

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of 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

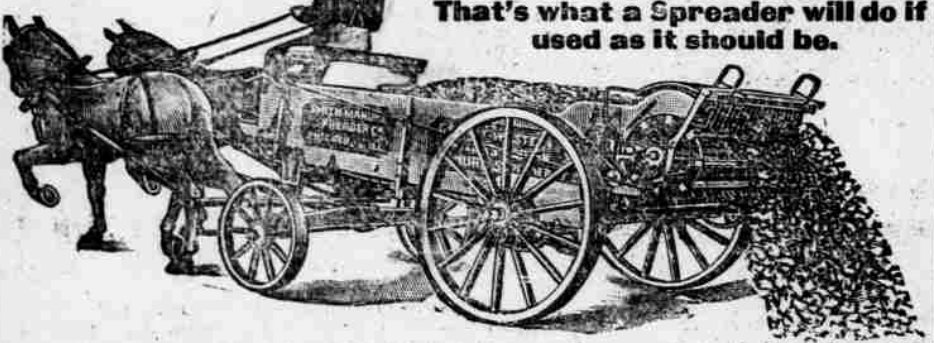
Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

\$4.00 To \$8.00 GAIN PER ACRE.



If you have 125 loads of manure to spread and you are going to plant 25 acres of corn or wheat, or have a 25 acre meadow we will tell you how you can increase the value of your crop this year from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per acre or more than enough to pay for a spreader. We issue a 48 page book entitled "Practical Experience With Barnyard Manures," which explains the whole situation. Our Plan is not a theory. It is an actual fact, backed up by actual experiments extending over a period of 18 years. To give you an idea of what this book contains, we show results of experiments made with various crops where 5 loads of manure were spread per acre by the old method, and 5 loads by the new method, on corn ground. The latter shows a gain of \$4.80 per acre. On another field and in another state, it shows a gain of \$5.60 per acre, and on a clover and timothy meadow, a gain of \$8.00 per acre. This Book will be sent free to anyone writing us. It is worth \$100.00 to you, but it won't cost you a cent. If it doesn't do you any good, it won't do you any harm. Write us now and let us mail it to you. It is brimming full of valuable information.

The Smith Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader

Spreads all kinds of manure, straw stack tops and noncommercial fertilizer regardless of their condition. Spreads as much in a day as 15 men can by hand. Spreads the largest load in 2 to 4 minutes. Makes the same amount of manure go three times as far and produce better results; makes all manure fine and immediately available for plant life. Non-Buccible Rate forms a hopper, holds all hard chunks in contact with beater until thoroughly pulverized. Endless Apron is one continuous apron, foot a 1/2 apron therefore always ready to load. You don't have to drive a certain distance to pull it back into position after each load or wind it back by hand; it is a great advantage in making long hauls. There is no Gearing about our Endless Apron to break and cause trouble, it is always up out of the way of obstructions as it does not extend below axle. Spreads evenly from start to finish and cleans out perfectly clean. Hood and End Gate keeps manure away from beater while loading; prevents choking of beater and throwing out a bunch when starting and acts as wind shield when spreading. It has a graduating lever and can be regulated while in motion in 1/2 inch or less, 3 to 25 loads per acre. Light Draft because the load is nearly equally balanced on front and rear axles. The team is as near the load as it can work. Front and rear axles are the same length and wheels track; beater shaft runs in ball and socket bearings, therefore no friction. Beater is 23 inches in diameter, seat turns over when loading. Machine turns in its own length. Simultaneously. There are only two levers on our machine. One which raises the hood, locks it and throws the machine in gear at the same time. It can then be thrown in and out of gear without lowering the hood. One lever which changes feed to spread thick or thin, making it so simple that a boy who can drive a team can handle it. Strength and Durability is one of the most important points to be considered in a manure spreader. The Great Western has a good, strong, durable wheel. Extra strong spokes and rim, heavy steel tires. Strong, well braced box with heavy oak sill. Oak tongue, hickory doubletrees, malleable castings, gears and sprockets all hand on. Galvanized hood. Every part is made extra strong, regardless of cost. It is made for the man who wants the best, made in four sizes, 35, 50, 70 and 100 bushel capacity. Guarantee Should any part break, wear out or get out of order within one year we replace free of charge. Send for free catalog, showing latest improvements. It tells how to apply manure to secure best results.

Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter—Send me your book "Practical Experience With Barnyard Manures" and catalogue No. 1735. They will be mailed to you free. Do it now before you haul your manure or prepare for your crop.

Smith Manufacturing Co., 162 Harrison St., Chicago

Lincoln's Boyhood



Lincoln's Birthplace

When the army reached Dixon the almost universal discontent of the men had grown so manifest and so ominous that it could no longer be safely disregarded. They longed "for the fleshpots of Egypt" and fiercely demanded their discharge. Although their time had not expired, it was determined to march them by way of Paw-Paw Grove to Ottawa and there concede what the governor feared he had no power to withhold.

"While on our march from Dixon to Fox river," says Mr. Orwin, "one night while in camp, which was formed in a square inclosing about forty acres, our horses, outside grazing, got scared about 9 o'clock, and a grand stampede took place. They ran right through our lines in spite of us and ran over many of us. No man knows what noise a thousand horses make running unless he has been there. It beats a young earthquake, especially among scared men, and certain they were scared then. We expected the Indians to be on us that night. Fire was thrown, drums beat, fife played, which added additional fright to the horses. We saw no real enemy that night, but a line of battle was formed. There were no eyes for sleep that night. We stood to our posts in line, and what frightened the horses is yet unknown.

"During this short Indian campaign," continues the same gentleman, "we had some hard times, often hungry, but we had a great deal of sport, especially of nights, foot racing, some horse racing, jumping, telling anecdotes, in which Lincoln beat all, keeping up a constant laughter and good humor all the time; among the soldiers some card playing and wrestling, in which Lincoln took a prominent part. I think it safe to say he was never thrown in a wrestle. [Mr. Orwin, it seems, still regards the Thompson affair as 'a dog fall.'] While in the army he kept a handkerchief tied around him nearly all the time for wrestling purposes and loved the sport as well as any one could. He was seldom ever beat jumping. During the campaign Lincoln himself was always ready for an emergency. He endured hardships like a good soldier. He never complained, nor did he fear danger. When fighting was expected or danger apprehended Lincoln was the first to say, 'Let's go.' He had the confidence of every man of his company, and they strictly obeyed his orders at a word. His company was all young men and full of sport.

A Wise Hog.

"One night in Warren county a white hog, a young sow, came into our lines which showed more good sense, to my mind, than any hog I ever saw. This hog swam creeks and rivers and went with us clear through to, I think, the mouth of Fox river, and there the boys killed it, or it would doubtless have come home with us. If it got behind in daylight as we were marching, which it did sometimes, it would follow on the track and come to us at night. It was naturally the cleverest, friendliest disposed hog any man ever saw, and its untimely death was by many of us greatly deplored, for we all liked the hog for its friendly disposition and good manners, for it never molested anything and kept in its proper place."

On the 28th of May the volunteers were discharged. The governor had already called for 2,000 more men to take their places, but in the meantime he made the most strenuous efforts to organize a small force out of the recently discharged to protect the frontiers until the new levies were ready for service. He succeeded in raising one regiment

CHAPTER VI Lincoln Becomes a Candidate For the Legislature.

THE volunteers from Sangamon returned to their homes shortly before the state election, at which, among other officers, assemblymen were to be chosen. Lincoln's popularity had been greatly enhanced by his service in the war, and some of his friends urged him with warm solicitations to become a candidate at the coming election. He prudently resisted and declined to consent, alleging in excuse his limited acquaintance in the county at large, until Mr. James Rutledge, the founder of New Salem, added the weight of his advice to the nearly unanimous desire of the neighborhood. It is quite likely that Lincoln's recent military career was thought to furnish high promise of usefulness in civil affairs, but Mr. Rutledge was sure that he saw another proof of his great abilities in a speech which Abe was induced to make, just about this time, before the New Salem Literary society. The following is an account of this speech by R. B. Rutledge, the son of James:

"About the year 1832 or 1833, Mr. Lincoln made his first effort at public speaking. A debating club, of which James Rutledge was president, was organized and held regular meetings. As he arose to speak his tall form towered above the little assembly. Both hands were thrust down deep in the pockets of his pantaloons. A perceptible smile at once lit up the face of the audience, for all anticipated the relation of some humorous story. But he opened up the discussion in a

style, to the infinite astonishment of his friends. As he warmed with his subject his hands would forsake his pockets and would enforce his ideas by awkward gestures, but would very soon seek their easy resting places. He pursued the question with reason and argument so pithy and forcible that all were amazed. The president at his fireside after the meeting remarked to his wife that there was more in Abe's head than wit and fun; that he was already a fine speaker; that all he lacked was culture to enable him to reach the high destiny which he knew was in store for him. From that time Mr. Rutledge took a deeper interest in him.

Yielded With Reluctance. "Soon after Mr. Rutledge urged him to announce himself as a candidate for the legislature. This he at first declined to do, averring that it was impossible to be elected. It was suggested that a canvass of the county would bring him prominently before the people and in time would do him good. He reluctantly yielded to the solicitations of his friends and made a partial canvass."

In those days political animosities were fierce enough, but owing to the absence of nominating conventions party lines were not, as yet, very distinctly drawn in Illinois. Candidates announced themselves, but usually it was done after full consultation with influential friends or persons of considerable power in the neighborhood of the candidate's residence. There were often secret combinations among a number of candidates, securing a mutual support, but in Mr. Lincoln's case

there is no trace of such an understanding.

This (1832) was the year of General Jackson's election. The Democrats stigmatized their opponents as "Federalists," while the latter were steadily struggling to shuffle off the odious name. For the present they called themselves Democratic Republicans, and it was not until 1833 or 1834 that they formally took to themselves the designation of Whig. The Democrats were known better as Jackson men than as Democrats and were inexpressibly proud of either name.

Since 1828 every general election in the state had resulted in a Democratic victory. The young men were mostly Democrats, and the most promising talents in the state were devoted to the cause, which seemed destined to achieve success wherever there was a contest. In a new country largely peopled with adventurers from older states there were necessarily found great numbers who would attach themselves to the winning side merely because it was the winning side.

It is unnecessary to restate here the prevailing questions in national politics—Jackson's stupendous struggle with the bank, hard money, no monopoly, internal improvements, the tariff and nullification—or the personal and political relations of the chieftains, Jackson, Clay and Calhoun. Mr. Lincoln revealed in an address to the people of Sangamon county which of those questions were of special interest to the people of Illinois and consequently which of them principally occupied his own attention.

The Democrats were divided into "whole hog men" and "nominal Jackson men," the former being thoroughly devoted to the fortunes and principles of their leader, while the latter were willing to trim a little for the sake of popular support. It is probable that Mr. Lincoln might be fairly classed as a "nominal Jackson man," although the precise character of some of the views he then held, or is supposed to have held, on national questions is involved in considerable doubt. He had not wholly forgotten Jones or Jones' teachings. He still remembered his high disputes with O'Fallon in the shanty at Spring Creek, when he effectually defended Jackson against the "abuse" of his employer. He was not Whig, but "Whiggish," as Dennis Hanks expresses it.

It is not likely that a man who deferred so habitually to the popular sentiment around him would have selected the occasion of his settlement in a new place to go over boldly to a hopeless political minority. At all events we have at least three undisputed facts which make it plain that he then occupied an intermediate position between the extremes of all parties. First, he received the votes of all parties at New Salem; second, he was the next year appointed postmaster by General Jackson; and, third, the Democrats ran him for the legislature two years afterward, and he was elected by a larger majority than any other candidate.

"Politics Short and Sweet." Mr. Lincoln's first appearance on the stump in the course of the canvass was at Pappsville, about eleven miles west of Springfield, upon the occasion of a public sale. The sale over, speechmaking was about to begin when Mr. Lincoln observed strong symptoms of inattention in his audience, who had taken that particular moment to engage in what Mr. James R. Herndon pronounced "a general fight." Lincoln saw that one of his friends was suffering more than he liked in the melee, and, stepping into the crowd, he shouldered them sternly away from his man until he met a fellow who refused to fall back; him he seized by the nape of the neck and the seat of his breeches and tossed him ten or twelve feet easily. After this episode, as characteristic of him as of the times, he mounted the platform and delivered, with awkward modesty, the following speech:

(To be Continued.)
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The Gazette for Job Work

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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.

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BURBANK SEED POTATOES. Pasture for stock. Inquire Clyde Beach, phone Ind. 3, Dixie. 41-49*
BALED HAY FOR SALE INQUIRE P. O. box 344, or Ind. phone 429, Corvallis, Oregon. 23 tf.

HOMES FOR SALE.

HOMES NOW COMPLETED, OR will build them to order in Corvallis, Or., and sell same for cash or installments. Address First National Bank, Corvallis, Or. 34tf
WILL FURNISH LOTS AND BUILD houses to order in Newport, Lincoln Co., Oregon, and sell same for cash or installments. Address M. S. Woodcock, Corvallis, Or. 34tf

Veterinary Surgeon

DR. E. E. JACKSON, V. S., MORRIS' blacksmith shop. Residence, 1011 Main st. Give him a call. 12tf

PHYSICIANS

H. 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. 12tf

House Decorating.

FOR PAINTING AND PAPERING SEE W. E. Paul, Ind. 488. 14tf

MARBLE SHOP.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS; carving made to order; cleaning and repairing done neatly; save agent's commission. Shop North Main St., Frank Vanhosen, Prop. 92tf

ATTORNEYS

J. F. YATES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office up stairs in Zierolf Building. Only set of abstracts in Benton County.
C. R. BRYSON ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Post Office Building, Corvallis, Oregon.

WANTED

WANTED 500 SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GAZETTE and Weekly Oregonian at \$2.50 per year.

BANKING.

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

HELP WANTED.

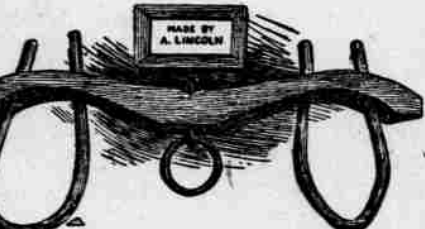
A MIDDLE AGED LADY TO do house work on a farm near Corvallis, Ore., and assist in caring for three children. She can arrange if she desires to assist in caring for chickens and other duties in farm work commonly done by ladies. If the lady has a husband, son, or other male relative, who is a good worker in farm work, he can have work at least part of the time. In answering send references. Address: P. O. Box 344, 37tf Corvallis, Oregon.

Postmaster Robbed

G. W. Forte, postmaster at River-ton, Ia., nearly lost his life and was robbed of all comfort, according to his letter, which says: "For 20 years I had chronic liver complaint, which led to such a severe case of jaundice that even my finger nails turned yellow; when my doctor prescribed Electric Bitters; which cured me and have kept me well for eleven years." Sure cure for Biliousness, Neuralgia, Weakness and all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder derangement. A wonderful Tonic. At Allen & Woodward Drug store. 50c.

A Happy Mother

Will see that her baby is properly cared for—to do this a good purgative is necessary. Many babies suffer from worms and their mothers don't know it—if your baby is feverish and doesn't sleep at nights, it is troubled with worms. White's Cream Vermifuge will clean out these worms in a mild pleasant way. Once tried always need. Give it a trial. Price 25 cents. Sold by Graham & Wortham.



Made in Lincoln

and a spy company. Many officers of distinction, among them General White-side himself, enlisted as private soldiers and served in that capacity to the end of the war. Captain Lincoln became Private Lincoln of the Independent Spy company.
After Lincoln became a private, although he was never in an engagement, he saw some hard service in scouting and trailing, as well as in carrying messages and reports.
We fortunately possess a narrative of Lincoln's individual experience covering the whole of that period from the pen of George W. Harrison, his friend, companion and messmate. It is given in part:
The new company thus formed was called the "Independent Spy company," not being under the control of any regiment or brigade, but receiving orders directly from the commander in chief. Dr. Early of Springfield was elected captain. Five members constituted a tent, or "mess" together. Our mess consisted of Mr. Lincoln, Johnston (a half brother of his), Fancher, Wyatt and myself. The Independent Spy company was used chiefly to carry messages, to send an express, to spy the enemy and to ascertain facts. I suppose the messes were used to do battle with at Grant's Grove, near Galena. The 4th company of Foster's

Hidden away among the warehouses and sheds on Railroad avenue south of Moran's shipyards is the only cannery in Seattle, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
In speaking of the work of the cannery, Superintendent E. B. Dutton said:
"This cannery was installed here more as an experiment than as a purely business proposition, but every one connected with it had full faith in its ultimate success. The short time that it has been running has demonstrated that it is one of the safest and best investments that could have been made; in fact, it has exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine. Since the opening of the season we have been canning on an average of 30,000 fish daily, not counting a large number of halibut that were packed fresh.
"The run this year, although not as large as that of 1901, or the run of four years before that date, is very good. Last week we had more salmon than we could handle. We are confident that our season's pack will reach 60,000 cases. We employ about 100 peo-

ple, but during the heavy run we have almost double that number. Most of our cannery hands are Chinese and Japanese. The Chinese make the best men for the delicate testing of the cans after they have been soldered and boiled. All our overseers are white men, and, of course, are old fishermen.
"Our new fish-cleaning machine is the latest addition to the plant. This machine is one of the most marvelous inventions I ever saw. It scales and cleans the fish and also cuts off the heads and fins and washes the body ready for the cans. From that machine they slide down a chute, where they are caught by another cleverly arranged mechanism that cuts them into pieces that just fit the cans. Another machine puts the pieces in the cans, and by means of an endless chain they are passed along to where the cans are automatically covered and soldered. From the time the fish is put in the cleaning machine it is never touched by the hand of any man. The use of machines insures perfect cleanliness."