1903.

J. T. SIMPSON,
Attorney for the plaintiff.

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H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.

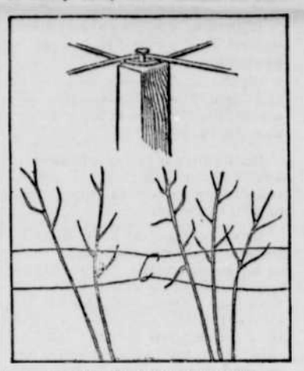
FRUIT AND FLOWERS

IN THE RASPBERRY ROW.

A Neat Plan For Wiring the Bushes After the Harvest.

Sometimes a single wire is strung along the rows of raspberries and the individual bushes are tied to this. A better plan, as advised by an American Agriculturist writer, is to use two wires. First it is essential that the row be straight; then, as it is to last for a number of years, do not stint in the matter of end posts. We have used driven posts with braces, but find them inadequate, as they quickly freeze up or pull out of the ground. We are now using seven foot half round cedar fence posts sawed in half. These are set two feet deep in the ground and are transverse to the row. No braces are used.

Fastening near the top of the post at one end, pass a No. 12 or 16 wire down one side of the row. Unless the row is several hundred feet long the wire may be drawn sufficiently tight by hand. Let it pass once around the end post and down the other side to the starting place. In the row, at intervals of twenty-four to thirty feet, drive stakes to stand



WIRING RASPBERRY BUSHES.

eighteen inches above the ground. In the tops of these drive a nail leaving the head projecting half an inch. Gather up the wires so as to include all the canes and cross them at each stake as shown in the illustration. This will hold up most of the canes, but midway between the stakes the wires will spread. This is prevented by connecting the wires one or more times between successive stakes with a wire link as shown in the figure.

To make these links rapidly take the same size wire used in the rows and pass it over a sharp angle of iron, as the edge of an anvil, strike with a hammer, cutting it in six inch lengths. With pliers turn each end toward the other, but not far enough to meet. These are easily applied or removed. The number required will depend upon the tightness of the wires. A row treated in this way bears its fruit up out of the reach of sand and high enough to be of comfortable picking; still its value would be but half shown if I should not briefly describe how the vines are treated later.

Immediately after the fruit has been harvested the old canes are cut at the base by a long handled pruning or hedge shears. This is done with the wires still in place and leaves the operator perfect freedom to reach the canes and to see what he is doing. Then the wire links are removed and the wires uncrossed from the tops of the stakes, after which the wire on the side where you wish the brush to lie is drawn aside, dragging most of the dead wood with it, and the rest may be quickly removed with a fork or a mittened hand.

New Roses.

Franz Deegen.—My prediction is that this variety will grow in favor as its winter forcing qualities become better and more generally known. It is a good, vigorous grower, producing long canes not unlike those produced by Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and is remarkably free in producing its buds during the winter months. It likes good culture and thrives with good feed and plenty of it. The color is a charming tint of yellow, which has a depth seen in but few roses.

Mildred Grant.—Another of Dickson's fine hybrid teas, showing its hybrid blood in its growth and form of flower to a most remarkable degree. It is pearl pink in color, a choice, refined flower. This won the English Rose society's gold medal. In favored places we think this variety will certainly be heard from, especially for garden purposes.—E. G. Hill.

Quick Growing Vines For Shade.

For a quick growing annual vine that will shade a porch during the summer until any of the permanent vines that may have been planted has grown enough for the purpose there are four kinds at least, any one of which will give a good shade and much beauty—viz, maurandya, scarlet runner, morning glory and cucumber vine. The latter is perhaps the most satisfactory of them. It is true these are all old fashioned vines, but, then, old fashioned things in the garden are now the up to date fad.

When Spraying For Codling Moth.

The one who directs the nozzle when spraying for codling moth will find it a great advantage to be elevated as high as the bed of a wagon box at least. If the trees are large, it will be well to use a stepladder or a dry goods box in the wagon to elevate him still more.

The Perils of Youth.

"I think you are awfully hard hearted," she said. "You don't seem to care a bit even if the baby is sick."

"You wrong me," said her husband. "But I regard the cause for apprehension as comparatively slight. You cannot convince me that an attack of measles is as dangerous as skating on thin ice or celebrating the Fourth of July."—Washington Star.