

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 SALE: 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.

ATTORNEYS: E. W. YATES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE First National Bank Building, Corvallis, Oregon.

AUCTIONEER: P. A. KLINE, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Corvallis, Or. P. A. Kline, Live Stock Auctioneer, Corvallis, Or.

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

BANKING: THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CORVALLIS, OREGON, TRANSACTS A GENERAL CONSERVATIVE BANKING BUSINESS.

Veterinary Surgeon: DR. E. E. JACKSON, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST, Permanently located here.

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.

MARBLE SHOP: MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS; curbing made to order; cleaning and repairing done neatly.

MISCELLANY: Cured Lumbago. A. B. Carnon, Chicago, writes March 4, 1903, "Having been troubled with Lumbago, at different times and tried one physician after another, then different ointments and liniments, gave it up altogether."

A Conundrum. "I confess," said he, during the tiff, "I can't understand you at all; you're a regular puzzle."

Not an Extravagant Wish. Stewardess—Madame is unreasonable. I know she is seasick, but she wants too much—she asks for impossible things.

STEAMER POMONA: For Portland and way points, leaves Corvallis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. Albany 7 a. m. Fare to Portland, \$1.75; round trip \$3.00.

Overdrafts on a Bank

As Defined by the Laws and Decisions of Courts. The Reasons Why Overdrafts Should Not Occur.

"An overdraft arises when a customer of a bank draws therefrom more money than is standing to his credit in his account with the bank."

"A bank has no right to allow its depositors to overdraw, and thus pay out upon their checks the moneys of other depositors and of stockholders of the bank."

"Drawing a check upon a bank in which the drawer has no funds, and uttering it, is a fraud, both on the person to whom it is negotiated and on the bank on which it may be drawn."

"And the practice of paying overdrafts is said to have no authority in sound usage or in law."

The absence of deposits was a sufficient notice not to pay the check, for checks are always supposed to be drawn on a previous deposit of funds.

"If subordinate officers and clerks pay checks, which are properly drafts on funds deposited, when there were no funds of the drawer on deposit, the capital of banks would be liable to perversion to purposes and in modes that were never contemplated, either by the legislature or the stockholders. That

the practice of paying overdrafts has prevailed to some extent is quite likely; and it may be true that boards of directors have in some instances sanctioned it; but it has no authority in sound usage or in law.

The court again says: "The evidence tends to show that the defendant has in his hands the funds of the bank, which its cashier permitted him to overdraw. It is immaterial whether it is paid out on a check or not."

These solemn announcements made by the courts in all parts of the United States, and under all circumstances practically the same wherever the subject came up, are submitted, because it is common for bank customers to ask permission to overdraw their accounts, and it is difficult to explain to a customer's mind why he should not overdraw.

On the other hand when the customer can read it, as above written, in the exact language delivered by the courts and judges on the bench while performing their solemn official duty, it will certainly convince him why he should not ask to overdraw his account with the bank.

NESTS IN BORNEO.

Writer Tells of Experience in Robbing Feathered Creatures of Their Homes.

Edible birds' nests are found in the clefts of rocks or in underground caves which are frequent of great extent. John MacGregor, in writing of a bird-nesting experience he had in Borneo, says: "Off we went with about a dozen Dyaks, as the little bronze aborigines of this part of Borneo are called, for guides. The entrance to the cave was so small and so elevated that I had some difficulty in reaching it."

PULPIT MOVES BY A RAIL.

Preacher's Edifice Moves About Church and Returns to Position at End of Sermon.

Movable pulpits can be found in various churches throughout the country, but the movable pulpit recently presented to St. Paul's, Cheltenham, is the only one worked by machinery. A tramway, 18 feet in length, has been laid down in the chancel, and immediately before the sermon the pulpit and its staircase move along it slowly, noiselessly, and almost mysteriously, and take up a prominent position, returning to the original position beside the organ at the conclusion of the preacher's discourse.

Quite Likely. Excited Wife—Wake up, Henry! The house is on fire. Sleepy Husband—Great heavens! Now we'll have to move again!—Stray Stories.

And there, for a time, we watched the Dyaks going through their gymnastics of robbing the birds' nests, with their ropes and long poles creeping along the high ridges and ledges, in the lurid light of the torches, like unearthly specters.

"These peculiar nests are built by a species of swallow. The nests consist of shallow, cup-shaped cavities, truncated at one side, where they are attached to the rocks like brackets to a wall and forming something like a two-thirds segment of a circle. It is not always easy to get at them, as they are sometimes glued to the perpendicular sides of the solid rocks high overhead, so that the nest hunters have to scale these cracks with ropes and poles to get at them."

"As robbing these nests for commercial purposes forms a part of the Dyaks' means of livelihood, the birds have frequently to build twice or even three times during the season before they are able to hatch their offspring, and it is noted that each successive crop of nests deteriorates in both construction and composition. The nests built at the beginning of the season are bright and transparent, and are consequently known on the market as 'white nests.' But when they are robbed the next crop is not nearly so pure in substance."

REAL BARGAIN TO INDIAN.

White Man's Method of Securing Wife a Source of Much Amusement to Red Man.

The author of "Canadian Savage Folk" has much to tell of Indian life and character before the savage had come in contact with civilization. This information is of the greatest interest because so few of the tribes are left who have not come under the influence of

white teaching and example. Anxious to learn all I could about the marriage customs of the people, says the author, I asked one of my friends: "How many wives have you?"

"Three," said he. "How did you get them?" "Well, I gave a horse for the first one. She was not very good looking, so I got her for one horse. The second one was good looking and a good cook, so I paid two horses for her. The third was a beauty. She was a good cook and she had a fine disposition; I gave three horses and a gun and a saddle for her. She was a beauty!"

After narrating this in a businesslike fashion he turned to me and said: "Apawakas, how many horses did you pay for her?"

"Apawakas" is the Indian name of my wife. It means White Antelope. I was rather taken aback to have the tables turned upon me so quickly, but determined to make the best of the situation, so I proceeded to tell the Indian the white man's method of obtaining a wife.

Afterward the explanation was given of setting up housekeeping, and I told him that the mother-in-law provided pillows, blankets, and many of the necessary things for the house.

When this point was reached the red men could not restrain their laughter any longer. They shook with amusement at the strange customs of the white men. After they were able to control themselves, one of them said: "They paid you for taking her?"

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fitcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MARVELOUS MEMORY FEATS

Napoleon Able to Repeat Names of Every Soldier in Regiment—Bossuet's Gift.

Both Napoleon I. and III. had extraordinary powers of memory. It is said of the first that he could repeat the names of his fullest regiment, having heard the list but once read. Later in life, discovering one of his old soldiers in a certain stonecutter, he was able to tell at once the rank he held in the army, the exact corps and regiment he belonged to, where he had served and the individual character he had borne for bravery.

Seneca complained of old age when he could not, as formerly, repeat 2,000 words in the order in which they were read. The Druids taught their whole circle of sciences in 20,000 verses, which students were called upon to commit to memory, a task frequently taking 20 years.

It is related of Wiegis, a German violinist, that upon the discovery that the score of a certain valuable opera had been lost he volunteered to write it from memory. This he successfully did, to the nicest details, and was paid a handsome sum of money. Upon many occasions Wiegis accurately performed his part at the opera when he was so intoxicated as to make it necessary to provide him with his instrument and adjust it to his hands.

Racine could recite all the tragedies of Euripides. Lord Granville repeated the New Testament, from beginning to end, in the original Greek, and Cooke, the tragedian, is said to have committed to memory all the contents of a large daily newspaper.

Strazniky was said to know the name and place of every one of the 100,000 volumes of the Astor library. The same was said of the old librarian, Magliabechi, who, besides knowing the name of every book of his vast library, could repeat the contents of a great number of them, and could tell any inquirer not only what book would best satisfy his wishes, but the chapter and page where the desired data could be found.

Mirandola would commit to memory the contents of a book by reading it three times over and could frequently repeat the words backward as well as forward. Thomas Crammer is said to have committed to memory in three months an entire translation of the Bible, and Leibnitz, when an old man, could recite the whole of Virgil word for word.

Lastly, Bossuet could repeat not only the whole Bible, but all of Homer, Virgil and Horace, besides many other works.

RAISING ELK FOR PROFIT.

This Species Is the Only Deer That Can Be Easily Reared in Captivity—Industry Created.

Elk are successfully domesticated in the eastern states, says Country Life in America. In fact, they are the only deer that can be easily reared in captivity in practically any climate. They will live without shelter, and can subsist on a hardy diet of bark and twigs during the severe winter, when the domestic animals would not survive. They are prolific and their young thrive. All this raises a question of considerable economic importance. The pilgrims when they landed on Plymouth rock found elk at home in New England down to tidewater. Why not make use of the waste land of the east again, rehabilitate it with elk that can, if necessary, find sustenance winter and summer on the barren pastures of the abandoned farms, and thus create a new industry of raising elk for profit? According to Prof. William T. Hornaday, who, of all authorities in America, could perhaps speak with the most weight on this subject, there is no doubt that an industry of raising elk in New England may be created, provided only that there is a market for elk venison at a higher price than beef—say, 50 cents a pound retail.

Quite Likely.

Excited Wife—Wake up, Henry! The house is on fire. Sleepy Husband—Great heavens! Now we'll have to move again!—Stray Stories.