



EXPOSITION ITEMS.

Of Interest to Benton County People by Special Correspondent.

To properly see and appreciate the exhibit of the OAC in the second floor of the Oriental Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition visitors must place themselves entirely under the care of the able and intelligent hostess of the department, Mrs. Stella G. Webster, to whose artistic skill and cultivated taste the arrangement of the exhibit was entrusted, and we guarantee them a pleasant and profitable half-hour and a knowledge of the exhibit, impossible to attain in any other manner. This was the course adopted by your correspondent and the subjoined is an almost verbatim report of our interview with the lady who so ably represents OAC, and so faithfully champions its interests:

After discussing the original plans for the display, and the difficulties encountered at almost every step in its progress, the limited space placed at their disposal, the changes in plans found to be necessary, our hostess stopped to pay a fitting compliment to ex-Senator John D. Daly, to whose earnest and untiring efforts, his zeal and fidelity to the best interests of the college, his strong influence in official quarters, was due the final success attained, and to whom, more than any other man, OAC owes a debt of gratitude.

It was impossible, with so limited a space for an exhibit to give any general idea of the work carried forth in the thirty different branches of pursuit at the Oregon Agricultural College, so after due deliberation it was decided not to attempt a popular exhibit, but to display one branch specially, in such a manner that it might be indicative of the seriousness of the work carried on in all the departments, and to touch lightly on as many of the other branches as space permitted.

The work from the biological department, of which Wm. T. Shaw is instructor, was chosen as one of special interest to the public, having an instructive value alike to amateur and scientist sufficient to warrant its being placed pre-eminently in the foreground. The collection chosen for this purpose of mounted birds from the Northwest while forming but one-fourth of the number of species, is complete and perfect in its way, and one of the most valuable on the coast. The collection comprises about ninety specimens, mounted in separate cases, and posed with a fidelity to Nature which only the highest art could achieve. There is just enough in the simple surroundings to suggest something of the habits and characteristics of the birds, and whether it is the craning of a blue bell's neck in search of food, or the contraction of a China pheasant's foot in the act of walking, or the nestling attitude of the mourning dove, all speak the spirit of the work and are communicated to the spectator.

The public always gets from the writer, the actor or the artist, just as much of the spirit of his work as he himself feels, no more no less. There are about sixty-five wall cases containing the specimens, 14x18 inches, shallow boxes lined with white, and surrounded with a two and one-half inch frame of dull black. This gives an agreeable setting to the specimens on the green background of the wall, and with hangings of forest tapestry the exhibit presents a restful harmony, in keeping with the dignity of the display. Besides the wall cases there are six large glass cases containing the larger specimens, the canvasback wood duck, and blue bill, China

pheasants, and the handsome and imposing owls which occupy the floor space, mounted upon substantial tables, black in color to correspond with the wall colors.

The other branches are represented by a bacteriological display which occupies one corner of the room, containing ninety-five tubes of living microbes and one poor little guinea pig, long since succumbed to the cause of science. Here we find micro-organisms of all sorts and descriptions, from the fungus foot disease of India to the bacillus mesentericus vulgaris found so commonly in water and earth.

In another corner the case containing the display from the Chemistry and Pharmacy department, in all 123 specimens. Further on the wood and metal testing taken up during the first year in manual training and followed out later on by work in the blacksmith shop in the second year, with finished tools and machinery for the third and fourth years, very good examples of which appear in the cases set aside for them.

History is taught in map work, some examples being especially noteworthy, the last in Volume 1 being of marked superiority. Mr. Bowen's work is about as perfect as hand work could be, and stands one in the list of map drawing.

The department of Botany which enters largely into college work, and of which Prof. E. R. Lake is the able head, is only represented by a few large photographs which are, however, very very handsome and artistic. They represent some interesting studies of mushrooms, pine cones and poison oak berries and add much to the attractiveness of the corridor. Together with the photographs of college life, the case containing these has the mechanical drawings, and the palms and ferns from the horticultural department. College pennants are in evidence where a touch of orange is needed to brighten an otherwise too sombre color scheme, and pillows of the same color invite the weary to a rest on the settee or the big easy chairs, and from the windows float four college banners, handsomely and strikingly decorated with the college monogram in black which give a greeting and a welcome to old friends and new acquaintances.

For Southern Oregon.

Dr. Withycombe and Prof. F. L. Kent, of OAC, departed Wednesday for Southern Oregon, where they are to hold a series of farmers' institutes. They will be down there between two and three weeks and will hold institutes in the counties of Coos, Josephine and Jackson. They will hold meetings in seven different places as follows: Mrtle Point, Marshfield, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Provolt, Kirby, and Grants Pass.

Dr. Withycombe will treat largely of the soil and animal husbandry, while Prof. Kent will discuss various matters of interest and importance to diar-men. Both gentlemen will touch on matters regarding irrigation and kindred subjects. William Schulmerich, of Hillsboro, accompanied the gentlemen to Coos county. Prof. Cordley will join the party at Grants Pass.

Cured of Bright's Disease.

Geo. A. Sherman, Lisbon Red Mills, Lawrence Co. N. Y., writes: "I had kidney disease for many years and had been treated by physicians for twelve years; had taken a well known kidney medicine and other remedies that were recommended but got no relief until I began using Foley's Kidney Cure. The first half bottle relieved me and four bottles have cured me of this terrible disease. Before I began taking Foley's Kidney Cure I had to make water about every fifteen minutes, day and night, and passed a brick-dust substance, and sometimes a slimy substance. I believed I would have died if I had not taken Foley's Kidney Cure." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

FOR POOR LO.

Uncle Sam Tries to Educate Red Man.

Report of Miss Estella Reel, superintendent of Indian Schools in the United States, who attended the sessions of the Indian Teacher's Institute at the Lewis and Clark Fair, shows that there are 250 schools in the United States, with an enrollment of 30,000 students.

The report states that the value of education to the Indian and the duty of the Government to give it to him, has been recognized, and from the first regular appropriation of \$10,000, this sum has gradually been increased, until in 1904 it reached more than \$4,200,000. Each year the number of schools and teachers has gradually increased, and there has been a corresponding annual increase in the attendance of pupils.

Examples to illustrate the good results that have followed agricultural instruction in many schools are numerous. In illustration of the practical work accomplished, that of giving to industrial training, the foremost place in Indian education Miss Reel notes that at Mescolero, N. M., in the past year, the boys sawed over 70,000 feet of lumber and 40,000 shingles, and made upwards of 120,000 bricks. Bathhouses have been erected at 28 of the day schools in the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. D., for the use of the pupils, a great deal of the work being performed by the boys.

The day schools generally have continued their record of good work during the year, and in methods and results, noticeable improvements have been made. The civilizing and most elevating influence of these schools upon the older Indians is a most important part of their usefulness.

The Hampton Institute, Va., is one of the best equipped manual training schools. The record of returned students is the most complete in the service, showing 146 rated excellent, 336 good, 152 fair, 42 poor.

At the Rice Station Boarding School, Arizona, large amounts of garden products are raised by the 200 full-blood Apaches. In New Mexico, 42 young men from the Indian school at Santa Fe worked on the Santa Fe Railroad. The Mescalero Apaches clipped 15,500 pounds of wool from their own flock, which brought them 13 cents per pound. The 200 Indians on the Oneida reservation are practically self-supporting. Miss Reel says that the arts and crafts of the Indian have a far greater value than is generally known, and in many sections of the country they become efficient aids to him in earning a livelihood. The earnings of the Carlisle school, the oldest and the largest, by the pupils, amounted to about \$30,000 the past year.

The demand for Indian work has largely increased the past five years. The Flambeau Lumber Company, of Wisconsin, handled, last year, about \$2000 worth of Indian goods, as against \$300 or \$400 worth five years ago.

More attention has been given to the teaching of cooking than ever before. Teachers in the Indian service find that if they are to keep abreast of the times, they must see that the pupils are instructed in the preparation of meals for a small family similar to those which they will have to prepare upon their return home.

Toe The Mark.

The passing of the old regime in the land service of this state and the doing away with the old methods of securing public land is marked by the present land fraud investigations. Hereafter the easy means by

which homesteads and timber claims have been acquired in this state will not prevail and entrymen must exhibit entire good faith in making their selections and in completing their final proofs. Actual residence, not occasional "stay overnights," will be required. The scandals being uncovered now in connection with the grand jury investigations mean a shaking up in the land offices of this state and will result in making frauds in connection with the public lands less possible.

A former official of the land office was before the grand jury recently and it is said that, although he merely conducted his office as had his predecessors, there was considerable looseness in the way matters were carried out. Although land officials may have had an inkling that all was not in thorough accord with the spirit of the land laws, when the investigations were ordered and made, the special agents in charge of the investigations are said to have proved recreant to their trust and some of them are also said to have been amenable to bribes.

The interpretation of the land laws has been far different than is now to obtain. The custom in the Northwest has been to permit too much latitude in compliance with the law and the present investigations mean that the easy acquisition of the public domain must stop. It is believed that half the land office officials who have served in this state could be indicted for their slipshod methods of taking proofs and the readiness with which they issued receipts. However, they were guided by precedent, it is claimed, and former trustees of the public domain in similar positions are said to have left behind them no strict interpretation of the land laws by which to guide incoming officials.

As a proof of the looseness of the requirements of land officials in this state is a batch of about 140 contests, hearing of which will begin this week in the Portland land office, lately moved there from Oregon City, and which will extend through a large part of the winter. These contests cover claims in all parts of the Oregon City land district, which are alleged in the affidavits of contest to be fraudulent in that the entrymen never complied with the land laws and never intended to; that they were governed in their acts by former slipshod interpretations of the land laws and the easy rulings of former officials of the land office. It is said there is good reason for contesting a large number of entries made in Northwestern Oregon, which is covered by the Portland office, and the same can doubtless be said of the public lands in the rest of the state.

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