

NAPOLEON'S OLD COAT.

Garment For Which He Had a Sort of Superstitious Reverence.

At the 13 Vendemiaire Napoleon was in such a state of poverty that his clothes were all torn and he did not own a sword. He had to borrow one, and the day following his success he had to get a quantity of cloth from the state to have a suitable uniform made. From this moment, however, he paid great attention to his toilet and took a certain pride in richly decorated clothes.

At Marengo he wore a uniform covered with gold embroidery, a uniform to which he attached a sort of superstitious reverence. When he went to Milan, for instance, to be crowned king of Italy he attended a review on the field of battle in the old fashioned and much tarnished suit he had worn on the memorable 18th of June, 1800.

He never parted with this old coat. He brought it with him to St. Helena, and when he was dead his companions put it over him. When Napoleon became consul he still took great care of his toilet, but he affected simplicity all the more, as he wished his generals and suit to be gorgeous in gold uniforms and plumed helmets.

It was then he took to wearing the gray redingote and the hat which, as well as the uniform, has been decreed to the Empress Eugenie. At first the hat was low crowned with a wide border, but little by little it got higher and higher until it became the hat every one knows. The hat was of long hairy felt, what haters called "castor francaise," and it had a lining of grayish green silk. Napoleon wore his hats for a long time and sent them to be repaired again and again.—London P. T. O.

The Leaf Cutter Bee.

A writer describes the interesting operations of the bee called the "leaf cutter." This insect drills in a sand bank a hole ten inches deep and half an inch in diameter and divides it into about a dozen compartments or cells. Each cell is composed of pieces of leaf, cut into proper shapes and carefully fitted together. Rose leaves and sweet pea leaves are among the favorites of the bees. The cutting is done with the jaws, while the six legs hold the leaf in position and enable the insect to turn itself about with the precision of a pair of compasses. Some of the cut pieces are perfect circles. Others are oblong figures of varying proportions. Having cut out the segment of leaf, an operation requiring about twenty seconds, the bee carries it to the sand bank and then returns for more materials. When a piece has been nearly cut off the bee, in order to prevent tearing, poises itself in the air with its wings and completes the operation with a clean cut.

The Golden Fleece.

It was on Jan. 10, 1429, in the ancient city of Bruges that Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy and Brabant, set the climax upon the scene of indescribable splendor that formed the setting of his nuptials with Isabel of Portugal by issuing the proclamation which called into being the Order of the Golden Fleece, for centuries the most coveted distinction for the mighty of this earth, the reward for stainless chivalry and deeds of heroism and prowess, forfeitable at the least deviation from the strictest code of knightly honor. The conduct of the sovereign himself, chief of the order, was subject to investigation and censure by the chapter, and many are the occasions when the assembled knights availed themselves of their dangerous privilege.

Choosing a Charioteer.

A certain king once required a charioteer. There were many candidates for the honor, and one by one they were brought before the king. He inquired of each, "If you were driving my chariot near a precipice how near could you steer without falling over?" The first said two feet, the next that he could go safely within a foot of the brink, a third that a few inches would be quite enough for him. A fourth came and, hearing the question, said at once, "If I were driving the king's chariot I should consider it my duty to keep as far away as possible from the precipice." The king felt that he was the safest man, and he was at once engaged.

Pain of a Witness.

An attorney, speaking of overwilling witnesses who desire to make their evidence as strong as possible by the use of qualifying adjectives, said that their efforts were frequently amusing. He then referred to a case in which a woman, who had met with an accident and was suing for damages, testified that she had suffered severely from "condensed" pain. She was injured on the left side and testified that when she sat down she had to sit "tectotally" on the right side.—Utica Observer.

THREE QUEER CITIES.

Each One is Built on Islands Connected by Many Bridges.

The city of Ghent, in Belgium, is built on twenty-six islands. These islands are connected with each other by eighty bridges. The city has 300 streets and thirty public squares. It is noted for being the birthplace of Charles V. and John of Gaunt, whom Shakespeare called "time honored Lancaster," and as the scene of the pacification of Ghent, Nov. 8, 1576, and of several insurrections, sieges and executions of well known personages. It is associated with American history by the treaty made there Dec. 24, 1814, terminating the second war between England and the United States, known as the war of 1812.

Amsterdam, in Holland, is built on piles driven far below the water into the earth. The city is intersected by many canals, which are spanned by nearly 300 bridges, and resembles Venice in the mingling of land and water, though it is considerably larger than that city. The canals divide the city, which is about ten miles in circumference, into ninety islands.

The city of Venice is built on eighty islets, which are connected by nearly 400 bridges. Canals serve for streets in Venice and boats, called gondolas, for carriages. The bridges are, as a rule, very steep, rising considerably in the middle, but have easy steps. The circumference of the city is about eight miles. The Venetians joined the Lombard league against the German emperor and in 1177 gained a great victory in defense of Pope Alexander III. over the fleet of war vessels headed by Otto, son of Frederick Barbarossa. In gratitude for this victory the pope gave the Doge Ziani a ring and instituted the world famous ceremony of "Venice Marrying the Adriatic Sea." In this ceremony the doge, as the chief ruler of Venice used to be termed, with appropriate ceremonies dropped a ring into the sea every year in recognition of the wealth and trade carried to Venice by the Adriatic.

A Remarkable Name.

Years ago as a New England sea captain was signing a contract at a shipping office he was observed by the official in charge to be writing a string of names. "Only sign for yourself, cap'n," cried the officer, "not for the whole crew." The captain grimly pointed out the heading—"Name in full"—and went on writing his piece, which, when he had done, the officer, after some trouble in deciphering, found to read thus: "Through-Much-Tribulation-We-Enter-Into-the-Kingdom-of-Heaven Clapp." "Will you please to tell me, Captain Clapp," said he, with as demure a face as his violent inclination to indulge in a hearty laugh would allow him to put on, "what might your mother have called you in your infancy to save herself the trouble of repeating a sermon whenever she had occasion to name her darling?" "Why, sir," replied Captain Clapp, with laughable simplicity, "when I was little they used to call me Tribby for shortness."

Watch Crystal Making.

The process of making the watch glasses is more or less a secret, as is also the construction of the ovens, but it is known that the glass is blown into large spheres or balloons, after which it is baked and annealed. Skilled workmen then cut out the glasses with a diamond point, after which they are ground to the proper sizes. The ovens are very expensive to build, costing not less than \$20,000 each, and their operation is so difficult that one of the firms found it cheaper to have their "balloons" made by the oldest manufacturers who were more expert, than to make them themselves.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Humors of the Dublin Gallery.

The humor of the Dublin gallery has long been proverbial. "Macready in his 'Reminiscences' relates that on one occasion when playing Otway's 'Venice Preserved' Jaffier's long and rather drowsy dying speech was interrupted by one of the gallery, in a tone of great impatience, calling out very loudly, 'Ah, now die at once!' to which another from the other side immediately replied, 'Be quiet, you blackguard,' then turning with a patronizing tone to the lingering Jaffier, 'Take your time.'

A Daisy.

"You are a daisy," is used by Dickens in "David Copperfield" in the sense of calling a person a daisy in the way to express admiration and at the same time to laugh at one's credulity. Steerforth says to young Copperfield: "David, my daisy, you are so innocent of the world. Let me call you my daisy, as it is so refreshing to find one in these corrupt days so innocent and unsophisticated. My dear Copperfield, the daisies of the field are not fresher than you."

A CUP OF TEA.

The Way to Bring Out the Best Spout of the Leaves.

To bring out the real bouquet of tea several things are indispensable. First, the water should be freshly drawn. Never use water previously boiled, for its life is gone. Second, the teapot should be made hot by dry heat if possible or else with boiling water.

The best sort of teapot is that made of unglazed clay. The Japanese make one of a dark red clay, often procurable at the ten cent stores. But the best are made by the Chinese of a reddish brown clay from the banks of the Souchien river. It is famous for drawing out all the sweetness from the leaves. There is no objection to a glaze outside the pot. But the inside, when unglazed, seems to have some chemical action on the brewing of tea which adds to its bouquet.

Third, the "time limit" makes or mars your pot of tea. Do not let the leaves lie aimlessly in the pot to give out the flavor at their own sweet will. But procure a deep porcelain receiver or strainer full of holes, such as comes inside blue and white Japanese teapots. Put your tea leaves in the strainer and be generous with them—they will repay you tenfold with a rise in spirits and general couleur de rose feeling—and set the strainer in the pot. If it does not fit use your feminine ingenuity and make a handle of cord. Never let metal come in contact with tea in the making.

At the very moment the water boils pour it on the leaves. Put the cover on for one-half minute, then pour out a cup of the tea. Empty that back over the leaves. Repeat this several times. Then souse the strainerful of leaves up and down once or twice or until from the aroma you can detect the real tea flavor. In this way the strength of the tea is forced out before the tannic acid can mingle with it, and you have gained in less than two minutes a bouquet obtainable in no other way.

Take any unmixed black tea. Try the directions given, following the three conditions accurately, and you will find that you can make tea at 80 cents a pound taste like \$2, while most people only succeed in making \$2 tea taste like 30 cents.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

When \$1,000 Looked Big.

Divide anything up into parts and you magnify it. A certain wise man took this way to give his wife an idea of how much \$1,000 is. She had no idea of money. Her purchases were enormous. It happened one day that her eye fell upon a magnificent ring, and she coveted it. It cost \$1,000. But what was \$1,000 to her in comparison with the ring? Of course her husband consented to the purchase. What else could a dutiful, affectionate husband do? But he tried this method of educating his wife concerning the great price of the ring. He instructed his banker to send her the \$1,000 in small pieces—pennies, dimes and quarters. In came the money, bagful after bagful. She never had such an idea of \$1,000 before. When the money was piled before her it alarmed her. The price of the ring went up a hundredfold and was considered at once an extravagance which she of her own option abandoned.

For Nature Students.

William Archer, the English critic, said at one of the meetings of the reformed spelling board in New York:

"I have been rather surprised, here in the States, at the general ignorance of what we spelling reformers are trying to do. Our aims are not at all understood. We have no idea of going to such ludicrous extremes as many people think. In fact, the average man's idea of reformed spelling is a good deal like the two young women's idea of animal anatomy. 'What part of the animal does the chop come from?' said the first. 'Is it the leg?' 'Oh, not at all,' said the other, laughing. 'The leg! How ridiculous! It is, of course, the jawbone. Have you never heard of animals licking their chops?'"

The Great Violin Makers.

Antonio Stradivari, the famous violin maker of Cremona, lived 1649-1737. He was the pupil of Nicholas Amati and carried the Cremona type of violin to its highest perfection. The Amati, Nicholas and his sons, Jerome and Antonio, rank next to Stradivari if not with him. The Tyrolean makers, Jakob Stainer, 1621-83, and Matthias Klotz and his sons made violins that stand very high in the estimation of connoisseurs. Villume of Paris is the most celebrated modern maker. A genuine Stradivarius in good condition is worth almost any price that may be asked for it. They have been sold for more than \$10,000.

A NEIGHBORLY POSTAL CARD.

For the sake of neighborhood peace names are omitted, but the reading of the following, which adorned a post card passed around from city board to board until it found lodgment with the board of health, will serve to show how a fine sense of humor often helps those in the office of that board to appreciate things they otherwise would not.

"Gentlemen," said the writer, who used his pen in the best of faith, as he signed his name, "Mr. Blank of blank number, Blank street, is the proud possessor of four goats and four dogs without license, four cows and two horses and two children and innumerable chickens. These are all a nuisance to the neighborhood. Horses run loose. Goats even eat the porches. Chickens eat up the neighborhood, including flowers. Small favors thankfully received.

"P. S.—They also sell milk which contains everything but butter."—Indianapolis News.

Fan Baths and Typhoid.

Fan baths are the latest remedy employed by the Boston City hospital physicians in the treatment of typhoid fever. Heretofore the ice plunge was used, and a patient whose temperature had reached the danger point was soused in a bathtub filled with broken ice until his teeth rattled. This treatment after a time was found to be too heroic, as the shock was too severe and pneumonia sometimes developed. Then ice water sponge baths were substituted, but the fan baths, the doctors declare, are just the thing. The patient is sponged off with ice water first, then a sheet that has been soaked in ice water is wrapped about the body and more ice water is sprinkled on the sheet. The current of an electric fan is then turned on him, so that he is chilled by the rapid evaporation caused by the breeze. Recent experiments have proved this measure highly successful.

Slightly Altered.

District Attorney Jerome of New York said one day of a piece of suspicious evidence:

"It is evidence that has been tampered with, colored. It is like the lady's report of her physician's prescription.

"A lady one day in July visited her physician. The man examined her and said:

"Madam, you are only a little run down. You need frequent baths and plenty of fresh air, and I advise you to dress in the coolest, most comfortable clothes—nothing stiff or formal."

"When she got home her husband asked her what the physician had said. The lady replied: 'He said I must go to the seashore, do plenty of automobiling and get some summer gowns.'"

Gerald the Chinaman.

It takes old Greenwich village to turn out real curiosities. Where else in Manhattan borough, the New York of the strangers, could there be found a Mongolian sporting the fine old Norman name of Gerald? This Chinese laundryman is proud of it and is not to be convinced that it doesn't fit his family name of Ing just as well as Moy or Toy or Joe. He is careful to insist to his patrons that his name is Gerald, but Bleeker street hasn't time to bother with the "notions of the chink." Jerry doesn't shock their security in the familiar, but it is still Gerald on the sign and on the price lists.—New York Tribune.

Knew His Fate.

Professor Brander Matthews, the essayist, enlivened with an anecdote a Shakespeare-Bacon discussion at the Players' club in New York.

"A literary woman," said Professor Matthews, "said one night to her husband:

"When I get to heaven I am going to ask Shakespeare whether or not he wrote those plays."

"The husband chuckled. 'Maybe he won't be there,' he said.

"Then you ask him," said the lady."

A Pert Princess.

Kaiser Wilhelm's mother was born the princess royal of Great Britain. Of her childhood days this story appeared many years ago: In speaking to her tutor she dropped the "Mr." and called him merely Brown. Queen Victoria, her mother, threatened her with bed if the offense were repeated. When next morning the tutor appeared his pupil said, "Good morning, Brown, and good night, too, for now I must go to bed."

Civilization.

"Worked to death," was the verdict a few days ago of a coroner's jury in the case of Isabella Thurgood, a widow seventy-seven years old, who died after a hard day at the washtub.—London Mail.

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WANTED

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

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WILL SELL LOTS IN CORVALLIS, Oregon, on installment plan and assist purchasers to build homes on them if desired. Address First National Bank, Corvallis, Or.

WILL SELL MY LOTS IN NEWPORT, Or., for spot cash, balance installments, and help parties to build homes thereon if desired. Address M. S. Woodcock, Corvallis, Or.

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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.

The Gazette for Job Work.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,

Beaumont, Oregon, July 29, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 22, 1870, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington," as amended, the following lands owned by the United States are hereby offered for sale to the highest bidder by public auction at the office of the Register of the United States Land Office at Corvallis, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1907.
The lands are: Section 10, Township 10 N., Range 10 E., Willamette Meridian, Oregon, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for agriculture or stock raising than for the purposes of the act, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Collins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Beaumont, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1907.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in the office on or before said 4th day of November, 1907.
BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Be Charitable

To your horses as well as to yourself. You need not suffer from pains of any sort—your horses need not suffer. Try a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It cures all pains. J. M. Roberts, Baker'sville, Mo., writes: "I have used your liniment for ten years and find it to be the best I have ever used for any sort of beast." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly confirmed and appointed executor of the Last Will and Testament and estate of Mary A. Moore, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County, sitting in probate. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same, duly verified, to me at my residence in Corvallis, Oregon, or at the law office of E. H. Rogers in Corvallis, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice. The date of the first publication of this notice is the 24th day of September, 1907.
Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, this 24th day of September, 1907.
MINOR SWICK, Executor.

There's no Use

Talking, you can't beat Hobbins for the liver. The greatest regulator ever offered to suffering humanity. If you suffer from liver complaint, if you are bilious and fretful, if your liver, and Hobbins will put it in its proper condition. A positive cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and all ills due to a torpid liver. Try a bottle and you will never use anything else. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed by the County Court of Benton County, Oregon, his final account as administrator of the estate of Alexander Bennett, deceased, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day on Saturday, the 9th day of November, 1907, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day has been fixed and appointed by said Court as the time and the County Judge's office in the County Court House in Corvallis, said County and State as the place for hearing of said account and for the settlement thereof. All persons interested and desiring to object thereto are notified to file their objections with the Clerk of said Court and appear at said time and place.
E. BROWN, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Bennett, deceased.

Always Was Sick.

When a man says he always was sick—troubled with a cough that lasted all winter—what would you think if he should say he never was sick since using Ballard's Horehound Syrup? Such a man exists.

Mr. J. C. Clark, Denver, Colorado, writes: "For years I was troubled with a severe cough that would last all winter. This cough left me in a miserable condition. I tried Ballard's Horehound Syrup and have not had a sick day since. That's what it did for me." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Portland, Oregon, October 19, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that William H. Graham of Corvallis, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 1244, made Sept. 9, 1902, for the Lot No. 3, Section 24, Township 13 S., Range 5 W., and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on November 19, 1907.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz: John Scott of Corvallis, Oregon; Leo Newman of Corvallis, Oregon; Harry Seebin of Corvallis, Oregon; and Thomas R. Graham of Corvallis, Oregon.
SS-95 ALGERSON S. DRESSER, Register.

Farmers.

Read the "Weekly Oregonian" of Portland and the "Corvallis Gazette" for the general news of the world, also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, stock raising, fruit raising, etc.

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