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BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. M. Green, pastor.

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Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

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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.

Potato Griddle Cakes.

Left over mashed potatoes can be made into dainty and wholesome griddle cakes. The potatoes are first of all to be "riced," then mixed with the beaten yolks of two eggs (for three pints of potato, the whites to be whipped thoroughly, as for meringue, and added next. Enough thrice sifted flour to make the batter firm and one pinch of sugar to insure prompt browning is all that is necessary. Served with jam or maple sirup they will be found very delicious.

Peeling Tomatoes.

Nearly every cook or recipe book says, "Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, then skin them," but this very vague direction. The correct way to peel tomatoes is to cover them with boiling water for half a minute, lay them in cold water until cold, and the skins can be lifted off whole, leaving the tomatoes unbroken for the salad.

Corvallis and Eastern Railroad.

TIME CARD NO. 24.

No. 2 for Yaquina:
Leaves Albany ..... 12:45 p m
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Arrives Yaquina ..... 5:40 p m
No. 1 returning:
Leaves Yaquina ..... 7:15 a m
Leaves Corvallis ..... 11:30 a m
Arrives Albany ..... 12:15 p m
No. 3 for Detroit:
Leaves Albany ..... 1:00 p m
Arrives Detroit ..... 6:00 p m
No. 4 from Detroit
Leaves Detroit ..... 6:00 p m
Arrives Albany ..... 11:25 p m

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SELECTING FEEDERS.

They Should Have Broad Backs and Be Low at the Flanks.

Professor Herbert W. Mumford of the Illinois College of Agriculture believes that in the selection of stock by the feeder lay the foundation elements of success or failure in that work, and he has prepared some timely instructions as to the method of selecting cattle for the feed lot which will be read by every feeder with profit. On this subject Professor Mumford says:

"The general form should be low set, deep, broad and compact rather than high, gaunt, narrow and loosely made. Stockers and feeders should be low set or on short legs, because animals of this conformation are almost invariably good feeders and capable of early maturity. Such conformation indicates a good constitution, capacity for growth and for ultimately producing a relatively high percentage of the most valuable cuts.

"Select feeders with broad, flat backs and long, level rumps. They should possess straight top and under lines, which should be nearly parallel; should be low at the flanks, thus forming good depths, for the barrel of stockers and feeders as well as dairy cows should be roomy.

"An animal which is too pouchy, however, is objectionable to the butcher. The matter of low flanks should be emphasized, as it is an almost unfailing sign of good constitution and good feeding quality.

"Secure as much smoothness of outline as is consistent with low flesh, being specially careful to avoid too great prominence in hips, tail head and shoulders. Avoid rough, open shoulders, swapbacks and large, coarse heads with small eyes set in the side of the head. Short, broad heads and short, thick necks indicate strong tendency toward beef making.

"A large, prominent and mild eye is to be desired. The mild eye denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition, which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended for the feed lot. The distance between the eye and horn should be short, and the horn should be flat and of medium fineness rather than round and coarse. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle. The muzzle, lips and mouth should be large and not coarse."

Sorghum Hay.

Sorghum hay when cut at the right season and properly cured is an excellent feed for work horses, especially when fed with a grain ration consisting largely of oats, says H. R. Smith of the Nebraska station. It compares very favorably with prairie hay. For fattening cattle we are finding that it is somewhat superior to prairie hay, and there is no reason why it should not be as good for work horses.

THE FEEDER'S CORNER

One ton of cotton seed, according to tests made by the Mississippi experiment station, will produce about one-sixth more beef than a ton of corn, and a ton of cottonseed meal will produce about twice as much.

Pea Vine Hay.

Pea vine hay is splendidly adapted for feeding to sheep and to cattle, whether milk or beef production be the object in view, says A. M. Soule of the Tennessee station in Breeder's Gazette. It is not so well adapted to feeding to horses and mules, especially to horses, because it is dusty and is supposed to be one of the principal causes of "heaves." While it is true that clover hay is a fertile cause of heaves, it is not so likely to produce the disease as pea hay. Many have objected to using pea hay for horses, because it has been said to be a frequent cause of death. Investigation has generally shown that death has only followed when moldy pea hay was fed, and as the feeding of timothy or clover hay under the same conditions would as likely have produced death it is not fair to attribute any injurious effects to properly made and cured pea hay.

Alfalfa Fattened Hogs.

Two car loads of hogs which were fattened largely on alfalfa, no corn being used, were consigned to the Chicago market recently from Kansas and sold at $4.60, the average price on the day of sale.

Rape and Alfalfa.

Sheepmen generally have a good word for rape and alfalfa. Some losses, however, are reported from pasturing them. They should be used carefully, never turning on when wet or when the sheep are empty.

Turnips For Work Horses.

Rutabagas have been fed to horses largely in the old country, says American Agriculturist. As a rule, they seem to be palatable, but are not sufficient for keeping up the strength of work horses. However, as a relish they may be fed sparingly with good effect.

Feed For Pigs.

I have found that one-half shelled corn and one-half whole oats, by measure, soaked twelve hours and fed sweet, make excellent gains when fed to pigs, says a correspondent of Breeder's Gazette. These feeds should be supplemented with good pasture of clover or rape. When the pigs are about two weeks old get the sows on a heavy feed of milk producing food, such as shorts, ground oats, clover, alfalfa or vetch pasture in connection with corn.

Keep an Account of the Hog Feed.

Keep an account of what it costs to feed hogs, weigh them occasionally and calculate the profit, says Farm and Ranch. If thoroughbred swine are raised the result will be both surprising and gratifying.

STEEL TRACK ROADS.

An Example of the Lasting Qualities of These Highways.

Nearly seven years ago the office of road inquiries of the department of agriculture conducted experiments with steel rails for use on country roads and made arrangements with a large steel works for the rolling of suitable rails for this purpose. At that time the eight inch rails for a mile of steel roadway, weighing about 100 tons, could be purchased for about $3,500, and the price has not increased much since,

A STEEL TRACK ROAD.

says the Scientific American. A sample steel road two miles in length between Valentia and Grao, Spain, had then been in use for five years under exceedingly heavy traffic and had shown splendid results, yet the United States did not and has not as yet profited by this experiment in an ordinarily unprogressive foreign country, and we have today no steel roads for commercial purposes save the short section in Murray street, New York city, laid about a year and a half ago.

As for the foreign example mentioned, during the time it has been in use the annual cost of maintaining the roadbed has been $380 against $5,470 yearly expended to keep the flint stone road which preceded it in repair. The average traffic over this road is 3,200 vehicles per day. This example of a steel road and its lasting qualities is not the only one abroad, but it is the most noteworthy.

But, aside from the permanency of such a road and the slight expense of keeping it in repair, the greatest advantage that it offers is the reduction in power required to haul loads over it. Tests have shown that, while it requires five times as much power to pull a given load on a loose gravel or dirt road as it does over good macadam and ten times as much power to pull the same load through loose sand or mud, on steel rails only one-sixth as much power is needed as on macadam.

This great reduction in power, and consequent diminishment of wear and tear on draft horses, is all the more valuable in that it is permanent and lasts throughout all seasons, so that the farmer is not obliged to figure on a greater loss of time and fatigue of his horses at one season of the year than at another.

Benefits of Improved Roads.

"The benefits from improved public roads are so great," said a speaker at the southern good roads convention "that it is the utmost wisdom and economy for a community to issue bonds or to levy taxes to build improved roads which can be used all the year round, and these benefits are so sure that the community will not feel the tax half so much as it now does the taxes wasted on poor roads. In fact there will be no burden at all in providing them. No Panama canal, no other proposition or enterprise will have so much influence in the development of the south as a system of good roads. What such a system means in increased production and wealth and in all progress is almost beyond estimate."

The Latimer Bill.

The Latimer good roads bill will be reported favorably by the senate committee on agriculture early in the next session of congress. An agreement to that effect was reached at a meeting of the committee. It was then decided to amend the bill by fixing at $100,000 the minimum appropriation which each state shall first receive.

Highway Improvement In Cuba.

Out of 248 miles of public roads seventy-eight miles have been built in Cuba since the American occupation. President Palma believes that the lack of good roads is responsible for not having a more prosperous state of affairs in that island.

Good Road Notes

Good roads will do more than any other thing to bring the privileges of the towns to the country and the delights of the country to the towns, and thus add to the pleasure and satisfaction of life all around.

Minnesota has now eleven county good roads associations, with six more in process of organization.

Maryland has joined the list of states working under the state aid plan. The legislature has appropriated $200,000 to aid the counties of the state in improving their roads. The distribution among the counties is to be made on the basis of road mileage.

Maryland is the first state to observe a good roads day. The day selected was April 15.

The experiment of paving county roads with bricks is to be tried in Orange county, Fla. The county commissioners have ordered 100,000 paving brick made by a new process.

LABOR NOTES.

One thousand schoolteachers of Pittsburg have organized to demand an increase of wages.

Organized labor in Canada is complaining bitterly against the immigration department that is flooding England with glowing descriptions of Canada as the wage earners' paradise.

The call has been issued for the annual convention of the British Trade Union congress, which will be held in Leeds this year, meeting there on Monday, Sept. 5. The last time the congress met in that city was in 1873.

The Chicago Electric Fixture Hangers' union has raised its dues to 10 cents a day, the highest paid by a Chicago labor union.

The greatest increase in wages since the organization of unions in Iowa is found in the case of printers, whose gain is 123.21 per cent. The cigarmakers have reduced their hours the greatest, 57.27 per cent.

Labor Headquarters in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati labor unions are to have a general headquarters for all organizations in that city. Representatives and business agents of a large number of unions have formed an association to be known as the Amalgamated Board of Labor Union Representatives, and its purpose is to establish headquarters and desk room for the different business agents of that city.

New York's Union Label Law.

The bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $100 to $500 or by imprisonment from three months to one year either to use a union label without authority or to counterfeit the label or have in possession any merchandise marked with a counterfeit label is now in force as a law in New York.

Speed the Coming.

I feel sure that the time will come when people will find it difficult to believe that a rich community such as ours, having such command over external nature, could have submitted to live such a mean, shabby, dirty life as we do.—William Morris.

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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE GOOD UNIONS DO

ALL WORKERS SHARE IN THE BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION.

Although Nonunionists Have Fought the Labor Movement, They Participate in the Improved Conditions It Has Secured.

Every unionist has often heard the remark "unions are no good or do not accomplish anything," voiced by workers who refuse to become members. Naturally the statement cannot be substantiated, for intelligence concedes labor unions to be some good. The remark hides, rather than expresses, their belief and furnishes a slipping out place. The only real justification for the remark, coming from workers, that unions do not do any good is actually the good unions have done—the fact that unions do do good—the fact that the unorganized enjoys the good the unions secured. It is strange, nevertheless true, that were it not for the fact that unions have done a great deal of good, the above remark would never be heard.

Because the general benefits secured by organized labor have been equally enjoyed by all labor, and the benefits of the struggle of particular unions have been shared, although perhaps to a lesser extent, by the unorganized of that craft, a portion of the unorganized satisfies themselves that such benefits were voluntary—that by something of the nature of a miracle, wages were increased, hours lessened and conditions of labor improved when and where before wages and conditions had a downward and hours of labor an upward tendency.

If it were possible to suddenly reduce organized labor to complete impotency or uselessness, the value and necessity of unions to the unorganized workers would be speedily made apparent to them. The labor movement, like all humanizing movements, cannot deny its benefits to any one. The meanest and lowest human creature must share in them.

Whether an individual or millions of individuals participate in the work, remains indifferent or opposes it, they one and all are bound to share in its benefits.

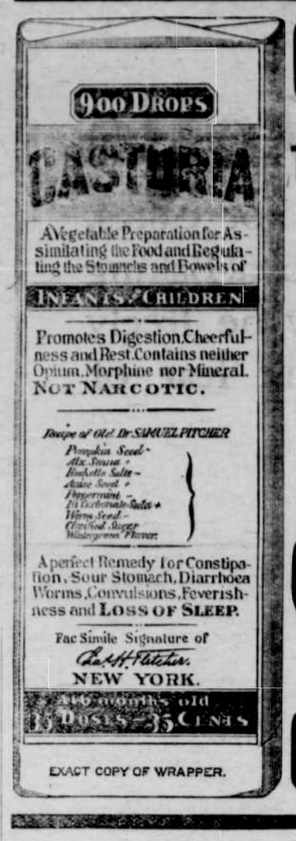
Progress has been continually fought by the individual. He has utilized every means within his power to defeat its onward course or deflect it away from him only to later enjoy its fruits. So it is with the labor movement. A portion of the workers will oppose it because they do not know any better, and others who do know better but whose immediate selfishness overshadows future opportunities and others will remain indifferent, content to accept the benefits. Nevertheless labor unions will progress toward the attainment of their objects, organization of the workers will continue to gradually embrace the unorganized, while its opponents and those who are indifferent will diminish.

If organized labor could exclude the unorganized from the enjoyment of any and all of its benefits, the opponents and those who remain indifferent among the unorganized would quickly be brought into its ranks. Unfortunately and fortunately, organized labor cannot do this.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

The Kitchen Shelves.

The dainty lace patterned oilcloths so much used for kitchen shelves are very apt to "stick" to the wood when they become saturated by the steam of the cooking. To avoid this, place papers on the shelves before tacking on the oilcloth.

Furniture in which inlaid mosaic work occurs should be rubbed now and then with a cloth moistened with oil to keep the ornate pieces from loosening.



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Keeping her young son neatly clad without visible patching was thus accomplished by an ingenious mother: In buying his suits she confined herself to those which included two pairs of trousers. These were worn on alternate days, and when there were indications that a good square old fashioned patch would speedily be required she ripped the front from one pair, cut away all the worn parts of the other and made lengthwise joinings in the grain of the goods, using the tailor method of "overcasting," which when well pressed is practically invisible. Thus the youngster had a "new" pair of trousers to finish up his old coat with.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription changed hands in San Francisco, August 30, 1904. 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 15, 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 87 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. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

AN AFRICAN HERO.

How a Benguela Chief Sacrificed His Son to Save His People.

Rev. E. T. Curnick, D. D., gives in the Holston (Tenn.) Christian Advocate the following tragic history of the abolition of the drink traffic among the Benguela tribe of Africa:

"Mamaluku was chief of the Benguelas. He was a high minded man. But the white man's rum was brought into his kingdom and produced much suffering among his subjects. Sad to relate, his own son, Zolu, was a chief agent in bringing intoxicating drinks to his tribesmen. This Zolu traveled with the whisky sellers, giving skins, ivory, gold dust, camwood and other articles in exchange for strong drink. By this means he made much money.

"However, this hurtful traffic displeased the chief, and he was determined to have rum abolished from his land. So he sent an earnest request to the British parliament that no more intoxicants should be sent into his country.

"The English lawmakers turned a deaf ear to his appeals. Then he decided to go in person and ask to have the business prohibited. He went all the way to London and laid his case before the proper authorities, but again he was baffled in his noble undertaking.

"Returning home discouraged, but determined to remove the evil which was destroying so many people, he called his son before him and thus addressed him: 'Zolu, my son, you see the destruction which strong drink is working among our people, and you know that you are buying it from the traders and selling it to your neighbors and friends. Now I give you fair warning if you continue in this vile business I will punish you by cutting off your head.'

"The father spoke calmly and seriously, but the hardened son treated the threat as a joke. He found, however, that it was not a joke, but that his father was in earnest, for, persisting in his wickedness, on the third day he was beheaded.

"This summary punishment produced such a discussion among the Africans and in the papers of the white men that the importation and sale of rum in that tribe were absolutely prohibited."

GERMANY WAKING UP.

Total Abstinence Now the General Cry, Says Consul Diederich.

"Germany," says United States Consul Diederich of Bremen, "has passed the first stage of reform, that of moderation. Abstinence is the general cry and with a decided squint toward legislation both remedial and legislative." Speaking of literature on the drink question, a Berlin newspaper is quoted:

"Considering the newness of the propaganda in the fatherland, the output is enormous. There is a total of 871 books printed in the German language dealing with the temperance question, by 413 different authors, and practically all published since 1880, the greater portion since 1890. There are thirty-seven newspapers, magazines and annuals in Germany devoted to the temperance question."

Furthermore:

"The temperance reformation in Germany has had such a recent beginning and the supposed repugnance to total abstinence is so well grounded it is difficult to comprehend the full meaning of this vast army of literature in the German tongue. The evidence is clear that the people of Germany have taken up the alcohol question with an energy excelled by no other people on the face of the earth. The blue cross has spread all over the empire."

Even in the days of the old emperor governmental attention was directed to the increase of insanity and suicide traceable to excessive beer drinking in military and civil circles. The fact has since then been forcing itself upon the government and the best thinkers of the nation that, no matter what the case may have been in other times, the minds of Germans in this age of strenuous activity do not require and, what is more, cannot stand artificial stimulation.

BOILS

PYRAMIDS OF PAIN

Boils show the blood is in a riotous, feverish condition, or that it has grown too weak and sluggish to throw off the bodily impurities, which then concentrate at some spot, and a carbuncle or boil is the result. To one already enfeebled by disease, boils seem to come with more frequency, causing the intensest pain and greatest danger to the already weak and debilitated sufferer. All skin eruptions, from the sometimes fatal carbuncle to the spiteful little cat-boil, are caused by bad blood, and the only way to avoid or get permanently rid of them is to purify and build up the deteriorated, polluted blood, and counteract the humors and poisons; and nothing will do this so quickly and thoroughly as S. S. S., which is the acknowledged king of blood purifiers and greatest of all tonics. Where the blood has become impoverished and is poor and thin, no medicine acts so promptly in building up and restoring its richness, purity and strength. The time to cure a boil is before it develops, when it is in a state of incubation or formation in the blood; for boils are, after all, only the impurities and poisons bubbling up through the skin, and this will continue in spite of poulticing and lancing till the blood gets rid of its accumulated poison. The way to stop boils is to attack them in the blood, and this is what S. S. S. does. All danger of boils is past when the blood has been thoroughly purified and the system cleansed of all morbid, impure matter. If you are subject to boils, then the same causes that produced them last season will do so this, and the sooner you begin to put your blood and system in good order the better the chance of going through the spring and summer season without boils or other painful and irritating skin eruptions. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and can be taken with perfect safety by old and young, and without harm to the most delicate constitution. It is mild and pleasant in its action, and unequaled as a cure for boils and kindred eruptions. Write us if you would like medical advice or other information.

Allegheny, Pa., June 11, 1903.

From the age of twenty or thirty I was sorely afflicted with large, awful boils on my face and body. As soon as they would heal up in one place they would break out in another part of the body, and this continued for ten years. I tried everything I could hear of to get relief, but nothing did me any good. I had but little faith in S. S. S. doing me good when I began it, but after taking it for a short while the boils began to disappear. I continued on with the medicine, taking six bottles, and all the boils entirely disappeared. Five years have elapsed since that time, and I have never been bothered since, showing that the cure was permanent. I had some thirty or forty of the most painful boils one ever had, and to be entirely rid of them by your great purifier, S. S. S., puts me under a debt of gratitude to you.

HENRY ZINN.

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