

POLK COURT PAYS JANUARY BILLS

Claims Allowed by the County Court
at the Regular February, 1913,
Term.

Pauper.	
C. L. Crider	\$ 6.00
Drexler & Alexander	20.00
O. H. Dimick	7.00
Dallas Meat Co.	8.00
G. O. Butler	1.65
J. K. Neal	6.00
Mrs. Ella Gilliam	18.00
Smith & Scott	16.75
Fuller Pharmacy	4.45
H. A. Woods & Co.	27.60
C. E. Huntley	108.00
M. R. Young	15.82
Miss C. A. Robinson	14.00
C. S. Loughry	10.00
Dr. B. H. McCallon	25.00
Joseph Black	9.00
Dallas Hospital Ass'n	68.00
Mrs. Embree	8.00

Justice Court.	
H. Holman	3.00
J. D. Wain	3.00
H. Holman	33.45

Current Expense.	
Observer Printing Co.	36.35
Oregon Power Co.	30.15
A. F. Toner	3.00
Star Transfer Co.	1.00
Barringtons Adding Mach. Co.	1.20
Dallas Telephone Co.	25.65
C. G. Coad	50.00
F. J. Coad	42.00
C. G. Coad	85.24
G. G. Prichard & Co.	33.25
Glass Co. Itemizer	27.05
J. C. Hayter	25.55

Sheriff's Office.	
R. R. Harris	13.75
J. H. Savery	15.00

School Superintendent's Office.	
B. W. Myer	11.60
W. A. Johnson	9.00
H. E. Bandhart	9.00
W. J. New	1.20
Inspectional Monitor	3.30
E. G. Clute	9.00
W. L. Ford	9.00

Treasurer's Office.	
Tracy Staats	62.50

Assessment and Collection of Taxes.	
Tracy Staats	65.00
M. M. Smith	50.00

Insane.	
Dr. B. H. McCallon	15.00

Assessor's Office.	
Mrs. F. E. Meyer	57.50

Court House.	
Barringtons Adding Mach. Co.	318.50
M. V. Woods	60.00
Dallas Water Co.	6.96

Surveyor's Office.	
E. M. Suver	16.50
Kilham Stationery Co.	36.15

Commissioners' Court.	
McAnn & Collins	2.00
S. H. Petre	41.70
Ella and Thomas Gilliam	9.00
B. A. Wells	45.20

Elections.	
L. L. Wood	2.60
M. M. Grant	1.17

Roads and Highways.	
City of Salem	90.00
A. Baxter	6.00
How & Co.	13.75
J. J. Sears	4.50
J. Leveke	10.00
E. Winder	1.50
J. Wurtzberger	9.40
E. Myer	20.00
L. Martin	10.00
McSampson	8.75
J. J. Shewey	6.35
Traven & Huff	7.35
Hooper Bros. & Cocker	4.10
Gray Hart	8.00
Hooper Bros.	2.40
O. Hummelt	11.25
W. Caldwell	6.00
N. Wood	4.00
W. Black	4.50
Vernon	8.22
Portland-Eugene & E. Ry. Co.	8.80
City Lbr. Co.	11.50
C. Myer	5.00
J. Bell	6.25
McSampson	1.25
T. Peterson	137.50
Traven Bros.	4.35
E. Hillbrand	17.50
C. Lady	62.00
Chas. K. Spaulding L. Co.	11.60

Fruit Inspector.	
S. Parker	19.50

Clerk's Office.	
Anna Harris	20.00
Ed Shaw	30.00

Ferries.	
Ed Shaw	50.00
Hummelt	6.25

Legal blanks for sale at this office.	
Administrators' Sale.	

The personal property of the estate of John Taylor, deceased, consisting of carpenter's tools, painter's outfit, ladders, etc., will be sold at public auction by Oscar Hayter, administrator, at Duncan Bros.' Paint Store, at 510 Washington street, Dallas, Oregon, on Saturday, February 15, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.	
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PURE FOOD LAW REQUIRES PRINTED WRAPPERS ON BUTTER.	
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Under the Pure Food Law all butter made for market must be properly stamped with name of maker, giving also weight of the package. The Observer is prepared to furnish these wrappers on short notice at a reasonable price and neatly printed. For full information call upon or address.	
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The Observer, Dallas, Ore.	
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Stop That Itch!	
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Will guarantee you to stop that itch in two weeks. A 25-cent bottle will prove it. No remedy that I have ever sold for the skin has given more thorough satisfaction than this.	
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D. D. Prescription for Eczema	
-------------------------------	--

I guarantee this remedy.	
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CONRAD STAFRIN	
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AMERICA'S GREATEST SINGER

Comes to Salem For One Night and Big Crowd Is Assured.

Mme. Lillian Nordica, who will be heard in concert in Salem on February 12, made her operatic debut as "Violetta," the hapless heroine of La Traviata, in Brescia, Italy. This was followed by a train of similar successes in other cities, including Milan and Genoa. Her fame spread rapidly all over the European continent from the sunny southland of song to London, and on to the exacting censors of the great northern capital, St. Petersburg. One season there was followed by an immediate re-engagement for another, a distinction of unusual occurrence and easily stamping the singer as a great prima donna. Thence to London, to Paris, and in 1894 to be awarded at the invitation of Mme. Cosima Wagner, to create the role of "Elsa" in Lohengrin, at Bayreuth. Internationally famous, Nordica was about to accomplish the greatest of her artistic triumphs thus far in being accorded the honor of being the first "Isolde" and "Elsa" to be heard at the Prinz-Regenten theater in Munich. In 1895, she effected what was virtually a renaissance in Wagner in this country, and the memorable November night of that year when she sang "Isolde" at the Metropolitan Opera House will never be forgotten. The famous diamond tiara presented to her on that occasion and which was a voluntary contribution from her admirers all over the country, is a significant memento of her artistic success.

The sale of seats has been flattering, and it is sure a large crowd will attend. Several Dallas people have notified their intention of going over.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL HITCH.

Division as to Form of the Proposed \$2,000,000 Memorial.

Washington.—Division over the bill providing for the erection of a \$2,000,000 monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln is threatened when the measure is taken up in the house. It has passed the senate.

The measure provides for the erection of a statue and Greek temple on the mall near the Washington monument. Opponents of this project favor instead a memorial highway from Washington to Gettysburg. Richard Watson, secretary of the American Civic association, sent broadcast several thousand letters to members of the organization, asking them to call on their representatives in the house to support the monument measure. The fight for the highway plan is being led by Representative Borland of Missouri.

HERE'S A TITLE FOR \$125.

German Olympic Committee Offers It to All Comers.

Berlin.—People wanting a German title can get a new one for \$125. The committee on the Olympic games in appealing for funds states that these games in Germany must be an example of the German power of organization.

"We must show the visitors," says a statement, "who will flock to Germany our fatherland in its beauty, industry, economic and military might, but above all the feats of our athletic youth must bear witness to the inexhaustible springs of our national strength and vigor."

With a view to encouraging donations the committee offers the title of "Promoter of the German Imperial Committee of Olympic Games" at the price aforesaid.

RESUME MONEY TRUST PROBE

Will Probably Elect Glass Chairman at Next Session—Pujo Retiring.

Washington.—Members of the money trust committee deny that that body will give up its investigation in an uncompleted state. Chairman Pujo will retire from congress at the end of this session, and Representative Carter Glass of Virginia probably will be elected chairman.

As soon as the new committee is chosen a resolution will be presented to the house asking for inquisitorial powers to go into the affairs of national banks. This resolution was passed by the house at the last session, but was defeated in the senate. As soon as this resolution is passed the committee will go ahead with the investigation of the national banks.

TO SOLVE FUEL PROBLEM.

English Professor Pins His Faith to Alcohol.

London.—Alcohol is to solve the fuel problem, said Professor Lewis. "There is only one way," he says, "to regenerate the sun's energy to make it available for power, and that is by alcohol. In vegetation we can find energy absorbed by a plant from the sun. That energy can never be regenerated as coal or oil, but it can be as alcohol. At present, however, this is practically out of the question."

"It is very good. One can imagine oneself at the theater of the sun."

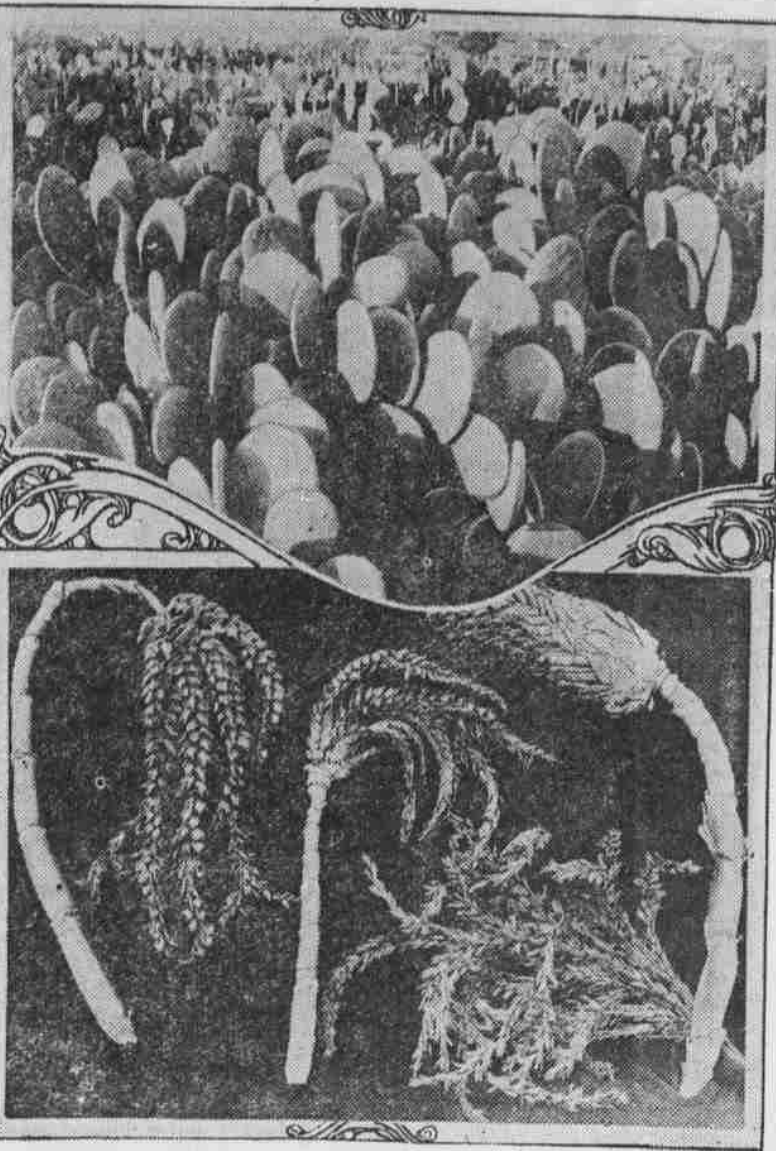
"Hither. The leading lady is at least sixty years old."—Pele Mele.

"Kiss and make up." The way is said to fill with love's cup.

He does the kissing, so I'm told; She does the making up.

—Detroit News.

Spineless Cactus and Cobless Corn, Luther Burbank's Latest



SPINELESS cactus and cobless corn—truly they are appropriate to the age of wireless telegraphy and steplike electric cars. No one can deny that Luther Burbank, the "plant wizard," indeed ranks with Marconi, Edison, Tesla and the rest of our twentieth century magicians. Burbank did a big thing for our friends the animals, when he brought safety out of confusion in cactus cultivation. Shorn of their dangerous spines, the cactus is a fine nourishing fodder, capable of being produced fifty to a hundred tons to the acre and outliving that most nutritious and prolific of hay crops, alfalfa. In the same wonderful way he obtained his corn without cobs. Perhaps he unwittingly hit a solar plexus blow at the cornob pipe monopoly, but what of that. He at least dealt a deathblow to one of the banes of every diner's existence.

GIVES SLED THAT WENT TO SOUTH POLE

Amundsen Presents One to the New York Museum.

New York.—Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, presented one of the three sleds used by his expedition to the American Museum of Natural History.

A letter from John A. Gade says the sled made the entire journey to and from the south pole on the recent expedition. One of the three sleds taken was left behind at the pole. A second was presented to a Norwegian society. The letter concludes:

"By this gift Captain Amundsen hopes to express his gratitude and acknowledgment to the American people and most especially to the scientific associations which in all this work have shown him such constant encouragement and ready assistance."

A formal letter of acceptance was sent to Captain Amundsen by President Osborne, who referred to the fact that Admiral Peary had given to the museum one of his sleds that made the journey to the north pole.

To Live Long Eat Molasses. Wakefield, Mass.—William Boone Eldred, who believed that by eating a gallon of molasses a week he had prolonged his life many years, died here at the age of eighty-seven. He ate molasses on all his food.

When seventy years old Eldred began riding a bicycle for exercise, and, according to his own figures, rode 20,000 miles during the past seventeen years. He was a descendant of Daniel Boone.

Vast Coal Field in Congo. Brussels, Belgium.—The discovery of extensive coal fields in the Belgian Congo in the neighborhood of Katanga was confirmed officially by Chief Engineer Minette of the Geological and Mining society. Borings over an area of 400 square miles disclosed layers from six to seven feet thick of a quality like Bulgarian coal.

Freedom. THOSE who deny freedom for others deserve it not for themselves and under the rule of a just God cannot long retain it. We must make this a land of liberty in fact as well as name. Let us appeal to the sense and patriotism of the people and not to their prejudices. Let us spread the floods of enthusiasm aroused here over all the vast prairies so suggestive of freedom. There is both a power and magic in popular opinion. To that let us now appeal, and while in all probability no resort to force will be needed, no moderation and forbearance will stand us in good stead when, if ever, we must make an appeal to battle and to the God of hosts.

—Abraham Lincoln.

Pardons Soldier Who Didn't Kneel. Madrid.—The government has canceled the punishment inflicted on a Protestant soldier for refusing to kneel during a mass at Ferrol and will publish a regulation drawn up in such a manner that a repetition of the incident will be impossible in the future. The soldier had been condemned to six months' imprisonment.

THE FAMOUS LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

MORE than fifty years have passed since the famous debates occurred between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, and yet they constitute to this day the greatest forensic struggle of the kind in the history of the nation.

Douglas at the time was United States senator and was not only the idol of his party, but was generally regarded as the most brilliant politician and the foremost debater in the land. Lincoln was little known outside of Illinois. While he had the unanimous support of his party in the state for United States senator, his friends had misgivings that he would not be able to meet the great Douglas. Lincoln himself brought about the debates, however, because he wanted to reach the Democrats with his arguments.

There were seven of the debates, the first occurring at Ottawa, seventy miles southwest of Chicago, on Aug. 21; the second at Freeport, in the extreme north of the state, six days later; the third at Jonesboro, in almost the extreme south, on Sept. 15; the fourth at Charleston, in the east central portion of the state, three days later; the fifth at Galesburg, in the western part of the state, on Oct. 7; the sixth at Quincy, on the banks of the Mississippi, Oct. 13, and the last at Alton, a short distance north of St. Louis, Oct. 15.

The arrangements were that Senator Douglas should open with an hour, Mr. Lincoln following with an hour and a half and Douglas closing with half an hour on the first day, Lincoln opening with an hour, Douglas following with an hour and a half and Lincoln closing with half an hour on the second day and thus alternating regularly.

All of this is now a twice told tale, yet it is one in which the interest is perennial. Historians are generally agreed that these debates not only gave Mr. Lincoln the Republican nomination for the presidency, but forced Douglas into a position where to win the senatorship he had to alienate southern support, thus dividing the Democracy in 1860 and making Lincoln's election possible.

The debates naturally created tremendous excitement, and the crowds were record breakers for that day. Douglas began in a jaunty vein, and his references to Lincoln were patronizing. His opponent responded with straight and serious argument, refusing to resort to the wit for which he was famous. Mr. Lincoln's chief weapons were logic and clarity of statement, and before the struggle was over he had his antagonist worried.

The "Little Giant" lost his temper on several occasions, indulged in personalities and on one occasion charged Lincoln with attending a convention and helping frame a radical set of resolutions with which he had not the remotest connection. When this trick was exposed it brought condemnation on Douglas throughout the land. His personalities also gave offense. On the whole, the moral effect of victory was with Lincoln. The ability with which he presented the Republican position challenged nation wide attention.

The contrast between the two speakers was so marked as to be almost ludicrous. Douglas was as short and heavy as Lincoln was tall and lean. Douglas's voice was deep, and his enunciation slow and somewhat ponderous. Lincoln's voice was pitched rather high, but had great carrying power. Douglas sometimes attacked his audiences, made bitter remarks about the "Black Republicans" and on at least one occasion talked about fighting his opponent. Lincoln was always good natured, eminently fair and personally respectful in his attitude.

Douglas was boisterously cheered for his oratory, yet his hearers could remember little that he said. Lincoln usually won less partisan applause, but his points stuck in the minds of his audiences for years afterward. He attempted no flights of rhetoric, no appeals to passion or prejudice, but depended on straight, hard reasoning.

All the meetings were very large, with the exception of those at Jonesboro and Alton. One of the biggest was at Galesburg, where the stand was erected in front of Knox college. At here the crowd was with Lincoln. At nearly all of the debates the farmers drove in for fifty miles around, camping out on the prairie where accommodations could not be found. Reporters were present from the big papers, one or more of the New York dailies and nearly all those of Chicago being represented.

The debate that has taken the chief place in history was that at Freeport. Here Lincoln propounded his famous question of a territory to exclude slavery before the adoption of a constitution. Douglas had asked Lincoln a number of questions at Ottawa, and at Freeport, which was the next meeting point, Lincoln said he would reply to his opponent's interrogations. If Judge Douglas would answer an equal number. When asked directly if he would accept the terms Douglas remained silent. Lincoln then said he would answer his opponent's questions whether Judge Douglas reciprocated or not. He thereupon proceeded to do so, after which he propounded his own questions to Douglas. The second of

these, it is claimed, lost the senatorship to Lincoln, but lost the presidency to Douglas.

—Headquarters of the Oregon Fire Relief Association will be found in Room 21, New Bank Building, at the head of the stairs.

—Trespass notices, weather proof, for sale at Observer Job office.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF JAN. 1, 1863

FIFTY years ago on the 1st of January, 1863, the emancipation proclamation was issued. This was the culminating act of Abraham Lincoln's life, the one for which he will be longest remembered. There is abundant evidence to show that he contemplated the step long before it was taken. After his careful manner, he reasoned the question out from every possible standpoint, weighing the effects of his action.

The processes of the great emancipator's mind were revealed to his friend Leonard Swett, whom he sent for to call at the White House. There Mr. Lincoln read to him several letters concerning emancipation, then argued out the whole question in the presence of his hearer, as if thinking aloud. He then terminated the interview. This was in the summer of 1862. Shortly thereafter, on July 22, he called to get the cabinet to consider the subject. To Frank B. Carpenter, the artist who painted "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," Mr. Lincoln remarked:

"I said to the cabinet that I had resolved upon this step and had not called them together to ask their advice, but to lay the subject matter of a proclamation before them—suggestions as to which would be in order after they had heard it read."

It was two months to a day, however, before this preliminary draft was given to the public. Secretary Seward urged that it should not be given out until there was a Union victory. This appealed to the president as good tactics, so it was withheld till after the battle of Antietam and was published on Sept. 22. In effect it proposed that after 100 days the slaves of all those remaining in rebellion should be freed as a war measure. The hundred day emancipation proclamation was issued on that day.

For this step Mr. Lincoln took the sole initiative and the undivided responsibility. Freeing the slaves as a war measure was a strategic move. Merely as president of the United States Mr. Lincoln had no power to emancipate the slave. But as commander in chief of the army and navy during a war he had unquestioned power to take the property of the enemy, a right that had been recognized from time immemorial.

Through the dim passage of the years a wondrous tracery appears. A cabin of the western wild. Shelters in sleep a newborn child. Nor nurse nor parent dear can know The way those infant feet must go. And yet a nation's help and hope Are sealed within that horoscope.

Beyond is toll for daily bread And thought, to noble issues led. And courage, arming for the morn For whose behoof this man was born.

A man of homely, rustic ways. Yet he achieves the forum's praise And soon earth's highest meed has won. The seat and sway of Washington.

No throne of honors and delights; Distrustful days and sleepless nights. To struggle, suffer and aspire, Like Israel, led by cloud and fire.

A treacherous shot, a sob of rest, A martyr's palm upon his breast, A welcome from the glorious seat Where blameless souls of heroes meet.

And, thrilling through unmeasured days, A song of gratitude and praise, A cry that all the earth shall heed To God, who gave him for our need.

Softly—I'd have you to understand, Sir, that I'm not such a fool as I look. Sarcastic—Well, then, you have much to be thankful for.

Relics are like sea water, the more you drink the thirstier you become.—Schopenhauer.

Check Showing Lincoln's Kindness.

Pay to colored man with one leg, or bearer, five dollars.

Star Transfer Co.

WE MOVE ANYTHING THAT IS MOVEABLE

PROMPT SERVICE

G. A. and L. C. MUSCOTT, Proprietors

Phone Stands:—Webster's Confectionery 511 Ellis' Confectionery 1062 Barn 1074

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