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Salem, Oregon.

THE REASON WE CAN UNDERSSELL CREDIT STORES IS BECAUSE WE DO A STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS. NO LOSSES FROM BAD ACCOUNTS TO BE MADE UP FROM CUSTOMERS WHO PAY.

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SALEM, OREGON

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JIM HILLIRD

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IT'S BEST TO

CONSIDER QUALITY FIRST AND THEN QUANTITY, WHEN YOU ARE BUYING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD. THAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN OUR MOTTO, AND THAT IS WHY WE ALWAYS SHOW THE BEST MEATS IN THE MARKETS. IF YOU HAVE GOOD FAT CATTLE OR HOGS WE WANT THEM AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

WILL H. BLOCH,
INDEPENDENCE, ORE.

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CROWLEY BROS., Proprietors.

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By Day, Week or Month. Best of Care and Feed. Prices as low as anywhere. Both Phones.

CAP and BELLS



SHE WANTED TO BE IN TIME

Inquisitive Clerk Finally Discovers That Likely Young Woman Customer Was Looking Ahead.

"I would like to look at some household goods," said the tall brunette as she entered the big furniture shop. "You see, I expect to be married soon."

"Ah, indeed," said the polite clerk; "just step this way. We have special inducements for young couples starting in housekeeping. When is the glad event to come off?"

"Well—the day hasn't been settled yet."

"Oh, I see; the lucky man has just proposed, and—"

"No, he hasn't proposed yet, but—"

"Ah, he is going to propose. How long has he been calling?"

"Well, he hasn't started calling yet, but—"

"What is the young man's name?"

"Really, I don't know at present, but mamma says she thinks some nice young man will start calling soon, so I waited to be in time."

"Mamma."

In describing the daily life of a certain distinguished citizen of the republic a writer gives, by way of contrast, the story that follows:

This calls to mind the English humorous writer who sketched out his daily program as follows: Rise at noon; breakfast at one; a stroll to the club; attention to mail; some afternoon calls; a ride in the park; dinner; a round of evening parties, and then to bed.

"But when do you do your literary work?" he was asked.

"Why, the next day of course," was the reply.—Review of Reviews.

Man of Brains.

Mrs. D'Avnoo, indignantly—What! move out of the city and live in the suburbs? Indeed I won't—so there!

Mr. D'Avnoo, who wants to economize—My dear, a pretty woman like you never looks so charming as when sitting in a phaeton at a suburban railway station waiting for her husband.

She went.

REST OF THE QUOTATION.



Earlie—Papa, what is the rest of the quotation "Man proposes and—"

Mr. Peck (sadly)—Woman seldom refuses.

Genesis.

Eve had completed the first fig-leaf creation.

"Now, Adam," she commanded "round up a few horses to look at me."

Thus the show was inaugurated.—Judge.

Prices Have Dropped.

"I'll give you \$2 for this anecdote about Daniel Webster."

"What's the matter with you?" demanded the hack writer. "You gave me \$4 for that anecdote when it was about Roosevelt."

A Modern Theatrical Treat.

"They say his new play is charmingly gloomy."

"Yes, it's the most delightfully hopeless thing I ever saw."

A Natural Mistake.

"Hark! Somebody is playing a delightful bit from Richard Strauss."

"Oh, no; that's only a new ton of coal being put in the cellar."—Satire.

An Actual Case.

"Now they say the coal supply will last 10,000 years."

"Mine won't last a week."

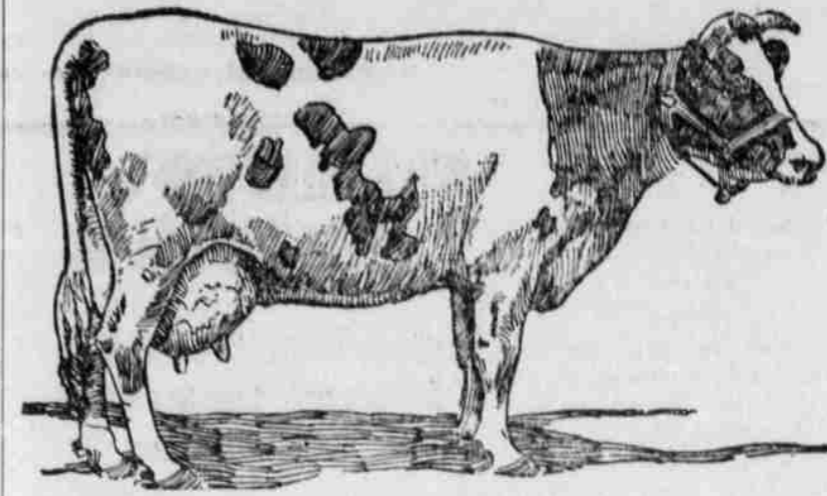
A Casual Reader.

"All of his books are de luxe copies."

"I've often seen that name on books. A New York publisher, I presume?"

MUCH CARE IS NECESSARY IN MAKING BUTTER IN WINTER

Great Trouble Is Experienced by Not Having Temperature at Right Point and Because Cream Has Not "Ripened" Properly—Some People Claim Food Has Much to Do With It.



Daisy Grace DeKol.

(By A. GALLIGHER, Ohio.)

A great many people have trouble with their cream and butter during the winter months; others have more or less trouble all the time.

Why? Simply because there is something wrong with their method of caring for the cream or churning butter. Sometimes the butter will not "come" with a reasonable amount of churning. One complains of white specks in the butter; another says the butter has a peculiar bitter taste, and so it goes.

Some of the people use cream separators, while others do not. However, it is safe to say that in either case the cream is not in the proper condition to be churned.

Either the temperature is at fault or else the cream has not been properly "ripened"—probably both combined. Some people contend that the food which a cow consumes has more to do with the conditions of the cream than the way in which it is ripened and churned.

However this may be, there is no denying the fact that a well-fed, well-cared-for cow will give richer milk and more of it than one that is half starved and otherwise neglected.

The word abused might be substituted for neglected. There should be a law passed to punish thoughtless people who drive their cows with dogs.

We never have any trouble with our cream or butter at any season of the year.

We are not in the dairy business and therefore have never tried any improved methods so essential to success when the business is conducted upon a large scale.

One of our cows is a family pet. She is very old and not so very profitable, but she gets the same care that the others do.

We have all the milk, cream and butter that we can use the year around and some butter to sell—quite a little more in proportion to the number of cows kept than most of our neighbors.

Last winter we milked two cows all winter and kept an account of the butter we sold.

During the coldest part of the winter, from December 20 to January 20, we churned and sold 66 pounds and 10 ounces.

Of this amount 24 1/2 pounds was the product of ten days' milk, minus that which we kept for table use. This, we think, is a pretty good showing for two cows such as ours; for, being ordinary farmer folk, we keep ordinary cows; but they are well cared for and in consequence they give good returns.

During the fall and winter months they are kept in the stable every night; in the summer they have an open shed for shelter.

They always have pasture in season and a little ground grain twice a day. When pasture begins to get scarce late in the summer, we feed green fodder or some other green roughage to take its place.

In the winter they have plenty of good hay and fodder besides grain three times a day; about two quarts of feed for each cow.

Corn and oat chop or equal parts corn meal bran with a little oil meal added is the usual grain ration in the winter. Two quarts of ground grain added to about two gallons of cut clover makes a satisfying meal for a cow. The clover is always scalded before the grain is added.

We add a little salt and then mix thoroughly. Wooden candy buckets are used. These buckets are large and last quite a while.

Sometimes apples, rutabagas or pumpkins (without the seed) are given instead of the scalded clover, but the clover, we find, gives very satisfactory results.

In either case the amount of ground grain is the same. Whole grain not being suitable feed for milk cows, we have tried crushed corn, but our cows do not give as much milk when it is being fed, probably on account of the cob.

Bran and cornmeal, equal parts, with a half pint of oil-meal added, gives excellent results.

Our cows, like all the rest of the live stock, have plenty of good water to drink.

In very cold weather we take the chill off the water, for when the water is very cold or partly frozen cows will not drink as much as they require, and cows need a great deal of water.

Now, for our method of caring for the milk: The cows are milked regularly morning and night, always being fed before the milking is begun. The stripping, or last part of each milking, is kept separate and strained into the cream jar. Two jars are used and whenever one is full the next churning is started.

That is, all fresh cream is put into the other jar. About the time the second jar is full, the first is ready to be churned; sometimes a little before. If it is too slow about ripening, a little buttermilk is stirred in. In the winter it usually requires about 24 hours for the cream to ripen after the jar is full.

The cream is stirred frequently. This helps the ripening process. Fresh milk added to the cream also helps.

The sooner the cream is churned after it is thick, the better, for if it sits too long it will get too sour. This is sometimes the cause of the specks and also the peculiar flavor found in butter.

Scalding the cream will also cause trouble, sometimes. However it should be kept above freezing always. We keep our cream jars near the kitchen range when the weather is very cold.

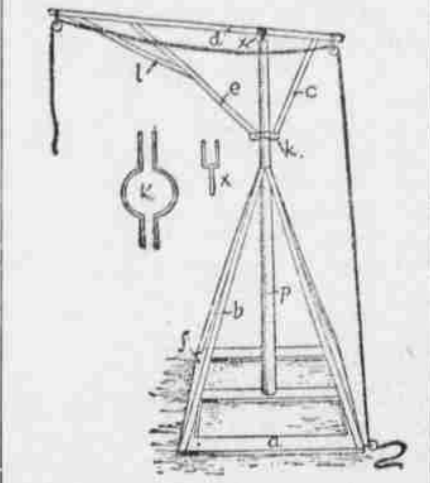
A wonderful Holstein, Daisy Grace DeKol, of Maplecrest farm at Kalamazoo, Mich., is shown in the illustration. This cow has produced more butter in seven days than any other cow of her age, the official record being 32.50 pounds. In 90 days she produced 352.87 pounds. It costs no more to feed a cow of this character than a scrub.

HAY STACKER IS HANDY IMPLEMENT

Illustration Shows One That Is Cheap and Easily Made—Found Useful on Any Farm.

Here is a cheap and easily made outfit that will save much time in stacking hay. Anyone handy with tools can build it, says a writer in the Farm and Home. The sills, a, are 12 feet long, built of 3-inch plank, 14 inches wide. The mast, p, is a straight pole 23 feet long and 7 inches in diameter at the top. The braces, b, are 18 1/2 feet long by 4 inches square all around.

The pole, d, is 18 feet long by 4 inches in diameter, and this needs to be of oak, ash, yellow pine or some wood that will not easily break. The



Derrick for Building a Stack.

brace, c, is 7 feet long by 4 inches, e is 10 feet by 4 inches, and f is 8 feet by 4 inches. The cross-sills, i, are 10 feet long and 3x12 inches.

Slope both ends of the sills, a, so they will slide easily. Put an iron band on each end of the mast to keep it from slipping. Make a 3/4-inch hole in the bottom of the mast and drive an iron pin into it which will project and fit into a hole in the middle sill. The arm, b, is fastened to the mast to an iron socket, x, which is bolted to the arm. The lower end fits into the mast and should work smoothly, so that it can be turned easily. This attachment should be made 5 feet from one end and 13 from the other.

Fasten a pulley to each end of the arm and another one to the base of the sill. The arms e and c are fastened to the mast and are put through the toggle, k, which turns easily upon it. It requires 70 feet of one-inch rope to work this outfit. If you wish to make two stacks without moving the outfit, merely shift the pulley on the sill to the opposite end.

INDEPENDENCE AND MONMOUTH RAILWAY

From Independence to Dallas

Train No. 64 leaves Independence daily at 6:00 a. m. and Monmouth at 6:15 a. m. and arrives at Dallas at 6:40 a. m.

Train No. 68 leaves Independence daily at 10:50 a. m. and Monmouth at 11:05 a. m., and arrives at Dallas at 11:30 a. m.

Train No. 70 leaves Independence daily at 6:15 p. m. and Monmouth at 6:30 p. m., and arrives at Dallas at 6:55 p. m.

From Independence to Airlie.

Train No. 61 leaves Independence daily at 7:30 a. m. and Monmouth at 7:45 a. m., and arrives at Airlie at 8:20 a. m.

Train No. 73 leaves Independence daily at 2:20 p. m. and Monmouth 2:50 p. m., and arrives at Airlie at 3:25 p. m.

From Dallas to Independence.

Train No. 65 leaves Dallas daily at 8:30 a. m. and Monmouth at 8:55 a. m., and arrives at Independence at 9:15 a. m.

Train No. 69 leaves Dallas daily at 1:00 p. m. and Monmouth at 1:35 p. m. and arrives at Independence at 1:40 p. m. (This train connects at Monmouth for Airlie.)

Train No. 71 leaves Dallas daily at 8:00 p. m. and Monmouth at 8:25 p. m., and arrives at Independence at 8:40 p. m.

From Airlie to Independence

Train No. 62 leaves Airlie daily at 9:00 a. m. and Monmouth at 9:10 a. m., and arrives at Independence at 9:45 a. m.

Train No. 72 leaves Airlie daily at 4:05 p. m. and Monmouth at 4:40 p. m., and arrives at Independence at 4:50 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF BOAT

Launch Independence leaves the Independence dock for Salem at 8:30 a. m. daily.

RETURNING

Leaves Salem dock at 4:00 p. m. Fare 50 cents each way.

AUTOMOBILE TIME CARD

Leaving Independence at 7:30 a. m. arrives at the McNary crossing in time to catch the east bound train.

Leaving Independence in the evening at 3:30 p. m. and arriving at the crossing in time to make connection with trains going both ways, and return at 4:45.

Fare 50 cents for each trip.

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HOMER LODGE, No 45 meets every Monday evening in their castle hall, Independence, Ore. Visiting Knights welcome. 7:30 is the hour.

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