

A FAIR PROPOSITION

Proposed Neshmith County Merits Support of Voters.

The people of Southern Lane and Northern Douglas counties, numbering more than eight thousand souls, feeling that they are entitled to economically administer their own affairs from a governmental standpoint, have initiated a bill for the creation of a new county to be known as Neshmith, in honor of James Willis Neshmith, a pioneer whose name shines in the firmament of illustrious Oregonians. The proposed county would contain 1,940 square miles, of which 1,472 would come from Lane and 468 from Douglas, leaving the former 2,908 square miles and the latter 4,394 square miles, a sufficient area from which to still form several counties the size of Multnomah, Hood River, Columbia and Washington. The total assessed valuation of Neshmith county would be \$3,509,775, leaving Lane \$15,000,000 and Douglas over \$27,000,000. The country within the proposed new county is capable of maintaining an organization that would, we believe, be to the best interests of the people embraced within the territory, and at the same time not deprive any other people affected of their rights, nor increase their burdens, nor work them any injury whatsoever.

Owing to the large area of the two old counties affected many residents are put to great inconvenience, delay and expense in transacting business at the county seats. To compel residents to travel from twenty to sixty miles over bad roads in order to pay their taxes, serve on juries, or as witnesses, is to inflict a hardship upon them; yet



COL. JAMES WILLIS NESMITH, illustrious Oregonian whose name the proposed county would perpetuate.

It is more a matter of self-government for which the progressive people of this proposed county are contending. Taxation and representation should go hand in hand, but not so under present conditions. For instance, Cottage Grove, the second city in size and importance in Lane county, has never been permitted to name a county judge, and it has been a quarter century since it had representation on the county board of commissioners; while the territory taken from Douglas county has never had either a county judge or commissioner. The representatives in the state legislature are from the county seats—Eugene and Roseburg—thus leaving a large tax-contributing community without voice in either local or state affairs. Ninety-two per cent of the residents within the proposed Neshmith county signed the petition, praying the voters of Oregon to grant them self-government by the creation of the new county, while one particular section immediately outside the original boundary lines petitioned the Neshmith committee for admission to the new county, preferring to take chances with the new rather than to remain with the old. This shows conclusively that the sentiment of the taxpayers of the proposed new county are practically unanimous in favor of division.

The boundary lines of Neshmith have been drawn in strict adherence to the topography of the country, its natural watershed having been considered in every particular. The people of the new county have no desire to do anything that would result detrimentally to either of the old counties.

Jointly Lane and Douglas have 5,800,000 acres, or more than the entire Willamette Valley, and of this vast area, only a million and a quarter are asked by the new county.

The people within the territory of proposed Neshmith county are presenting their case to the voters of the state without the slightest misrepresentation, planning their faith in the voters to support their contention that local self-government is the ideal form of government; that the nearer home government is cheaper; that laws are more effectively enforced; that greater development of country is possible; that better highways are attainable; that the citizens are inconvenienced by nearness to the seat of government; that taxation and representation should go hand in hand, and that by the creation of Neshmith county the efforts of a large and progressive community would be rendered more effective in increasing population, developing the resources and enhancing the greatness of Oregon.

(Paid Advertisement by Neshmith County Committee.)

A Good Position

Can be secured by ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "Wireless" or railway telegraphy. Since the 4-hour law became effective, and since the Wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the country there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from \$75 to \$100 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute of Portland, Ore., operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R. R. and Wireless Officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details.

Birthday Is Celebrated

Mrs. A. M. Dalrymple entertained some little tots at a birthday party for her little son, Duncan, Friday afternoon at their home on East State street—Salem Journal.

Move From Polk County

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Biesner, who reside on the Wallace road, will remove to the city about October 15, and will occupy the Frank Ricks residence on South Commercial street—Salem Journal.



This matter must not be repeated without special permission.

A heavy diet of corn is all right for laying fat on the ribs of a feeding steer, but it is badly used when thus fed to the dairy cow or laying hen.

The hog raiser who lives in a section where alfalfa does well is certainly in a better position than the one who does not. Alfalfa does well in at least his pigs are. Allowed the range of an alfalfa meadow and fed in addition from a fourth to a half ration of grain, the pigs will make a more rapid growth per day than with almost any other ration which has been tried.

Three farmers residing in a dairy section not far away from the other day fined \$25 apiece and costs for taking to the nearby cheese factory milk that had been too near the pump—that is, it contained less than 3 per cent of butter fat. Under the pure food laws effective in the state the thinning of milk by the addition of water is classed as an adulteration of a food product.

According to a late ruling of the Oklahoma state board of health, no more bad eggs can be sold to consumers after Sept. 1. Merchants have been notified that after that date they must buy on the "loss or basis," which means, in other words, that the producer, the keeper of the hens, must suffer the loss incident in the marketing of bad eggs and not the consumer, as has been the case in the past. This ruling is equitable and fair, strikes at the real root of the bad egg business and ought to be adopted in other states.

Burbank, the California wizard, has figured out that if every farmer would add one grain to each head of barley, oats and wheat the production of barley would be increased by over 1,000,000 bushels, the oat output more than 20,000,000 bushels, while the yield of wheat would be increased by 15,000,000 bushels, and that if potatoes were given such care that one tuber could be added to each hill the crop the country over would be increased by 21,000,000 bushels. There is certainly something in these figures to inspire the tiller of the soil to better effort.

Additional evidence of the value of skim milk as a feeding for young pigs has been forthcoming in some feeding experiments conducted by the Nebraska experiment station. It was found that of three units of pig feed respectively skim milk, milk containing 3.5 per cent butter fat and milk containing 5 per cent of butter fat the first lot made an average gain of thirty-six pounds in thirty days, the second twenty-eight pounds in thirty days, and the third lot, which was fed the richest milk, made a gain of but twenty-five pounds in the same length of time. Covering longer periods of feeding the results showed an even greater advantage in favor of the skim milk.

The directors of the animal husbandry department of the Pennsylvania Agricultural college have been conducting some valuable hog feeding tests, the rations used being about middlings and corn chop and tankage. While the pigs fed on middlings alone made better use of their feed at first than the lot given corn chop and tankage, in the latter part of the feeding period the reverse was true. The pigs fed middlings were not only not so active and healthy as the others, but they did not eat their rations with the same relish that those did which were fed the corn-tankage diet. Those fed middlings made a total gain in the feeding period of 357.5 pounds, while those fed tankage and corn made a total gain of 482.5 pounds. The latter also had somewhat the advantage in the matter of cost per pound of gain, and the hogs fed this ration dressed out a better percentage.

The kind of road building that the country as a whole is most in need of is not the improving of highways connecting large centers of population and running across states, over which auto engineers can speed their cars at a thirty mile an hour clip, leaving the highway strewn with little pigs and chickens, but it is such improvement of main roads leading into myriad towns everywhere as will make it possible for tillers of the soil to haul big loads of produce to market at a minimum of time and expense. Well and good if the improvement of these roads happens to suit the convenience of the owners of automobiles, but that their desires should be considered of paramount importance in outlining a campaign of highway improvement involves an utter misconception of the chief reasons which make the gospel of good roads an instant and vital consideration at the present time.

It is surprising how soon the young calves will take to eating whole corn and oats. A small ration fed daily is an excellent idea and will keep them growing from the start.

The old lady who explained the thinness of her milk to her customers by saying it was due to scarcity of feed probably did not know that it is a well known fact that milk quality, butter fat content, is not affected at all by feed.

Nine dollars seems like a good deal to pay for mosquito netting to protect a single cherry tree from the birds, and yet when the value of a single crop from the tree frequently totals \$50 and the netting lasts for several seasons the cost is seen to justify the means.

A fact that the professional politician seems slow in fumbling to is that present day agriculturists are not only taking an interest in manure spreaders, road rakes and the like as aids to a better type of farming, but are waking up to the fact that the system of primary elections is a very effective means of getting them out of the rut in which they have been going politically.

More and more are sensible men who pay out money doing so by means of a check drawn on their account at the bank. With the date and amount of the payment indicated on the check stub, together with the service or commodity for which the check was given, there is no possibility that an account paid in this way will have to be paid a second time, the signature of the one in whose favor the check is drawn being a very effective receipt. Of course the use of a check book presupposes a bank account, which is another good thing for a fellow to have at his disposal.

We usually think of conservation of resources in connection with forest, water powers, etc., yet there is a more modest way in which the principle can be applied by the individual in his everyday work. Many a housewife in doing her housework and some other forms of work expends much more energy than is really necessary, while in doing many a man uses more force than he needs to do the work in hand, and especially is this true if his hoe is dull. Where one is at a job but a few minutes the question of an expenditure of extra force is not so vital, but where the labor extends over hours the matter becomes one of real importance.

An interesting fact has been noted by many an orchardist the past few months, and that is the purple color which was only taken up by so many varieties of apples which are a pure green or yellow at harvest. The writer has noted the same tendency on his own ranch in the case of the Newtown Pippin, Yellow Transparent and White Winter Pearmain. The coloring referred to seems to have been caused by cool nights, followed by warm days, and those who have made a careful study of the coloring referred to as the purple color not only enables the small apples to withstand more degrees of cold than fruit not colored, but that it more readily absorbs the heat of the sun, resulting in better growth and larger size.

The introduction of some of the European pheasants into certain sections of this country adjacent to agricultural land does not seem to be proving an unqualified boon. We noted recently the case of an Indiana farmer who reported that the pheasants got so tame that they came into his barnyard by the hundreds, and that he had to keep his roosters and turkey gobblers, the flock of pheasants eating the grain scattered for the tame fowls. In some sections of New York these birds have grown so numerous that they raid the truck gardens, digging up newly set cabbage plants, eat newly sown corn and wheat, peck holes in cucumbers and muskmelons. It is true the pheasants consume some weed seeds and a few potato bugs, but it seems to be the verdict of those who have seen most of the birds that they do more harm than good.

It is just as impossible to maintain soil fertility when one keeps removing it in raw crops and returning nothing in the way of fertilizers, as it is to keep a fellow's bank account if he keeps checking from it continually, and makes no deposits; and it is high time a squad of soil tillers awoke to the truth of this fact. The land that is continually cropped to corn, cotton, small grain, fruit or vegetables, and is not replenished with manures, artificial fertilizers or by the growing of legumes is doomed to ultimate exhaustion, and depletion to the point where the crop returns will not pay the taxes. There are thousands of farms which are headed toward this point of ruin located in states whose virgin soil was the richest and most productive the sun ever shone upon, and they will arrive at the condition referred to unless the owners repent of their evil ways and adopt more enlightened and rational agricultural methods. New York already has her "abandoned farms" but it is not too late yet, if present methods are continued, until Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will have theirs too.

A poultryman whom we ran across the other day got his hens to change their minds and start laying by substituting a ration of bran for the corn and wheat which he had been feeding and adding a small allowance of tankage. The ration was further supplemented by giving the hens the fresh grass cuttings from the lawn. The hens got busy with their change of food and have been laying since.

It's a pretty stiff proposition trying to do anything for the agricultural standpoint—the well-satisfied with the old order chap—who can't be induced by any sort of persuasion to take an up to date agricultural paper, to attend a farmers' institute or dairy meeting and who has not time for him to read a paper or to take any other aids to intelligent farm management. In time this kind will die off and others more alert will take their places.

In the transference of real estate the question frequently arises whether buyer or seller is liable for taxes falling due on or about the time of the transfer. Taxes due and payable prior to time of sale constitute an encumbrance on the property and must be paid before clear title can be given. Taxes collectible after sale must be paid by the purchaser unless there is specific agreement to the contrary, as the land is always liable for the taxes, and the one who holds title is therefore accountable.

In view of the forest fire experiences which the states of Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon have passed through the past two months it is fair to assume that there will hardly be any of the representatives or senators of any of these at Washington who from this on will be found opposing appropriations having in view a more effective organization of the forest service, one of whose chief tasks is a patrolling of the national forests and prevention of forest fires. The vast forested land in western part of the United States is a treasure of the nation, and the destruction of homes and towns, coupled with an appalling loss of life, will combine to drive home a lesson western people and congressmen will not soon forget.

Perhaps the most unique method ever adopted for plowing or stirring the soil has lately been given experi-

mental test in Kansas and by a planter near Spartanburg, S. C. It consisted in drilling rows of holes in the soil three feet apart to the depth of four feet and in these holes placing dynamite cartridges with fuses attached. When all cartridges were set the fuses were ignited by a line of men provided with red-hot iron rods. They passed rapidly down the field, the explosion occurring in a steady roar that was deafening and throwing clouds of soil and earth into the air to the height of thirty feet, the men being showered with it as it settled. This method of plowing was employed to break up a hard and resistant subsoil and did the job in fine shape.

That the rank and file of farmers merely play horse at the hen business is indicated in the reports of census enumerators showing the average number of eggs produced yearly by the farm hen to be approximately five dozen—sixty eggs—while selected pens of laying breeds under intelligent care have records which nearly quadruple the above average. The hen that produces but five dozen eggs per year barely pays her board bill, and this assuming that her fare from May 1 to Oct. 1 costs nothing, which is far from the fact. Shunning along with this kind of a showing, she belongs in the same company as the cow whose feed costs \$35 per year and whose products are worth from \$20 to \$25. The cure lies in more careful supervision, including selection of laying breeds, elimination of the loafers, more attention to egg producing rations, the providing of better nesting places and at all seasons of the year making the hens scratch and work for the food that is given them.

The splendid service which the United States department of agriculture is doing for the farmers of the country might be considerably widened and increased if more of the latter would take advantage of the publications which are issued by the department and furnished to applicants for little or nothing. The first publication which the farmer should have in his hand is entitled "Farmers' Bulletin" which is published weekly. It contains all of bulletins published and is revised and brought down to date once or twice each year. These publications cover a great variety of subjects and are all given titles and numbers so that they can be easily referred to. The most valuable single publication of the department is the year book of agriculture, which in addition to giving a concise review of the progress made along the great variety of lines in which the department is interested, contains a score or more valuable articles on selected subjects written by competent and practical men. Besides the publications above mentioned, there is the monthly list of publications, which will be mailed free to all persons who apply. The farmers' bulletins and year book may be had for a nominal price by making application to the department of agriculture and may be had free in most instances by applying to one's senator or representative at Washington. Uncle Sam would like to have his agricultural department of the greatest possible use to his big family, and this will come about only through requests from them for the literature which he has been to heavy expense to prepare.

was plowed before Sept. 1. This was done to head off the work of myriads of weeds which usually get in their work of seed production between harvest and the first killing frost. The weeds in the far in question, and the tilled fields were among the cleanest in the locality.

All kinds of vegetation and a whole lot of rebelling of fruit in the canning season can be prevented if the housewife will see that she has a supply of new rubbers for her cans. After being used a couple of times rubbers become hard and inelastic and greatly increase the chance of leaking. The best rubber cost about two-thirds of a cent apiece, while one can of fruit lost is worth from 20 to 25 cents, which makes the reason for the above precaution quite plain.

Good Highways in Cuba. General Carlos Garcia-Velez, minister from Cuba to the United States, says that Cuba has 1,300 miles of the most excellent macadam roads constructed of crushed coral.

Egg statistics for the year 1909 show that the farm value of the egg production of the country was \$300,000,000, while their value measured in pounds was \$540,000,000. This shows that the cost of transportation, storage and selling was \$240,000,000, or 80 per cent of the total amount received by the original egg producers. The American poultrymen might well follow the plan of the Danish farmers, who have formed associations for the transportation, storage and handling of their eggs, so that they are put on the English markets in the freshest possible condition and at a figure which enables them to meet all competition, yet gives to the Danish poultryman a very satisfactory profit.

With prices for fruit land in many sections of the west reaching a level which makes the purchase of it well high impossible for the person of limited means the writer believes that there are districts in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Virginia and other states which might well be investigated by those desirous of going into the orchard business. It is true that in some of the states mentioned only small fruits and hardy varieties of fall apples, like the Wealthy, could be grown, but the growing of these fruits and marketing them in a profitable fashion could be made very profitable. In several of the states mentioned stamp lands can be bought at from \$20 to \$50 per acre which are composed of fat soils, rich in humus and ideally suited to fruit growing. If clearing the land of stumps is undertaken in a businesslike and effective manner the cost of clearing per acre need not be excessive. Another point in favor of growing fruit in a number of the sections referred to is the fact that markets are near at hand, which prevents transportation companies from absorbing so large a portion of the gross returns in the shape of freight and express charges. Inquiries addressed to the horticultural departments of the agricultural colleges in the several states mentioned would elicit desired information as to the probable price of land in given localities, its suitability for fruit growing and the kinds of fruits that would do well on different soils.

Cold Weather Advice. To all is to beware of coughs and colds on the chest; as neglected they readily lead to pneumonia, consumption or other pulmonary troubles. Just as soon as the cough appears treat it with Ballard's Horehound Syrup, the standard cure of America. Use as directed—perfectly harmless. A cure and preventive for all diseases of the lungs.

Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

At the close of the first school month a year ago, the enrollment in the Albany high school was 125, as against a present enrollment of 247 pupils which gives an increase of 97 per cent. In the grade departments this year's showing is 494, an increase there of 22 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

If You Have Any Doubt of the merit of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey one bottle will remove that doubt and your cough at the same time. Look for the bull on the bottle. It is the genuine. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

Resolving the Tug. In any calling of life, demands a vigorous body and a keen brain. Without health there is no success. But health is the greatest health. The world has ever known. It is the perfect action of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, purifies and enriches the blood, tones and invigorates the whole system and enables you to stand the wear and tear of your daily work. After months of suffering from Kidney Trouble, writes W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Mo., "three bottles of Electric Bitters made me feel like a new man." See at all drug-



Raises the dough and complicates with all pure food laws.

A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF FAILURE. Many a failure with alfalfa and clover seems directly traceable to the fact that the soil on which the seed was sown was sour and needed sweetening with an application of lime at the rate of two or three tons per acre. Where such treatment has followed previous failure with alfalfa really remarkable results have been secured. The lime should be applied to the land in manure with a spreader or spread with a seeder of some kind which will insure an even distribution. While a sour condition of soil may be inferred from the fact that clover will not grow and from the presence of sorrel, it can be determined much more definitely by running a spade into the earth a few inches and inserting a piece of blue litmus paper, which may be got at any drug store. If the soil is acid this test paper will turn from blue to pink. Of equal importance with the lime treatment is the inoculation of the soil with bacteria in the soil from an established alfalfa field. The tract intended for such use should also be well drained and have a porous subsoil of good depth.

Notice to Parents and Guardians

In consideration of the fact that School Books are sold at Actual Cost, kindly accompany all orders for same with Cash, as we cannot afford to give credit.

Fulfer Pharmacy, Conrad Stafrin.

LOOK HERE!

The City Express & Transfer Co. does all kinds of hauling at reasonable rates. Stand and both phones at Webster's Confectionery Store.

ARTHUR STARR

Proprietor, DALLAS, OREGON

BIG REDUCTION IN LUMBER

Until October 15, I will sell all lumber stock on hand at \$6 Per 1000

This includes boxing, fencing, sheeting, and 2-inch dimension stuffs, all widths. 150,000 feet in stock.

N. G. HARRIS, Sawmill one-half mile West of Teas Station.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

The man who has the contract for grading the Astoria Southern Railway company's proposed railroad line has about 150 men and 50 teams at work and is rushing the construction as rapidly as possible.

Kills A Murderer. A merciless murderer is Applegate with many victims. But Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by preventing. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing Constipation, Headache, Bilelessness, Chills, 25c at all druggists.

Since the completion of the new city water system facts are accumulating to prove that Myrtle Point has now the best service of any town in the county, claims the Enterprise. The main point is that the reservoir is overflowing, and that after no pumping has been done for the matter of two weeks.

It's The World's Best. No one has ever made a salve, ointment or balm to compare with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Eczema, Salt Rheum, For Sore Eyes, Cold Sores, Chapped Hands, or Sprains. It's supreme. Infallible for Piles. Only 25c at all druggists.

Near Marshfield, relates the Times, a patch 10 feet wide by 18 feet long produced six bushels of cranberries. If an acre was made to produce in the same ratio it would yield 1532 bushels of berries, which are selling at \$3 per bushel this year, making an acre yield \$4596 for one year's crop, or a clear profit of about \$3270 per acre.

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Ballard's Horehound Syrup

Is An Effective Remedy for the Throat and Lungs.

It relieves tickling in the throat, tightness in the chest, inflamed lungs, difficult breathing and wheezing in the bronchial tubes. Conveys a soothing, healing influence to the sore lungs, promotes easy expectoration and contributes to the enjoyment of a quiet night and restful sleep.

Put Up in Three Sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per Bottle.

Buy the Dollar size. It contains five times as much as the 25c size, and you get with each bottle a Dr. Horehound's Red Pepper Porous Plaster for the chest.

JAMES F. BALLARD, PROPRIETOR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CONRAD STAFRIN

DALLAS STATION TIME CARD

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.			
LEAVING DALLAS.		ARRIVING DALLAS.	
Passenger No. 74.	6:55 a. m.	Passenger No. 77.	1:10 p. m.
Passenger No. 76.	2:30 p. m.	Passenger No. 75.	1:35 p. m.
SALEM, FALLS CITY & WESTERN RY.			
East Bound.		West Bound.	
TRAIN NO. 1.		TRAIN NO. 2.	
Lv. Dallas.	7:35 a. m.	Lv. West Salem.	8:40 a. m.
Ar. West Salem.	8:15 a. m.	Lv. Dallas.	8:40 a. m.
TRAIN NO. 3.		TRAIN NO. 4.	
Lv. Black Rock.	10:50 a. m.	Lv. West Salem.	1:30 p. m.
Lv. Falls City.	11:05 a. m.	Lv. Dallas.	1:30 p. m.
Lv. Dallas.	11:40 a. m.	Lv. Falls City.	1:30 p. m.
Ar. West Salem.	12:20 p. m.	Ar. Falls City.	1:30 p. m.
TRAIN NO. 5.		TRAIN NO. 6.	
Lv. Falls City.	3:00 p. m.	Lv. West Salem.	4:30 p. m.
Lv. Dallas.	3:35 p. m.	Lv. Dallas.	4:30 p. m.
Ar. West Salem.	4:15 p. m.	Ar. Falls City.	4:30 p. m.
TRAIN NO. 7.		TRAIN NO. 8. (Sunday Only)	
Lv. Falls City.	6:05 p. m.	Lv. West Salem.	8:40 p. m.
Ar. Dallas.	6:35 p. m.	Lv. Dallas.	8:40 p. m.
TRAIN NO. 9. (Sunday Only)		TRAIN NO. 10. (Sunday Only)	
Lv. Dallas.	7:35 a. m.	Lv. West Salem.	8:40 a. m.
Ar. West Salem.	8:15 a. m.	Lv. Dallas.	8:40 a. m.
TRAIN NO. 11. (Sunday Only)		TRAIN NO. 12. (Sunday Only)	
Lv. Black Rock.	11:45 a. m.	Lv. West Salem.	1:30 p. m.
Lv. Falls City.	12:00 p. m.	Lv. Dallas.	1:30 p. m.
Lv. Dallas.	12:35 p. m.	Lv. Falls City.	1:30 p. m.
Ar. West Salem.	1:15 p. m.	Ar. Black Rock.	1:30 p. m.
TRAIN NO. 13. (Sunday Only)		TRAIN NO. 14. (Sunday Only)	
Lv. Black Rock.	4:00 p. m.	Lv. West Salem.	5:30 p. m.
Lv. Falls City.	4:15 p. m.	Lv. Dallas.	5:30 p. m.
Lv. Dallas.	4:50 p. m.	Ar. Dallas.	5:30 p. m.
Ar. West Salem.	5:30 p. m.		
Train No. 3 connects at Dallas with morning train from Portland and way points.			

INDEPENDENCE & MONMOUTH RY.

DALLAS DIVISION.		ARRIVING DALLAS.	
Passenger No. 65.	8:30 a. m.	Passenger No. 64.	8:40 a. m.
Passenger No. 66.	1:00 p. m.	Passenger No. 68.	1:10 p. m.
Passenger No. 67.	7:25 p. m.	Passenger No. 70.	1:30 p. m.
LEAVING INDEPENDENCE.			
Passenger No. 61.	6:00 a. m.	Passenger No. 65.	8:40 a. m.
Passenger No. 62.	10:10 a. m.	Passenger No. 69.	1:30 p. m.
Passenger No. 70.	6:15 p. m.	Passenger No. 71.	1:30 p. m.
AIRLIE DIVISION.			
Passenger No. 62.	8:15 a. m.	Passenger No. 61.	8:40 a. m.
Passenger No. 72.	4:05 p. m.	Passenger No. 73.	1:30 p. m.
LEAVING INDEPENDENCE.			
Passenger No. 61.	7:00 a. m.	Passenger No. 62.	8:40 a. m.
Passenger No. 73.	2:30 p. m.	Passenger No. 74.	1:30 p. m.
Train No. 69 leaving Dallas at 1:00 p. m. connects at Monmouth with Airline, Trains No. 62 and 72 from Dallas and way points.			

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Is a mystery when Dr. Bell's Horehound Syrup will cure any cough, soothe the inflamed throat, loosen the phlegm, and bring about a permanent cure. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

A company of 28 people from Monmouth arrived in Crescent, January 10.

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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED

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