



SCHOOL MATTERS.

Late School Laws Make Important Changes.

School laws under the acts of 1905 have been issued and some changes of importance have been made. Any legislation bearing on our public schools is most important, therefore we are summarizing certain sections for the benefits of our readers.

It is the duty of the authorities in each school district, incorporated town, and of each public corporation authorized to levy a tax, to notify, in writing, the county clerk in which a school district town, city or corporation is situated, of the tax levy made by it on or before the first day of January in each year.

If a school teacher in the public schools shall willingly violate the terms of his or her contract for teaching by resigning his or her position without giving the school board written notice at least thirty days previous to the time the resignation takes effect, he shall be liable to revocation of licence for teaching within the state for the remainder of the year, without sickness or an equally good reason is given for such action.

When the annual census of any school district shows an increase of one hundred per cent or more in the number of children resident in such district between the ages of four and twenty years over the number as shown by the last annual report of the clerk of such district, it shall be the duty of the clerk to immediately report the increase to the county superintendent. This is necessary in order to correctly apportion the school funds.

Any county superintendent may, at his discretion, dispense with his annual institute for 1905 and use the whole or a part of his county institute fund for said year for defraying the expenses of an educational congress at Portland during the Lewis and Clark Fair. If the superintendent prefers he may use only a portion of this fund for congress expenses. Should any superintendent use this fund for the purpose of a congress then no money will be apportioned for attendance at institutes during 1905.

The county school superintendent shall declare the office of a clerk or director vacant upon the happening of any of the following causes:

The death or resignation of the incumbent.

When a competent court declares his election to office void.

When an incumbent shall cease to be a resident of the district.

When an incumbent shall cease to discharge the duties of his office for two consecutive months, without sickness or equally good reason as an excuse. There are a number of other grounds on which he may be removed.

The following relates to eighth grade examinations:

It is the duty of the superintendent of public instruction at such times as he deems advisable, but not oftener than three times each year, to prepare questions for use in examining pupils who have completed the eighth grade work in the public schools.

It shall be the duty of the chairman of the district board of the district in which said examination is being held to conduct the examination in person, or designate some member of his board, or school clerk, or some person other than the teacher of the school to carry on this examination. The person carrying on the work shall be allowed \$2 per day for the time actually put in on this work.

For the purpose of examining and grading manuscripts of pupils taking the examination mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of this act, the county school superintendent

may, at his discretion, appoint for each examination four persons, who, with the county superintendent, shall constitute a county board of examiners for the uniform eighth grade examinations; but no person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of said board who does not at the time of his appointment hold a valid teacher's certificate in full force and effect in said county. The county superintendent, or some member of said board appointed by him, shall be chairman of said board and a majority shall constitute a quorum.

A Great Man.

United States District Judge Charles E. Bellinger passed from this life Friday afternoon at his home in Portland, after a comparatively brief illness. His demise is sadly lamented by an unusually large circle of friends.

In early life Charles E. Bellinger lived in Benton county for a time, residing at both Corvallis and Monroe at different periods. He was born in Maquon, Ill., November 21, 1839. While still a young man Judge Bellinger was united in wedlock with Miss Margery Johnson, in Linn county, and seven children were born to them.

Charles B. Bellinger first attended school in a country schoolhouse on the Santiam River, under the tutelage of Orange Jacobs, who is now a well known attorney at Seattle.

He later entered the Willamette University, but did not remain to graduate. Leaving that institution he studied law at the office of B. F. Benham, now an attorney at Salem, and was admitted to the bar in 1863, beginning the practice of his profession with John C. Cartwright.

The young lawyer next turned to newspaper work for a time and edited the Arena, a weekly paper at Salem, and at that time the democratic organ of the state. He later published the Salem Review, but owing to failing health left that city and went to Monroe, Benton county, where he engaged in the mercantile business. While here he was elected a member of the legislature from Benton in 1868.

In 1869 he again turned to journalism for a time and edited the Albany Democrat. The following year he came to Portland to practice his profession and founded the Portland News, which later became the Telegram. He edited the paper for two years. From 1874 to 1878 he was Clerk of the Supreme Court, and in 1878 was appointed a Circuit Judge of the Fourth District by Governor Thayer, to fill a vacancy caused by the reorganization of the district.

In 1880 Judge Bellinger received the nomination for the office which he was at that time holding, but was defeated, though he ran 1100 votes ahead of his ticket.

From 1880 to 1883 Judge Bellinger practiced law, being associated with John M. Gearin, and afterwards became a member of the firm of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon.

In 1893 Judge Bellinger was appointed United States District Judge by President Cleveland, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Deady. He took office May 1, and retained the position until his death, discharging his many and difficult duties with great fairness and distinction.

While Clerk of the Supreme Court, Judge Bellinger served in the Modoc War, being a Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of General Miller. He took part in the fight in the Lava Beds June 17, 1873, at which time the troops under General Wheaton were ambushed and defeated by the Indians.

GOOD ROADS.

A High-Class Highway Considered a Good Investment.

In the last issue of the Pacific Homestead, T. B. Williamson, of Oak Grove, Benton county, contributed an article on the "road question." We reproduce the article as follows:

The subject of good roads has become the paramount issue and is being agitated throughout the farming districts. The rural people are beginning to realize the fact that it pays to have its highways properly built and maintained. In considering this subject we sometimes hear the question, Do good roads pay? Let us ask, Do bad roads pay? Does it pay the farmer who has kept at home a large amount of his oats, wheat, potatoes, and when the market quotations are high to lose sale of his products simply because the roads are in such a condition that it is impossible for him to get his product to market? Does it pay for the extra wear and tear on team, harness and vehicle? Does it pay for the extra time and trouble taken in freighting products over poor roads? These are facts to be considered. In many communities farm property is depreciating in value on account of the road being almost impassible for several months of the year. That these conditions do exist none will deny; but how to better them is the question of the hour.

We have many men of many minds and it is as noticeable in road work as many other things. One has only to compare the work of different road districts to substantiate this fact. Those who have to furnish the money do not object to contributing their hard-earned money to build permanent roads; but what they do object to is to be heavily taxed for road purposes and then see their money spent for work that in many cases is worse than thrown away.

Many questions arise in considering a system of road improvement but the most important one is: How shall the funds be raised for conducting the work?

Very few farmers feel able to carry the whole burden of permanent road building and how shall the emergency be met? The press has done much towards bringing the subject before the public, while other agencies have been at work until the movement is beginning to find expression in legislation by the states and we find many of them making annual appropriations for road building.

We can never have good roads until we have a uniform system of road building. A most excellent system has been adopted by one state, which places the road improvement under the supervision of the state engineer and surveyor. When better roads are desired a petition is presented to the board of supervisors by the property owners along whose premises the highway passes. The supervisor in turn petitions the state engineer who after satisfactory investigation; draws from the fund appropriated by the state for the work. Half the expense is borne by the state, 55 per cent by the county and 15 per cent by the property owners along whose premises the road shall pass.

Aside from the convenience and comfort to be derived from good roads, there is also the factor of economy.

Permanent road building is a common enterprise and is so far-reaching that we can hardly estimate its merits. It is a well-known fact that the value of farm land is greatly enhanced where the roads are well cared for. The rural mail carrier has come to stay and he needs good roads so as to be able to make his daily rounds; in fact, social life too is

far advanced in such a community.

In conclusion, let me say let us have a uniform system of road work.

No County Institute.

Supt. Denman has issued a circular letter to the various teachers of Benton county notifying them that there will be no annual county institute in our county this year. Benton has united with other counties of the valley for the purpose of holding an educational congress at the Lewis and Clark Fair. The exact date of this congress will be given out later.

Those in charge have arranged to have some of the leading educational men of the county present on this occasion. Neither time nor money is to be spared in making this meeting a success in every way. According to law teachers in counties where the annual county institute has been dispensed with are not compelled to attend the congress. At the same time the district will not receive the \$5 premium.

In all probability no better opportunity will ever be given our teachers to get in touch with the leading educational lights of our land, and it is hoped that for the glory of old Benton a large number of our teachers will arrange to attend this congress, go to Portland in a special car, and remain a week.

"Pot Calls Kettle Black."

Literary genius and skill in penmanship are said to have no affinity. Horace Greeley kept an expert on chirography to decipher his editorials for the Tribune; Rufus Choate once wrote an invitation to a dinner at his house and the recipient, a humorous friend, finding himself unable to read any part save the familiar signature, took it to the bank and cashed it for a five-pound note.

Our townsman, G. A. Waggoner, recently received a letter from Joaquin Miller which he declares his Satanic Majesty himself could not read. The letter was written on receipt of a complimentary copy of "Stories of Old Oregon," and Mr. Waggoner hopes that it contains flattering comment on the book. He sent the letter to an expert to decipher it if possible; meantime he anxiously awaits the result.

Benton county's choicest roses at the Rose Fair. 41-42

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executor with the will annexed of the estate of Rhoda Taylor, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same duly verified as by law required, to the undersigned at Corvallis, Oregon, within six months from this date.

WALTER K. TAYLOR, Executor
Dated this 9th day of May, 1905.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.

Saved by Dynamite.

Sometimes a flaming city is saved by dynamiting a space that the fire can't cross. Sometimes a cough hangs on so long you feel as if nothing but dynamite would cure it. Z. T. Gray, of Calhoun, Ga., writes: "My wife had a very aggravated cough, which kept her awake nights. Two physicians could not help her; so she took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which eased her cough, gave her sleep, and finally cured her." Strictly scientific cure for bronchitis and La Grippe. At Allen & Woodward's drug store, price 50c and \$1; guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Warning.

You cannot have good health unless your kidneys are sound, for the kidneys filter the blood of impurities which otherwise act as irritating poisons and break down the delicate organs of the body and cause serious trouble. If you have kidney or bladder trouble and do not use Foley's Kidney Cure, you will have only yourself to blame for results, as it positively cures all forms of kidney and bladder diseases. For sale by Graham & Wortham.

Plumbing and Heating!

Cornice, Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Sheet Metal Work.

F. A. Hencye

In connection with J. H. SIMPSON'S HARDWARE STORE.

Cheap Sunday Rates Between Portland and Willamette Valley Points.

Low round trip rates have been placed in effect between Portland and Willamette Valley points, in either direction. Tickets will be sold

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS, and limited to return on or before the following Monday.

RATE TO OR FROM CORVALLIS, \$3.00. Call on Southern Pacific Co's Agents for particulars.

Terrific Race With Death.

"Death was fast approaching," writes Ralph F. Fernandez, of Tamps, Fla., describing his fearful race with death, "as a result of liver trouble and heart disease, which had robbed me of sleep and of all interest in life. I had tried many different doctors and several medicines, but got no benefit, until I began to use Electric Bitters. So wonderful was their effect that in three days I felt like a new man, and today I am cured of all my troubles." Guaranteed at Allen & Woodward's drug store; price 50c.

Artistic Dressmaking.

Ladies wishing artistic dressmaking at reasonable prices, should call on Mrs. L. Estes, of San Francisco, at the residence of Gene Simpson, Corvallis. Indep. Phone No. 254 40tf

Do Not be Imposed Upon.

Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered as no other preparation will give the same satisfaction. It is mildly laxative. It contains no opiates and is safest for children and delicate persons. For sale by Graham & Wortham.

The Corvallis Gazette

All the local news all of the time, with a large amount of miscellaneous matter.

Semi-Weekly

A twice-a-week newspaper containing 72 columns each week of the current news of Benton County.

Splendid Serials

An interesting serial story running every week in the Gazette.

SOUND ADVICE.

In looking around for Genuine Bargains in Furniture or House Furnishings—take our advice—step into our Store and investigate our Goods and Prices.

We believe we have justly earned a reputation for Honorable and Square Dealing.

Our customers are satisfied with our way of doing business. They know if goods are not as represented we will make it right or refund the money. We shall continue this liberal policy as long as we are in business, and hope to receive a continuance of your generous, liberal patronage.

Yours for business,

Hollenberg & Cady.