

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

MAIL ARRIVES.

8:30 a. m. Mail arrives by stage for Portland and all points North and East, also for California and points on S.P.

10 a. m. From Monroe by stage.

11:15 a. m. From Philomath and points West on C. & E.

12 m. From Portland and all points on the West Side.

1:30 p. m. From Albany and all points North on the S. P.

MAIL DEPARTS.

6 a. m. For Albany and points East on the C. & E., and for points North of Albany on the S. P.

10:30 a. m. For Albany and all points North and South on the S. P.

12:30 p. m. For West Side points, Portland, and points North and East, also for points West on the C. & E.

2 p. m. For Monroe, Or.

6:15 p. m. For Portland, California, and points North, East and South.

MINIATURE JAP GARDENS.

Made in This Country and Used to Decorate the Dinner Table for American Society.

The little Japanese gardens displayed in the windows of florists are made in this country, but by Japanese artists.

"We import the dwarf plants and trees used for the purpose from Japan," said one dealer to a New York Sun reporter. "The gardens are constructed by Japanese men here whom we employ for the work."

"How much are they? The ones that you see here range from \$3 to \$6. We have more expensive ones. These are the \$6 ones in these round terracotta pots."

"Some people use them for jardiniere for the center of the dining table. The coloring is rich and good and the little gardens always interest people."

Only Japanese art could achieve these wonderful miniature gardens, many of them not more than eight inches across.

A perfect illusion of extensive landscape is won by the clever placing of the tiny dwarfed trees, the artful twists given to weaved paths, the carefully arranged vistas.

The smallest gardens are, as a rule, grown in little shallow porcelain dishes of pretty design and coloring. The larger gardens are grown in shallow earthenware pots, bowl shaped.

Flooded with bright sunshine the gardens show off to the best advantage.

"I love mine in the sunset light," says a woman who is so devoted to her garden that she has had a special high stand made for it to rest on in a bow window, where it may catch an admirable all round light. "The effect of the golden light through the little old pine trees is stunning, and orange streaks slip over the little lawns in just the way they do over real lawns."

"When dusk comes the garden is delightful, so dark and bosky and cool. And in the moonlight? Well, you just ought to see the moonlight on my garden, lighten-up the dearest little white pagoda on the side of a steep hill."

"My garden's poetry to me all the time. Through it I keep sense of summer near me all through the winter months."

LIBRARIANS OF OLD AGES.

As an Armory to a Castle So Was the Library to the Ancient Monastery.

The librarian was sworn into office on the holy gospels, as became one whose duty it is to furnish to those who have need the "food" and "weapons" of the soul—for so they used to call books. "Books are the nourishment of the soul," says one abbot, speaking of the library of his convent; and another says: "As the armory is to the castle, so the library is to the monastery." The very name librarian, "armarius," derived as it is from the press, cupboard or almeric in which the books are kept, is precisely the modern word almoner—as the almoner serves from his cupboard food and drink for the needy, so the librarian deals out books, which are the food and drink of the soul, says Harper's Magazine.

In the beginning the librarian was, curiously enough as it sounds at first, the precentor or choir-master, but the explanation of this is, in fact, simple enough; since the first books were the service books kept in the apse-cupboard in the church, the precentor was naturally charged with their care, and when the collection grew by the addition of other books he kept charge until the growth made subdivision of labor necessary.

The ordinary duties of librarians are often laid down with great minuteness in monastic rules; they differ greatly in detail but not much in essence from those of the modern; he must take charge of the books, "keep and know under their separate titles," frequently examine carefully to prevent damage from damp, dust, mice and "moth worms," and repair them when damaged. He must lend books to the brethren, enter such loan carefully in his register, and see that a sufficient deposit is left for its return, or proper bond given.

Cuttlefish Have Been Found with a Reach of Thirty-Eight Feet—Kill Victims.

Of all the big game of the deep sea that have been taken by man the cuttlefishes are the most diabolical in shape and general appearance. I have handled and measured one that was 38 feet in length, a weird, spiderlike creature with two antennalike arms 30 feet in length, says a writer in Metropolitan Magazine. Specimens of these animals have been caught 70 feet in length, the captors fighting them with an ax, cutting the arms which seized and held the boat.

Off the coasts of California and Alaska there is a big deep sea ally of this animal—a big spiderlike octopus—that haunts the deep banks, preying upon the fishes most esteemed by fishermen. It is found off the Farallones on rock bottom and at times the fishermen haul in their lines thinking that they have fouled a stone or rock, so heavy is the weight, but when the surface is reached long, livid arms shoot above the water, seize the boat and the men are forced to fight with knives and hatchets the weird, uncanny game that has a radial spread of 30 feet, its eight sucker-lined arms being 15 feet in length and possessed of extraordinary power. A specimen taken off the island of San Clemente had a spread of about 20 feet and gave the boatman a hard battle to sever its flying arms.

Nothing more diabolical can be conceived than this spiderlike giant of the deep sea, living among the rocks 600 to 1,000 feet below the surface. An individual of moderate size which I kept alive displayed the greatest pugnacity. The moment I approached it would literally hurl itself at my arm, winding its long tentacles about it in a manner suggestive of what a large individual might do. Indeed, Dr. A. S. Packard, professor of zoology at Brown university, says:

"An Indian woman at Victoria, Vancouver island, in 1877, was seized and drowned by an octopus, probably of this species, while bathing on the shore. Smaller specimens on coral reefs sometimes seize collectors or natives, and, fastening to them with their relentless suckered arms, tire and frighten to death the hapless victim."

REYNOLDS AND HIS RIVAL.

Contrast Between the Two Artists—Difference Between Art and Nature.

The contrast between these two artists is almost the difference between art and nature, says St. Nicholas. Reynolds was learned in what other painters had done, and had reduced his own art to a system. Gainsborough found out almost everything for himself; never lost the simple, natural way of looking at things and people; and painted not according to rule, but at the dictates of what he felt. Reynolds planned out his effects, Gainsborough painted on the spur of the impulsion which the subject aroused. Reynolds' art was based on safe general principles; Gainsborough's was the fresh and spontaneous expression of his temperament—depending, that is to say, on feelings rather than on calculation. His temperament, or habit of mind, was dreamy and poetic, gentle and retiring, including a small range of experience. Reynolds, on the other hand, was a man of the world and of business capacity; intimate with Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith and other celebrities of the day; a man of knowledge and clever conversational power, whose pictures by their variety prove his versatility. Consequently when the Royal Academy was established, in 1768, he was elected president by acclamation and was knighted by George III. an honor that has ever since been bestowed on the holder of this office.

These two men were at the head of the group of portrait painters who, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and in the early years of the succeeding one, added lustre to the new growth of art in England.

Bunyan in 105 Languages.

One book alone, the "Pilgrim's Progress," holds the record for English literature, having been reproduced in 105 different tongues.

156 Christmas Presents For \$1.80

Good for every farmer. Good for every farmer's wife. Good for every farmer's son. Good for every farmer's daughter.

3 Christmas Presents every week in 1906.

A thoroughly practical, helpful, useful, entertaining Christmas gift to any member of a farmer's family will be a subscription for the year 1906 for the "Corvallis Gazette" of Corvallis, Oregon, your favorite home weekly newspaper, and a subscription for the year 1906 for "The New York Tribune Farmer," a twenty-page, high-class, illustrated, agricultural family weekly, thoroughly up-to-date in everything which advances the interests of the whole farm and household.

The two papers coming regularly every week in 1906 will be a constant reminder of the giver and a Christmas gift of the most substantial character continuously throughout the year.

These two papers will be sent to one subscriber both for one year for \$1.80 cash paid in advance to all new subscribers and to all old ones who will pay up all back subscription and the \$1.80 for the one year in advance.

A special contract enables us to furnish both of these papers for the entire year for \$1.80, but if subscribed for separately the regular price for both would be \$2.50.

In like manner the "Corvallis Gazette" and the "Tri-Weekly Tribune" will be sent to one subscriber both for one year for \$2.30 cash paid in advance to all new subscribers, and to all old ones who have paid up all back subscription due and the \$2.30 for the one year in advance.

In like manner the "Corvallis Gazette," the weekly New York Tribune Farmer and the Weekly Oregonian will be sent to one subscriber, all three for one year for \$2.85 cash paid in advance to all new subscribers and to all old ones who have paid up all back subscription due and the \$2.85 for the one year in advance.

Send all orders with the money to the

CORVALLIS GAZETTE, Corvallis, Oregon.

Your name and address on a postal card to Geo. W. Beer, Tribune Farmer office, New York, and naming this advertisement, will bring you a free sample copy of the Tribune.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executrix of the estate of C. E. Moor deceased, has filed in the County Court of Benton County, Oregon, her final account as such executrix of said estate, and that Friday the 8th day of December, 1905, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. has been fixed by said Court as a time for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof. PERSIS J. LINDEMAN, Executrix of the estate of C. E. Moor, deceased.

LEGACY FOR HERMIT BARON

Gleaner of Garbage Dumps in Arizona Town Comes Into Comfortable Sum.

Phoenix, Ariz.—A legacy of \$9,000, a first installment on inheritance that amounts to much more, has been received by Philip E. Neville, of Phoenix, who now appears as one of the nobility of England, though for three years past a gleaner in the garbage dumps of Phoenix. He bears the title of Baron Latimer, a barony whose estates escheated to the crown centuries ago. For 17 years he has been an exile, keeping his locality a secret from his relatives till only a few months ago, when he wrote to demand legacies he knew were due him. Since receiving the money he has given \$250 to the Presbyterian church, where he has been a devout attendant.

Neville's home is on the river bank below the city, where he has gleaned tin cans from which to melt solder. He is about 50 years old. Though letters have come addressing him as Lord Neville, and imploring him to return to his old family home in Herefordshire, he says he has cast off his family and will remain free in America. His only companions are burros, with which he has made most of his journeyings since starting on his lonely pilgrimage from Winnipeg 17 years ago.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS: Fifteen words or less, 25 cts for three successive insertions, or 50 cts per month; for all up to and including ten additional words, 1/2 cent a word for each insertion.

For all advertisements over 25 words, 1 ct per word for the first insertion, and 1/2 ct per word for each additional insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 25 cents.

Lodge, society and church notices, other than strictly news matter, will be charged for.

FOR SALE

BARRIED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Breeding hens and pullets at \$1 each. Choice breeding cockerels, from pen headed by my \$20 Arr's pullet bred cock bird, at from \$1 to \$5 each. Call at Gallery, W. G. Emery, Barred Rock Specialist. 901f

ALL WOOD HANDLED BY THE undersigned is now in this city and has been placed in the hands of the City Transfer Company for sale. Norwood Trading Co. 661f

NEW TIRES PUT ON "BABY BUGS" and go-carts at Dilley & Arnold's.

FOR SALE, BROWN LEGHORN Pullets. See J. M. Porter, Corvallis, Oregon. 951f

NO 1 FRESH JERSEY MILCH COW for sale. Inquire of E. B. Horning or D. G. Hill. 98-108*

ATTORNEYS

J. F. YATES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office First National Bank Building. Only set of abstracts in Benton County.

R. BRYSON ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Post Office Building, Corvallis, Oregon.

JOSEPH H. WILSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary, Titles, Conveyancing. Practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office in Burnett Building.

AUCTIONEER

P. A. KLINE, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER, Corvallis, Or. P. A. Kline Line, Phone No. 1. P. O. address, Box 11. Pays highest prices for all kinds of live stock. Twenty years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED

WANTED 500 SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GAZETTE and Weekly Oregonian at \$2.55 per year.

BANKING.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Corvallis, Oregon,

MAKES LOANS on approved security and especially on wheat, oats, flour, wool, baled hay, chitin bark, and all other classes of produce, upon the receipt thereof stored in mills and public warehouses, or upon chattel mortgages and also upon other classes of good security.

DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD upon the principal financial centers of the United States and foreign countries, thus transferring money to all parts of the civilized world.

A CONSERVATIVE general business transacted in all lines of banking.

PHYSICIANS

B. A. OATHEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Rooms 14, Bank Building. Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence: cor. 5th and Adams Sts. Telephone at office and residence. Corvallis, Oregon.

J. H. NEWTH, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office and Residence, on Main Street, Philomath, Oregon.

R. D. BURGESS, M. D. Office over Blackledge Furniture Store. Office hours: 10 to 12 and 5 to 5.

MARBLE SHOP.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS; carving made to order; cleaning and repairing done neatly; save agents' commission. Shop North Main St. Frank Vanhook, Prop. 921f

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, August 19, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1902, I, VASHERWOOD FATTY, of Corvallis, county of Benton, State of Oregon, do hereby offer for sale to the highest bidder, in cash, the following described lands, to-wit: Section No. 22 in Township 35 N. 10 W., Range No. 6 West, and will offer to show that the land sought is more valuable for timber or some other use than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Corvallis, Oregon, on Monday the 5th day of November, 1905.

She names as witnesses: Erwin H. Alexander, Thomas R. Graham, James H. Fatty, all of Corvallis, Oregon; Robt. A. Miller, of Portland, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of November, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Administrator's Notice. Notice is hereby given that the County Court of Benton County, Oregon, has appointed the undersigned administrator of the estate of Huldah A. Brown deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same according to law, to me at Corvallis, Oregon, within six months from this date.

W. S. LINVILLE, Administrator. Dated September 1, 1905.

LANDS FISH WITH LASSO.

Sturgeon Weighing 104 Pounds Fights for Over an Hour Before He Is Finally Caught.

Watertown, N. Y.—The most exciting fish story, that is well authenticated, heard so far this season, comes from Massena, where Orville A. Babcock, a famous fisherman of that section, had a battle royal the other night with a monster sturgeon. A few nights ago Orville, who was passing near the racks of one of the Massena canal power houses, saw a sturgeon of gigantic proportions in the foaming waters near the racks. Orville took a rope, and, after a half hour's trial, succeeded in getting a noose over the sturgeon's tail.

For another half hour he fought to tire the fish out, and finally, when it lay quiet against the racks, he got down, rested one knee on the girl of the gatehouse wall, and, with his shoulder against the racks, reached down into the water to pull the sturgeon out. After hauling the fish well up out of the water, he found that he was unable to secure a hold lower down on the slimy monster, on account of having to cling to the girl with his teeth on the tail of the fish, but the denizen of the deep gave a flop and tore loose, leaving a hunk of the tail between Orville's jaws. After another 20 minutes' wrestle, the noose was slipped over the head of the fish, and Orville hauled him out. He tipped the beam at 104 pounds.

Beggars Print a Paper. It has been discovered that the Paris beggars' guild circulates a four-cent weekly in Paris, giving the news of fraternity doings, articles upon the latest discoveries of means to wring tears and cash from the tender-hearted, announcement of society affairs at which beggars may hope for a rich harvest, want ads., such as: "A member seeks a colleague able to stimulate fits." "Wanted—Blind boy, curly-headed preferred, able to play the violin." The police, having found the list of subscribers, expect to be able to purge the chapel doors of watering places of many impostors.

Boycott on Togo. When some of our various \$100,000 men hear that Admiral Togo's salary is only \$5,000, they may feel some inclination to boycott him for cutting rates.

COST OF LIVING HIGH

PRICES OF ALL FOOD PRODUCTS ARE INCREASING.

Bureau of Labor Issues a Bulletin Showing Increase in Recent Years—Steady Climb Since 1900.

Washington.—Prices of fuel, clothing, and practically all food products are constantly increasing, according to a bulletin just issued by the bureau of labor, covering the period from 1890 to 1904. In the early '90s prices were very high, but in the last four years they have been steadily increasing, until now they are relatively higher than in 1892, just before the memorable financial and commercial depression. The period of lowest prices was from 1894 to 1897.

The lowest price of beef was in April, 1896, when the best choice was quoted at \$3.35 to \$4.25 per hundred pounds. The highest price was the latter part of August, 1902, when the price touched \$7.60 to \$9 per hundred pounds. Corn was lowest in 1886 and highest in 1892.

In a table of comparison, in which the average price for the years 1890 to 1899 is taken as the basis, 16 articles of farm production, including sheep, cattle, hay, hogs, hides and grains, are enumerated. All except flax seed increased over the average price from 1890 to 1899. The increase in prices in 1904 ranges from 7.8 per cent. on sheep and 9.7 per cent. on cattle to 32.6 per cent. on corn, 35.8 per cent. on oats, 38.3 per cent. on wheat, and the top increase of 96.2 per cent. on New York state hops.

The average increase in 1904 in the wholesale price of farm products over the average for the years 1890 and 1899 is 26.2 per cent. Of 52 articles included under the head of food it is shown that the 1904 price of all but 14 articles was higher than the average price of the same from 1890 to 1899.

Seventy articles under the head of cloth and clothing show that the average price for 1904 was 9.8 per cent. higher than the average from 1890 to 1899. The table on fuel and lighting places the average 1904 price at 22.5 per cent. higher than the 1890 to 1899 price.