

AN AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sores Covered Neck and Cheeks — Itched Day and Night — Nothing Did Me Any Good — Was Growing Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA AT COST OF \$4.50

Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, of Lakeside, N. Y., writing under date of April 18, 1904, says: "I do wish you would publish this letter in the newspapers, so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. I suffered for many months with a awful skin disease, sores covering my ears, neck, and cheeks. Scabs would form and they would swell, and itch day and night. Then they would break open and bleed and matter run out. I had tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was growing worse when I tried the Cuticura Remedies. The first application helped me, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured."

TORTURING, DISFIGURING Humours, Eczemas, Itchings, and Chafings Cured by Cuticura

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, — all demand a remedy of almost supernatural virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt by the testimony of the civilized world.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Write for a free trial box to J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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. B. Thompson, 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.—D. M. Metzger, 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.—D. M. Metzger, pastor.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM

BUSINESS MEN FORCED TO ENLIST IN THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Drinker Merely Driven to the Rear by the Merciless Laws of Competition — Popular Fallacies Unmasked by Government Statistics.

The drink traffic is on its way to extinction. The protest of science, the

Corvallis and Eastern Railroad.

TIME CARD NO. 24.

No. 2 for Yaquina:	
Leaves Albany	12:45 p m
Leaves Corvallis	1:48 p m
Arrives Yaquina	6:20 p m
No. 1 returning:	
Leaves Yaquina	6:45 a m
Leaves Corvallis	11:30 a m
Arrives Albany	12:15 p m
No. 3 for Albany-Detroit:	
Leaves Corvallis	6:00 a m
Arrives Albany	6:40 a m
Leaves Albany for Detroit	6:30 a m
Arrives Detroit	12:02 p m
No. 4 from Detroit:	
Leaves Detroit	12:35 p m
Arrives Albany	5:15 p m
Leaves Albany for Corvallis	7:15 p m
Arrives Corvallis	7:55 p m

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. southbound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S. P. Northbound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train No. 3 for Detroit via Albany, leaves Corvallis at 6 a m and connects with the S. P. Albany-Portland local train leaving Albany at 7 a m. Train No. 3 leaves Albany for Detroit at 7:30 a m, arriving there at noon, giving ample time to reach the Breitenbush hot-springs the same day.

Train No. 4 connects at Albany with the Portland-Albany local, which arrives here at 7:10 and runs to Corvallis, leaving Albany at 7:15 and arriving in Corvallis at 7:55 p m.

For further information apply to J. C. MAYO, General Passenger Agent, H. Cockrell, agent, Albany, H. H. Cronise, agent, Corvallis.

THE PROFITABLE LITTER.

of Medium Size Produce Most Valuable Hogs.

Many breeders and farmers like to raise large litters, thinking therein to get greater profit, writes Ed Kleven in Swineherd. I doubt this, for my experience of thirty-five years as a breeder of thoroughbred hogs has taught me a different. It has taught me that the sows that farrow from seven to ten pigs to the litter save a larger number than those that farrow from twelve to fifteen to the litter. And I have learned, too, that the pigs in the medium sized litters are stronger as "pigs" and more valuable as "hogs" than those that composed the extremely large litters. If I can get sows to save seven or eight pigs each, these numbers are satisfactory to me, and it is a large enough number for any sow to care for in the cold weather of February and March.

If we want litters that are uniform in size and desirable in number we must select best sows that are large and rooney—good sows chosen from litters that were strong and even and containing a goodly number.

The condition of sire and dam at time of service I believe will help determine the number of pigs that will be farrowed, and the care the mother and her litter receive will determine the number saved and raised.

We cannot expect sows that have been starved from spring to fall to produce the following spring large, fine, even litters of pigs. On the other hand, we cannot expect sows that have been fattened from spring to fall to produce the following spring small, weak, and fall to give desirable litters either in quality or numbers. These two extremes must be avoided, and we must intelligently look after their wants and care for them in this interval of rest.

Calling the Flock. A good shepherd dislikes to turn off a ewe as long as she shears a fair fleece and raises a lamb or two. But watch the mouth. A sheep with scattering or loose teeth is past her prime. Sell her at first sign of decadence, and she will fatten all right. When you shear, know the quality of your flock, watch the teeth and put a special mark on those to be turned off. If they are dry, they will generally be good mutton in the fall. If so, it is best to let the dealer have them. If not, treat them like the culs. If by mischance you have a toothless sheep, let her go if you can; if not, nurse her and give her warm quarters and mixed rations of ground corn and oats, with a little good stock food. Grain is too high to indulge in much fattening of culs.—Farm Visitor.

Hoof Dressing. The following will be found a very fine hoof dressing, says Breeder's Gazette: Melt together neatsfoot oil, two quarts; molasses, two quarts; yellow beeswax, one pound. Remove from and away from fire and stir in slowly two quarts of crude petroleum. To color, black make saturated alcoholic solution of negroin and add one pint of it when stirring in the petroleum. The addition of laupblack instead of above coloring does fairly well.

An Easily Made Profit. If we can add a pound or two in weight of body or fleece to our lambs through the sire it is profit easily made.

When to Begin Hatching—Grass For the Goslings. Geese generally commence laying in the latter part of March or first of April in the northern states, but the laying may be promoted by feeding an egg producing ration, and by removing the eggs from the nests and feeding well a larger number of eggs will be laid, writes A. F. Hunter in Reliable Poultry Journal. When they begin laying they should be watched a bit to locate the nests, as the geese will cover the eggs with straw, hay or other material to conceal them. Then, too, in cold weather there is danger of the eggs becoming chilled; hence they should be gathered and put away in a dry, cool place and turned half over about twice a week until they are put under hens or the mother geese.

When set under a common hen five eggs are probably all she can well cover—a good sized hen will cover twelve eggs all right. It takes thirty days to hatch goslings, and no eggs should be set earlier than about a month before grass usually begins to sprout in your locality; then young, tender grass shoots will be accessible to the young geese. Sprinkle the eggs twice a week after the fifteenth day and twice before the eggs are due to hatch. When the goslings begin to hatch take them from the nest, wrap each one in a piece of old flannel or woolen cloth and put in a warm place by the kitchen stove. If left in the nest there is danger that the mother will trample them.

When they are about twenty-four hours old or when the hatch is done put them and the mother in a sheltered coop with a board door, and give them a feed of stale (but not moldy) bread-crumbs that are moistened with sweet milk, or water if you haven't the milk. Fresh, clean drinking water should be by them also. Keep the brood confined in a small yard with plenty of young, tender grass for a few days on a week and feed four times a day on bread-crumbs, moistened with milk or water, mixed with cornmeal and wheat middlings.

Fine grit or crushed oyster shells should be accessible always. Keep the young goslings out of the water or from being exposed to a hard rain until they have grown a full coat of feathers. They should have the shelter of a dry, warm coop at night and should not be allowed to run in the fall, wet grass early in the morning. After they are well feathered they need little food or care.

During the winter season farmers cannot spend their time to better advantage than in the discussion of ways and means for securing improved highways. If souls are perishing for lack of church attendance and people cannot get to church on account of bad highways, then we want good roads to save souls.

As short pieces of road are improved in different localities the majority of the people realize more and more the advantages of good roads.

Country people are beginning to see clearly that the extra expense of a good road is much more than offset by the saving on wagons and horses.

Four roads cost the country \$1,500,000 every time the sun goes down.—Good Roads Magazine.



The seal of quality reads J. A. Folger & Co. It is across the top of every tin of Golden Gate Coffee. Never sold in bulk. J. A. Folger & Co. Established in 1850 San Francisco

accustomed to drink and became drinkers. They urged that the remedy for drink was to "remedy the conditions" so that men would not be subject to exposure.

The replies touching upon this topic showed that no such conditions existed. Of the 2,000 employers of labor who had employees subject to unusual exposure, 1,619 reported that such employees drank no more than employees who were not subject to unusual exposure.

The next series of questions was to ascertain the extent to which drinking habits were recognized by employers and to what extent, if any, total abstinence or abstinence when on duty was required of employees. The net result of the inquiry was: Employers making some requirement as to abstinence, 3,527; employers making no requirement, 3,265.

Of the 3,527 employers making some requirements as to drink, 1,284 required total abstinence on or off duty. It is interesting to know what reasons these numerous employers had for requiring some form of abstinence on the part of their employees. Of those asked this question, 1,794 responded with reasons. It is remarkable that of the 1,792 persons only thirteen could in any way be construed as "moral reasons."

In other words, these 1,794 employers of labor merely exercise their personal liberty to select their employees from that class whose habits are such that they are apt to render the best and most satisfactory service.

The commercial conception of "personal liberty" is not that a man is obliged to contribute to the debaucheries of others out of his own pockets.

Beef Cattle. No breed of cattle is making progress so rapidly as its rival, the Polled Durham. A display such as the breeders of this hornless type of Shorthorn made at the recent international show not only presents convincing proof that they have made substantial improvement, but indicates that they are aggressively on the trail of the older breeds. Whoever understands beef form and quality does not need to be told that Polled Durhams have acquired both. Those who studied the exhibit of these animals in the show ring at Chicago this year can entertain no doubt as to the usefulness, deserved popularity and dual purpose character of Polled Durhams. Nor can any one question the stability and permanence of this type. It has come to stay and grow. It is waxing strong. It fits a want and serves an important purpose. Many farmers and ranchmen prefer nature's deliverer to the saw or clipper. For this reason the Polled Durham, whose polled trait has been firmly fixed, is attracting the attention of those who would like Shorthorns better without horns.—Breeder's Gazette.

Corn For Breeding Stock. Corn should constitute not over half the ration for breeding stock, the amount being smallest with young animals, says American Agriculturist. As the body increases in size and nears maturity the proportion of corn to other grain can be gradually increased until during the fattening stage the ration may, if desired, consist almost wholly of this grain.

Pure Beef Blood Best. The Texas calf has proved very satisfactory in the corn belt thus far because the buyers have taken only those which showed the marks of good breeding, says National Stockman. If the grower continues to follow his policy of using pure bred beef bulls, these calves will be in uniformly good beef quality far ahead of the natives. It is possible to buy. They show none of the evils of mixing breeds and purposes which put so many natives in the rear rank as beef cattle. It is the opinion of many experienced men that the quality of native beef cattle is deteriorating, and the reason is solely the mixing with dairy blood. Keep this blood for the dairy cow. It is out of place in the steer.

POINTS TO CONSIDER. Good Roads Would Bring Good Schools—Other Advantages. "To my mind there are greater advantages than money to be derived from good roads," said a speaker at a

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NEW YORK'S HIGHWAYS.

Millions Spent on Road Improvement in the Empire State.

In his annual report Henry A. Van Alstyne, state engineer of New York, pays particular attention to highway improvement, which he considers of equal importance with canal work.

The building of these roads by state aid has been in progress since 1893, during which time there have been received petitions for the improvement of 5,000 miles of roads in fifty counties.

As yet, however, only a few miles have been made and plans have been adopted by the boards of supervisors and the money of the various counties has been appropriated for 1,308 miles of roads located in thirty counties.

Of these there have been put under contract and are now in process of construction in nineteen counties, or are actually completed and in use in twenty-eight counties 585 miles of roads. For this work the state has during the last seven years appropriated \$3,273,000, the counties appropriating an equal amount.

Dirt Roads and Macadam. An illustration of the comparative cost of hauling over good roads and bad roads is furnished by C. E. Ashburne, Jr., in the Louisville Courier-Journal. The incident came under his own observation and the roads were in Kentucky. He says: "A machine weighing 15,000 pounds (eight tons) was drawn four miles (4,000 pounds to a mile) and one and one-half hours of time at a cost of 15 cents per mile per hour, or a total cost for four miles of 90 cents. After traveling four miles of macadamized turnpike the route lay a little less than 2,000 feet (less than two-fifths of a mile) on a dirt road. To travel this 2,000 feet it was necessary to use ten of the best mules and seven men with this force it took nine hours to complete the journey."

The Best of Investments. A good road is a generator and a

INNERED SCROFULA

When a child had a very severe attack of Diphtheria, which came near proving fatal. Upon recovery the glands of the neck were very much enlarged, and after the free use of iodine, the right one was reduced to its normal size, but the left one continued to grow—very slowly at first, until it was about the size of a goose egg, which began to press on the wind pipe, causing difficult breathing, and became very painful. An incision was made and a large quantity of pus discharged. The gland was removed, or as much as could with safety be taken out. For ten years I wore a little piece of cloth about an inch long in my neck to keep the place open. During this time I had to have it cut open by the doctor every time I took cold or the opening closed. In the Spring of early Summer of 1904 I was persuaded by my wife to use S. S. S., which I did, strictly in accordance with directions. Took twenty-six large bottles, and was entirely cured, for I have not suffered since that time. B. S. RAGLAND, Royal Bag Mfg. Co., Charleston S. C.

Only a constitutional remedy can reach an hereditary disease like Scrofula. When the blood is restored to a normal condition and the secretions deposits are carried off, there is a gradual return to health. S. S. S. is well known as a blood purifier and tonic. It is the only guaranteed, strictly vegetable remedy sold. If you have any signs of Scrofula, write us and our physicians will advise you free.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

Color your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

900 DROPS
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Colic, and all the ailments of INFANTS & CHILDREN.
Fac Simile Signature of
J. C. Ayer & Co.
NEW YORK.
15 DROPS = 25 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

TOLD BY THE TEETH.

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Regulator Line.

Portland-The Dalles Route.

Bailey Gatzert
Regulator
Dalles City
Metlako

Connecting at Lyle with the Columbia River and Northern Railway Company for Wahkalcus, Daly, Centerville, Coldendale and all other Klaskan valley points.

Watering the Flock. Thumps is merely a symptom of some diseased condition of an animal. Give horse a purge of three-fourths of an ounce of aloes in a quart of raw linseed oil at one dose and follow with one dram of nitrate of potash in drinking water two or three times daily for five or six days. Give only light exercise.—Farm and Ranch.

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Poultry Pointers. Loose oatmeal is one of the best materials to feed young growing chickens. It can be fed dry.

When the hens are laying abundantly lime should be kept before them at all times. It is a good plan to feed wheat as the grain food at this time, as corn is too fattening.