

#### 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 brav-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 Euripedes. 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 fouid. 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.

### 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.

# **Overdrafts** on a Bank

As Defined by the Laws and Decisions of Courts.

The Reasons Why Overdraits ! hould 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." 21 Am. & Eng. Fnc. Law, 1023. A customer has a perfect right to draw all of his balance at any time, but no more."

"A bank has no right to allow its depositors to overdraw, and thus pay out upor their checks the moneys of other depositors and of stockholders of the bark." 3 Am. & Frg. Penn State Ren. 257-Jancaster Pank vs. Enc. L. 834 .- 17 Am. St. Rp. 377-384. Culver ys. Marks.

"Prawing 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": Boone on Banking Sec. 107. The Court said in Peterson vs. Union National Bank, "It is manifestly impossible for the officers of a bank to keep ever in memory the state of each depositor's account To a certain extent, confidence is reposed in the depositor that he will not present for payment a check which he has not provided funds to meet, and the abuse of that confidence is dishonest." The court further said: "It is not easy to see how it is less dishonest in the holder of a check drawn by another to present it for payment when he knows the drawer has no funds in the bank to meet it. His knowledge makes him a party to the fraud of the drawer, and he becomes a willing assistant therein." 52 Penn. State Reports page 206-91 Am. Dec. 147, Peterson vs. Union National Bank.

"And the practice of paying overdrafts is said to have no authority in sound usage or in law"; Boone on Banking, Sec. 197.

The courts further say: ."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"; Story on Prom. Notes, 641. "Such is the usual course of business, and the very wide departure from it, by the bank, in paying this overdue check out of other funds than those of the drawer, cannot be justified. It was attempted to prove a custom to pay overdrafts of solvent dealers with banks, but it failed; and if it had not failed, such a custom should be abolished. Our banking institutions are generally conducted by boards of directors, to whom stockholders look for the proper use and management of the capital invested."

"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

the practice of paving overdrafts has prevailed to some extent is quite likely; and it mey be true that boards of directors have in some instances sanctioned it; but it has no authority in sound usage or in law. The more nearly these institutions keep in the line of regular business transactions, the more effectually will they accommodate the public and secure their own interests," 18 Woodward: 27 Am. Dec. Po 691.

"The directors of a bank have no power to allow overdrafts, and the more fact that they knew of and senctioned overdrafte will not release from lighility the sureties of a cashier or teller who causes a lose to the bank hy permitting overdrafts," Peone Pho Sec. 107.

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 peid out on a check or not. If the drawer of the check has no funds, the teller is under no greater chligation to pay than if it were a mere verbal request. The overdrawing and the payment of the check overdrawn are both wrongful acts. If in such case the money of a bank has been misappropriated by its cashier, without the knowledge or consent of its officers, there is neither law, nor equity in permitting the recipient to retain what he has received without right. The plaintiff may consequently recover the amount shown to have been overdrawn." 39 Maine. 489. Franklin Bank vs. Byram; 63 Am. Dec. 644.

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. The customer should not ask the bank to overdraw or to grant some privilege which cannot be extended to all. To allow free overchecking would be ruinous. If the customer has not sufficient funds to deposit to meet the requirements of his business, he should apply to the bank for a loan, and arrange a credit with the bank upon proper security so that the amount

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### 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. Norwood Trading Co.

#### ATTOPNEYS

F. VATES, ATTORNEY-ATTAW. Off of First National Pant Philding, Only set of abstracts in Penter County

P PRYSON ATTOPNEY AT LAW. offer in Post Office Puilding Corvalto Oregon.

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### AUCTIONEER

P & KLINE, LIVE STOCK, AUCTIONeer, Corvallis, Or. P. A. Kline Line, Phope No. 1. P. O. address. Fox 11. Pays highest prices for all kinds of live stock Twenty years' experience. Caticfaction gnaranteed

### WANTED

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

### BANKING.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Corvallis, Oregon, transacts a general conservative banking business. Loans money on approved security. Drafts bought and fold and money "ransferred to the principal cities of the United States, Europe and foreign countries.

Veterinary Surgeon

DR. E. E. JACKSON, VETERINARY Surgeon and Dentist. Permanently lo-cated here. Dr. Jackson is a post-graduate and thoroughly qualified in yeterinary work. See him at Occi-dental Hotel. 101tf

### PHYSICIANS

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

Lastly, Bossuet could' repeat not only the whole Bible, but all of Homer, Virgil and Horace, besider more other worls.



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. There is 30 feet of wire rope apparatus employed, the structure be-

ing caused to move on what is known as the "spindle" principle. The innovation, striking as it is, is a most convenient one, the preacher being able to address his congregation practically in full view of everyone. The pulpit is lighted by electricity from the inside, the coils conveying the current being paid out as it moves.

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.

agreed upon can be entered as a deposit to modes that were never contemplated, either by the legislature or the stockholders. That his credit.

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 under-| light of the torches, like unearthground caves which are frequently of great extent. John Mac-Gregor, in writing of a bird-nesting experience he had in Borneo, says: "Off we went with about a dozen Dyaks, as the little bronze side, where they are attached to aborigines of this part of Borneo the rocks like brackets to a wall are called, for guides. The en- and forming something like a trance to the cave was so small two-thirds segment of a circle. It and so elevated that I had some is not always easy to get at them. difficulty in reaching it. After as they are sometimes glued to we had traveled for some little the perpendicular sides of the solid distance we came across the in- rocks high overhead, so that the evitable stream. The ground, nest hunters have to scale these which was to a great extent com- cracks with ropes and poles to get posed of the bed of the stream, at them. In substance they conwas rough and irregular. We sist of an elastic, semitransparent were lighted on our way by torch- mucilaginous material, which is es carried by our Dyak guides. said to be a secretion, or macerat-At last we came to a passage that edfood, from the crops of the birds seemed a veritable eye of a needle, themselves. so hard it was to enter, for it, looked so narrow and confined that I despaired of ever getting of the Dyaks' means of livelihood, through it. When I fairly got squeezed into the breach I could | twice or even three times during force myself neither upward nor downward-for that was the direction of the passage-and there I was, suspended like Mohammed's coffin or a trussed fowl. By dint of wriggling, however, I at last found myself at the top of the passage, minus a certain amount of skin and some buttons from my tight-fitting khaki coat.

"Still on we jogged for the best part of a mile, when, lo and behold! the caves in which the birds were breeding, and which were to be the limits of our underground wanderings: A faint glimmer of light could be seen through a rift in the rocks far above us, and it was through this small rift, which was a sealed passage even to the Dyaks themselves, that the birds passed in their journeys to and from their nesting grounds. Our arrival, of course, disturbed whatever birds were there, and they disappeared as best they could.

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 ly specters.

"These peculiar nests are built by a species of swallow. The nests consist of shallow, cupshaped cavities, truncated at one

"As robbing these nests for commercial purposes forms a part the birds have frequently to build 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 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 writes poetry about it.

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: "Apawahes, how many horses did vou 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-inlaw provided pillows, blankets, and many of the necessary things for the house.

When this point was reached the red men could not restrain season are bright and transpar- their laughter any longer. They ent, and are consequently known shook with amusement at the on the market as 'white nests.' strange customs of the white men. But when they are robbed the After they were able to control next crop is not nearly so pure in themselves, one of them said: "They paid you for taking her!"

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

The Sufferer-It's not trueall I want is the earth .-- Cleveland Leader.

Every Time. The man who makes hay while the sun shines is in a position to lend money to the fellow who

### MARBLE SHOP.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUments; curbing made to order; cleaning and reparing done neatly: save agent's commission. Shop North Main St., Frank Vanhoosen, Prop. 92tf

### MISCELLANY.

#### Cured Lumbago.

A. B. Carnon, Chicago, writes March troubled with 1803. "Having been Lumbago, at different times and tried one physician after another, then different ointments and liniments, gave it up altogether. So I tried once more, and got a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment, which gave me almost instant relief. I can cheerfully recommend it, aud will add my name to your list of sufferers." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

A Conundrum.

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

"Well," she retorted, defiantly, "if I am an unsolvable puzzle there's only one thing for you to do-give me up."-Philadelphia Press.

#### Looked Natural.

Mrs. Cassidy-'Twas very natural he looked.

Mrs. Casey-Aye! Shure he looked for all the wurld loike a loive man layin' there dead .-- Illustrated Bits.

Rev. Cordste P. B. Martin, L. I. D.

of Waverly, Texas, writes; "Of a norning when first arising. I often find troublesome rollection of proegar which reduces a cough and is very hard to disody-; but a small quantity of Ballard's Horehound Syrpp will at once dislodge t. and the trouble is all over. I know of no medicine that is equal to it, and it s so pleasant to take. I can most cordially recommend it to all persons needing a remedy for throat or lung trouble. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

### 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.

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H. A. HOFFMAN, Agt.