

CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

VOL. XII.

CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1904.

No. 53

Independence to Celebrate.

Friday and Saturday of this week June 24 and 25, has been fixed for the time of the big farmer's picnic at Independence. A farmer's picnic will begin Friday forenoon at Independence, and there will be the usual pleasures of a picnic with a fine musical program, addresses of welcome and all the features of a big convention. Dr. E. J. Thompson, the venerable Presbyterian minister will act as chairman, and Governor Chamberlain will deliver an address. Basket dinners, and a program of races from a fat men's race to an auto race and other sports will follow, and in the evening addresses before the farmer's convention will fill the time.

Saturday the same program, varied from the first day, will be repeated and the evening's meeting in the big auditorium will again be devoted to the sessions of the farmers, and the discussion of matters of interest to the farmers. The gathering promises to be one of the best yet held in the state, and is certain to be one of interest to all who attend. Farmers from all parts of the Willamette valley will be present, and will take on the nature of a farmer's institute combined with the pleasures of a country fair.

A contest is now on, which promises to be very interesting, in the selection of a maid of honor that will accompany the governor to the picnic grounds. Voting has just commenced. The leaders at this time are, Ruby Kelso, 287; Florence Burton, 182; Sadie Craven, 175; Ella Robinson, 111; Grace June, 35; and Miss Mae Kennedy, 30.

Arrangements have been made for a big baseball game between the hopbuyers and the hopgrowers, and it promises to be interesting. Governor Chamberlain will be the principal speaker at the picnic. The convention is under the supervision of the Oregon Agricultural College, assisted by the granges of Polk County and the citizens of Independence.

...ZIEROLF...

Carries the newest, best and most complete line of

GROCERIES
CROCKERY

...ZIEROLF...

CITY FIRE ORDINANCE.

Passed by the Common Council of Corvallis June 20.

The following ordinance passed by the city council at its last session should receive the careful perusal of every citizen. There is no doubt but that many violators of the ordinance can be found at the present time should a rigid search be made. We will give our readers the full text of the instrument in this issue and the issue following that unconscious violators may be prepared for a visit from the city officer. The ordinance is as follows:

An ordinance to provide for the prevention of fires, and the protection of persons and property endangered thereby.

The city of Corvallis does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. No wooden building within said fire limits shall be altered or changed without the written permission of the chief engineer, approved by the committee on fire and water; which permit shall specify fully the alteration or change required, and no such permit shall be given if any increase will be made by the proposed change or alteration in the size of any wooden building within the fire limits, or if such repairs or alterations will increase the value of any such buildings more than 25 per cent. The application therefor and a copy of the such permit shall be kept on file in the office of police judge. Provided, that no more than one permit per year shall be issued to repair any one building except to repair damages caused by fire.

SEC. 2. No building within said fire limits shall be removed except to a position on the same lot on which it may have stood, to make room for more permanent improvements, or to a point outside the fire limits.

SEC. 3. Whenever any building shall be by any means so much injured as to be in the judgment of the chief engineer and committee on fire and water, a dangerous nuisance, or when any wooden building within the fire limits shall, in the judgment of the chief engineer and committee on fire and water, be damaged by fire to the extent of one-half or more of the actual value, the chief engineer shall immediately caused to be served upon the owner or persons having control thereof, a notice requiring such owner or person to remove the same forthwith and the persons receiving such notice shall within ten days after receiving the same, comply with the requirements thereof.

SEC. 2. All buildings over one story in height hereafter erected in the fire limits, shall have scuttle-frames and doors or bulk-heads leading to the roof, made of covered with some fire-proof material, and shall have ladders or stairways leading to the same, and such scuttles or stairways shall be kept so as to be ready for immediate use at all times, and all scuttles shall not be less in size than two by three feet. All other buildings now constructed or to be constructed shall be provided with scuttles leading to the attic, location of same to be approved by the fire wardens.

SEC. 5. The chief of police, chief engineer and committee on fire and water of this city, shall have at all times the right to enter any building within the city for the purpose of ascertaining any violation of this ordinance which may come to his knowledge.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of each fireman to notify the chief engineer of every violation of this ordinance which may come to his knowledge.

SEC. 7. The chief engineer and assistant engineer and the chief of police are required to

see that the requirements and provisions of the ordinance are enforced, and make complaint to the police judge's court for all violations thereof.

SEC. 8. That the chief engineer and chief of police shall be the fire wardens for this city, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this ordinance are strictly enforced.

SEC. 9. That every chimney or flue that may hereafter be built within the city limits, shall have walls of good quality of brick or stone at least four inches in thickness, and the bottom to be six inches in thickness of the same material, and to be laid in good lime mortar or water lime cement, and to be plastered on the inside, and when passing through or near woodwork to be plastered on the outside. No chimney or flue shall be built, which shall have any joint or timber resting on or entering into the same. The chimney or flue shall be well secured, and shall extend at least four feet above the roof of the building to which it is attached, measuring from the point where such chimney or flue passes through such roof, and shall extend at least two and one-half feet below the ceiling of the first story of such building. Should such chimney or flue be deemed unsafe to the building or buildings adjoining, by the fire wardens, they shall order them built to such height as they may deem necessary, but such height shall not exceed four feet above the extreme height of said adjoining buildings.

SEC. 10. No smoke pipe within any building with wooden floors or ceiling shall enter any flue unless said pipe shall be at least fourteen inches from either floor or ceiling; and in all cases where smoke pipes pass through partitions of any kind whether the same be plastered or not, they shall be guarded by a double collar of metal with at least three inch air space, and hole for ventilation; or by a soapstone ring not less than three inches in thickness and extending through the partition or by a solid coating of plaster of paris three inches thick, or by any earthen wire ring three inches from the pipe. No stove pipe or smoke pipe shall pass through any window, side or roof of any building, except by permit granted by the fire wardens, and such permit shall be in writing and state the time for which said leave is granted. The opening where the pipe goes through the roof or side of the building, by permit or otherwise shall in all cases be at least four inches in diameter larger than the size of the pipe and be protected by a double collar of metal, or otherwise, as in the case of passing through partitions and shall have tin or zinc on the inside and outside of such opening.

(Continued in next issue)

Cascara Sagrada Industry.

As Cascara Sagrada, chittim, or bearberry bark (the last being the most common, as bears climb the trees to get the berries when ripe) has of late become so widely advertised and favorably known for its curative qualities of considerable value, it will be of interest to many to learn more about it especially since there has been such a determined effort made from certain quarters to hide the worth of this bark. The following description may be interesting to some who do not understand the nature of this wonderful wood.

It is found between British Columbia and California, in the river bottoms and gulches along the coast range in Oregon and Washington. It is very similar to dogwood in size, but differs from that tree in that it has but four leaves on the end of each small stem. After the leaves have fully matured a cluster of four or five, small

buds formed by each leaf, producing small berries, first green then black, resembling a cherry, only much smaller, while the seed is much the same as the cherry seed. This seed has a very bitter taste much the same as the bark, while the meat portion of the berry has an agreeable taste.

The tree when found where other trees are not very tall, especially among soft maple, dogwood, crabapple, alder, vine-maple, etc., grows quite tall and portly, with graceful limbs such as a cherry tree has, while on the other hand if among tall trees its growth is stunted, and the bush is small in body. The wood on the inside is of a reddish color, while the outer part of about one third of the diameter of the tree, is very white. The bark next to the tree has a golden color, and is very brittle, breaking one way as easily as the other.

There are several methods employed in peeling the bark from the tree. Some peelers climb the tree to nearly its top, stripping it clean to the ground, leaving the stump standing, while others fell the tree. This method is used more generally by women and children. The bark is taken from the woods and dried in the sun, being spread out with the inside down, avoiding exposure of that side to the sun, rain or dew, which has a tendency to turn it black, which would decrease its market value.

There are a few contractors and commission buyers in Portland who are attempting to instruct the peelers as to how their work should be done. If these instructions are not complied with the contractor attempts to deduct a cent a pound from the market price, which is clear gain to him, as the real value of the bark is not lessened. The buyers instruct not to peel the tree nearer than one foot of the ground, complaining that below that point the bark is woody, and consequently valueless. This is not a fact, as the woody bark comes from the very large trees, which have been snagged by the falling timber etc. An abundance of moss is usually found on the chittim tree which should be removed. After being dried the bark should be crushed. Clubs and similar articles are used for this purpose, but the most common method, being most effective, is to run the bark through a feed cutter, the result being greatly more satisfactory. The bark is then placed in sacks, being tamped in until they contain fifty to sixty pounds.

Most that has been said about this bark has been by those who traffic in it, and their statements have been quite erroneous. There is not a great deal of this timber remaining, as the average buyer would have it understood the other way, in order to keep down the price. In all probability the time for cheap chittim bark will be at an end by another year. There will be a great deal of this bark put on the market this year, which will be bought at a low figure by the commission men, and when the supply is exhausted he will exact from the manufacturer an enormous price for what he bought for almost nothing.

The average settler has heretofore ruthlessly destroyed the chittim, not appreciating its worth. In ten years from now those who have a quantity of chittim trees will be able to dispose of the bark at a very fancy price, probably 50 cents a pound.—Oregon Lumberman.

The Pioneer Bakery, formerly run by Hodes & Hall and later by Read & Hall, was transferred the early part of the week to the exclusive ownership of Mr. Hodes, Mr. Hall retiring to engage in business elsewhere and Mr. Read disposing of his interests to Mr. Hodes. Carl Hodes is well known to Corvallis people and his old friends and former customers are pleased to see him behind the counter once more.



THE KINGSBURY HAT

New Dress Skirts and Shirt Waists

WOOL DRESS GOODS

New Mixed Suitings
New Scotch Weaves
New Etamine and Voiles
New Mohairs, Plain and Figured
New Black Dress Goods

NOVELTIES

New Buttons
New Waist Sets
New Trimmings
New Ornaments
New Stock Collars
New Laces
New Ribbons

DOMESTICS

New Table Linen and Napkins
New Muslins and Sheetings
New Towels and Toweling
New Curtains and Scrims

F. L. Miller. We want your produce

ANNOUNCEMENT

Hollenberg & Cady

Successors to J. D. Mann & Co.

FURNITURE!

Corvallis Ice Works.

Will deliver ice every day from 7 to 11 o'clock.
Small orders must be in by 8 o'clock

LUMBER

Grape, Berry and all Kinds of Fruit Shipping

BOXES

Dressed and Finishing Lumber,
Doors, Windows, Mouldings
AT LOWEST PRICES

CORVALLIS SAWMILL CO.
E. W. STRONG, Pres., Corvallis, Ore.

ADAMS BROS., CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.

Will furnish estimates on anything in the building line.
All kinds of picket and woven fence to order. South Main st., Corvallis.