

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, JUNE 24, 1905.

B. F. IRVINE Editor and Proprietor

**Your Discomforture
On Hot
Summer days
Can be
Greatly reduced by using
some of our hot weather
goods.**

See for ladies, our line of Umbrellas, big assortment Shirt Waists, Oxfords in Black and Tan, Hats, Sunbonnets, Lawns, Silks, Etc.

See for Men, our line of light weight Shoes and Oxfords in Black or Tan, Serges, Mohair and Linen Coats and Vests, big line Straw Hats Etc. All at low prices.

J. H. HARRIS.

Fine Light Sample Rooms.



**Hotel
Corvallis**

J. C. Hammel, Prop.

Leading Hotel in Corvallis. Recently opened. New brick building. Newly furnished, with modern conveniences. Furnace Heat, Electric Lights, Fire Escapes. Hot and cold water on every floor. Fine single rooms. Elegant suites. Leading house in the Willamette Valley.

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$2.00 per day.

Star Brand Shoes are Better!

For Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Fruits, Meats, Staple and Fancy Groceries, see

WELLSHER & GRAY.
Highest Market Price Paid for all Kinds of Produce

Star Brand Shoes are Better!

The Popular Grocery & Crockery

Good Things For Eating

Butter Always Fresh from the Dairies, tasty and good.	Eggs. Fresh and always direct from the hens.
Pickles. Sweet and sour, Hienzes bottle and bulk.	See our Garden Truck, nothing but best, grown by good gardeners.

The best canned Fruits and Vegetables on the market.

OUR METHODS OF BUSINESS

All appeal to the thrifty housewife who wants the very best groceries for the least money.

HERE IS THE STORE

P. M. ZIEROLF.

HOME STORES

PAY TAXES, BUY PRODUCTS AND INCREASE THE PRICE OF LAND.

Every Farm and Every Town Home Is Worth More Because There Are Home Stores—Then Buy Supplies of the Home Merchant.

An Iowa paper tells a striking incident with reference to buying at home, and therefore draws a moral. It is an incident worth repeating to Benton county and Corvallis people. It will at least interest them. The paper in question is the Marble Rock Journal. The story is as follows:

A man went into one of the Marble Rock stores the other day and asked if he would oblige him by exchanging an article he had bought from a mail order house for a similar article of another size from the merchant's stock. The merchant almost fainted at the man's gall, but he was an obliging merchant, and so he did not get angry. He asked the man why he did not return the article to the mail order house and have it exchanged.

"Because I have to return it at my expense," said the man, "and even then I stand a chance of not getting what I want. The cost of returning it would be considerable and it might get lost or broken on the trip, and I just thought maybe you could sell it to some one else, and could let me have one that fits me from your stock."

The merchant looked sharply at the man to see if he was joking or really didn't know any better, and seeing it was only the latter he told him that he would exchange the article for him. And he did, and the man was profuse in his thanks for the accommodation.

And then the merchant told the man in a gentlemanly way just what he had done. He said:

"My friend, you live in this community. You have lived here for a good many years. You own a farm that cost you perhaps \$15 to \$20 per acre, and it is now worth \$75 to \$100 per acre, and yet the land is not as good as when you bought it. What has made it worth more? It is because it is near a good town—to this town to which you and your neighbors helped to build up by your patronage. While you were helping the town with your patronage you were unconsciously doubling or trebling the value of your farm. The rule works both ways. The growth of the town increases the value of your farm, and the deterioration of the town injures the value of your farm. If you buy your goods in Marble Rock a larger town and help to make your land worth more. If you buy your goods in Chicago you help to make Chicago a larger city and you leave to other people the burden of building up your home community and increasing the value of your land. If you help to build up Chicago how much will it increase the value of your farm?"

"You are interested in this town as much as are the people who live in it. You trade your produce here for things that you want, you sell your stock and farm produce here, or in some other town near here and if you are unfortunate and need financial help, the business men here, and no one but the business men, are solicited to raise a purse for you. And they always do it whether you have helped them or not. If you are short of cash, or your crops or stock are not yet sold, you ask for credit at the stores here and you get it, which is a favor to you though you may not know it. If you buy something at the store here that does not prove as good as was claimed for it you can bring it back and exchange it or get your money back. In these and a hundred other ways you are under obligations to this town and the merchants here to trade with them, and yet you have sent your cash to this mail order house to buy what you want and have not gotten what you want after all."

The merchant paused for breath and the man mumbled something about getting cheaper prices at the mail order houses.

"If that were true," said the merchant, "I wouldn't complain a bit. If you could save money by order-

ing of the mail order houses, which are the bitterest enemies of this town, I wouldn't say a word. Not counting all things I have said—the fact that you are hurting the value of your own farm when you hurt this town; the fact that the merchants here, or in whatever town you trade, take your produce, lose money on it, and give you goods in exchange; the fact that you can get credit here when you haven't the cash, and can always bring goods back and exchange them when they are not satisfactory; and the fact that you or any of your neighbors who are in hard luck can always get financial help from the merchants here; in spite of all these things, if you could get goods cheaper of the mail order houses than you can here, I wouldn't complain. But you can't. You have a catalogue that you can sit around and study in the evening, and the prices in it look cheap because you have plenty of time to study them, and the descriptions are written in fine language. But if you will bring in your catalogue and look through my store and compare prices right through and if I don't furnish you the same prices, quality considered that the mail order house does, I will give them to you. And you won't be buying anything from a book description either. You will see the goods and try them on, and inspect the quality, and get whatever guaranty there is on them and if they don't suit you afterward there will be no trouble or risk in exchanging them or replacing them."

"Well, I guess you're about right," said the man thoughtfully.

"Of course I'm right, and the more you think about it the more you'll believe what I've said. Here you come into my store asking me to favor you by exchanging goods that you have bought from a mail order house. They made the profit on the sale, they got your cash, they ran no risk, they will not exchange it for you, you may and you may not get what you want. They pay no taxes here to help run the community expenses and help educate your children. They do nothing whatever to help this town or this county, or you; and their prices are not as cheap, everything considered, as those of the home merchants. If you really knew how to save money and help yourself you would never spend a cent with them. They make a profit on their goods or they would not be in business. And if anybody is to get the profit why not give it to the merchant at home?"

"I never really thought of it that way," said the man, "and I see how you're right; and you've sure treated me white in exchanging this, and I'll remember it."

And as he walked slowly out of the store the merchant gazed thoughtfully after him and wondered whether he would really remember it or not.

**Sunday Excursions
to Newport!**

ON THE G. & E. R. R.

Beginning Sunday, June 18 and continuing until the end of August

EVERY SUNDAY

Leaving Corvallis at 8:00 a. m., Philomath 8:15 a. m. Returning leaves Newport at 5 p. m. arriving in Corvallis at 9:15. at Albany at 9:55, Giving 5 hours at the beach.

Fare round trip from Albany, Corvallis and Philomath \$1.50

Again Open.

The repair department of my bicycle and sporting goods business is again open for business second door south of postoffice. Quick repairing or first class work a specialty.

James K. Berry.

Largest line of matting in the city at Blackledge's.

Cows for Sale.

Three good young cows in full milk, Alfred Bicknell.

Five miles north of Corvallis.

All new wall paper at Blackledge's.

Hay For Sale.

Vetch and alfalfa, best cow hay in the world. Ind Tel 155. L. L. Brooks.

OYAMA ADVANCING

HAS TAKEN NEARLY ALL POSITIONS NEEDED BEFORE THE GREAT BATTLE.

Attempt to Draw Off Japanese by Feint With Cossack Raiders—Met by Advance of New Army—Oyama Has nearly 600,000 Men.

Tokio, June 22.—The position of General Linievitch's army is even more desperate than was that of General Kuropatin before the defeat of Mukden, and the Japanese general staff expects within a very short time to receive the report that the Russian army has either been destroyed or captured.

When General Linievitch discovered that he was nearly completely surrounded, and that enormous bodies of Japanese troops were being massed on his right and left, while his center was being constantly shelled by field artillery, he apparently realized that it was impossible for his 350,000 men to withstand the assault of such superior strength as Oyama's and he determined on a feint, in the hope that he might draw off some of the Japanese forces. He ordered General Mistschenko, with his Cossack division, to attempt to penetrate the Japanese screen and try to cut their lines of communication.

After losing heavily in several engagements, the Cossack chieftain made his way through Morgolia and swept around the Japanese left in the hope of drawing back some of the troops from the north. Instead the Japanese simply moved forward a new army from Wonsan and drove the Russians back.

General Oyama's troops have now captured all of the most important positions necessary for the success of his contemplated movement, and word of a general engagement is expected momentarily.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—A number of private telegrams which have been received during the past 24 hours from Cidazipudzy indicate that the Japanese forward and turning movement now being developed in Manchuria is the largest in the history of the war and indicates that it is the intention of Field Marshal Oyama to endeavor to sweep all Northern Korea and Manchuria clear of Russian troops of every arm.

Three Japanese detachments are reported advancing from Corea northward. The first consists of 5000 infantry and 700 cavalry, with several batteries of mountain artillery, who are working toward Chitzamy. The second, the strength of which is not known, is moving from Musan, while the third is turning from Kenchan on the Russian front. The Japanese lines extend from the Sea of Japan at Gensan across Corea and Manchuria to the Mongolian frontier.

Officers here who are cognizant of the situation anticipate that as soon as the army of General Linievitch is engaged, the Japanese will develop an assault in force on Vladivostok and also attempt to force the Sungari river, and thus be in a position to cut off the retreat of Linievitch's army, should it be defeated.

London, June 21.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Tokio sends the following:

"The Japanese are continuing their victorious advance in Manchuria. The Russians have been completely outflanked on both wings and news of Japanese victories may be expected shortly.

"The Japanese have considerably over half a million men in the field. Their preliminary operations began as far back as May 20.

"Your correspondent with the Japanese headquarters reports that Cossacks were repulsed with heavy losses near Lianhuapao June 16, but were considerably reinforced at Telkaton and that another raid is expected. In the direction of Hailincheng the Russians have been reinforced by three divisions. General Madoralif commands the advance lines and is trying to check the Japanese northward advance. The Japanese expect good news shortly.

Havana, June 20.—The body of

Maximo Gomez was interred this evening after a funeral service so replete with demonstrations in honor of the dead general as to lead, in several instances, to scenes of disorder.

The most serious trouble occurred while the great procession was passing Central Park, when some reckless Cubans rushed toward the field gun caisson on which the remains of the general were being carried, demanding permission to carry the body. They were thrust back and then a bigger crowd rushed forward and awayed back and fro across the broad street, temporarily disorganizing the procession. The arrival of a big force of rural guards soon resulted in the restoration of order and the burial of the remains of General Gomez was accomplished just before sunset in the presence of a quiet and reverent multitude.

The procession was the largest since the establishment of the republic. In it were included the members of every department of the government, national and municipal and a thousand personal friends and followers, including President Palma, all walking with bared heads.

City Corvallis Special Water Bond Election.

To the legal voters of the City of Corvallis:

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the sixth day of July, A. D. 1905, in the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall on the southeast corner of Madison and Fourth streets in the city of Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon, a special election of the legal voters of said city of Corvallis will be held for the purpose of determining whether or not "The Water Committee" of said city shall issue the bonds of the City of Corvallis, Oregon, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable half yearly, on forty years time, for the purpose of constructing water works for the city of Corvallis, such election having been specially appointed, and the time and place aforesaid fixed therefor, by resolution of "The Water Committee" of said city, duly passed on the 16th day of June, 1905.

The maximum amount of bonds proposed to be issued by said Committee for said purpose is \$75,000.00 and the same will not be issued, nor said water works constructed, unless a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of issuing bonds. Voters desiring the issuance of such bonds shall cause their ballots to read "For Bonds," and those against the issuance of such bonds shall cause their ballots to read "Against Bonds."

Said election shall begin at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day of July, 1905 and continue until six o'clock in the afternoon of said day without the polls being closed.

This notice is given by the Clerk of said committee and published in the Corvallis Times a newspaper published in Corvallis, Oregon, for two weeks immediately prior to the date of such election under the direction of the aforesaid resolution of "The Water Committee."

Dated this June 21st, 1905.

S. L. KLINE,
Clerk of "The Water Committee."

Closing Out!

For want of room we will close out at cost all our trunks, telescopes, small Rugs and Art Squares. This Sale is bona fide, we want the room for a ladies Suit and Cloak department.

J. M. Nolan & Son.

Just What Every One Should Do.

Mr. J. T. Barber of Irwinville, Ga., always keeps a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand ready for instant use. Attacks of colic, cholera morbus and diarrhoea come on so suddenly that there is no time to hunt a doctor or go to the store for medicine. Mr. Barber says: "I have tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which is one of the best medicines I ever saw. I keep a bottle of it in my room as I have had several attacks of colic and it has proved to be the best medicine I ever used." For sale by Graham & Wortham.