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HONESTY IN PUBLIC LIFE.

The past year has clearly and most forcibly demonstrated that it pays to be honest, both in public and private life. In the wave of unprecedented prosperity which we have enjoyed as a nation during the past year men and women have lost sight of honesty, the fundamental principle of successful business, and gone wild in their eagerness for wealth. To such people the present unexpected ripple in finance came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, hence the individual, as well as the bankers of the country who were indulging in "ways that were dark and tricks that were vain" were forced to uncover their guilty heads and receive that just condemnation which is sure to the transgressor either in this world or in the world to come.

How humiliating it must be to such people is evidenced by James Hazen Hyde who robbed the Equitable Life Insurance Company that he might live in luxury and ease, who now as a fugitive from justice and heart-broken, offers to return \$1,000,000 if the suits against him could be dismissed. Our own Horace Greeley McKinley, now hunted by relentless "Uncle Sam" like a wild beast at bay, would, no doubt, give all his earthly possessions could he once more look honest people in the face, and with a clear conscience, lay his head upon the pillow at night and rest in peace. In gilded palaces in Portland there perhaps are those who have had a touch of "high life" and are repenting in disgrace.

The men who thus betray public trust and confidence and rob the widows and orphans of their dependence should not be pitied, nor should the man who gambles or places his money on stock exchange, for he certainly realizes he expects to get something for nothing. The men who run such places should be ostracized by society and punished by law. A public sentiment is rapidly growing to abolish the "Wall Street Pit" and kindred places of cusdedness.

If the guilty alone suffered for their misdeeds it would not be so bad, but the wife, mother, children, relatives and friends must all suffer when the jail door opens to receive them, and on down through the pages of history we are confronted with the testimony of some father or brother gone wrong.

How different the man who recognizes the claim humanity, society and his family has upon him and in spite of opposition, nay often persecution, he continues in the straight and narrow way, striving honestly to do his duty to his family, to his country and to his God. How happy he feels when the cares and anxiety of the day are over and he goes home to the bosom of his family, tired but conscious that the righteous shall be rewarded when life's fitful dream is over.

Our people are to be congratulated that in this mad rush the bankers and business men of the country in general have acted wisely and well by keeping within the pale of the law, of decency and sound business principles, and on account of these happy conditions this country of which we are so justly proud has averted a panic and stood as a monument of strength and business integrity.

Perhaps these things may be necessary, as object lessons to young men, admonishing them to steer clear from the allurements of vice which are ever near us.

MANUFACTURING.

Much has been said, from time to time, deploring the almost total lack of manufacturing enterprises in Oregon. Time and again this, that or the other thing has been set forth as enterprises in manufacturing which might be easily established and successfully conducted to the enrichment of those immediately interested and the development of the natural resources of the state.

These things are usually presented by men who know nothing of the conditions which must attend the establishment of such enterprises, and who have not been long enough time in the state to learn what conditions do exist, and what manufacturing resources we really possess and might safely and profitably develop.

Assuming that capital stands ready to lay hold of such projects the moment the conditions are such as give rational promise of success, we may direct our inquiries to the conditions necessary to successful manufacturing.

Cheap raw materials must be near at hand or be easily obtainable; markets for products must be near or easily reached; demand for manufactured products must be great enough and permanent enough, or easily made so, to consume the output; both skilled and unskilled labor must be present or readily obtainable.

These are fundamental conditions and must exist with all they suggest—as adequate transportation facilities—before manufacturing projects may be undertaken with any reasonable hope of success.

Oregon has had many instances of failure and loss because one or more of these conditions have been overlooked or ignored by those attempting to establish manufacturing enterprises. Attempts to establish the manufacture of woolen goods have been prolific of loss and disheartening failure. This has been ascribed to "bad business management" when in truth the management was blameless. The cause of failure was because some of the conditions necessary to success had been disregarded.

Oregon is yet a young state. Considering that in truth she has had to fly with her own wings she has made remarkable progress in establishing and developing manufacturing enterprises. Naturally attention was first given to the development of the lumber interests. What has been done on this line makes a showing which is most creditable to the energy and wisdom of those engaged in that trade.

Other lines of manufactures will follow, presently. Indeed some important manufacturing projects are already firmly established and well on the way to larger things and wider success. But, for all this, Oregon has other and better resources than her manufacturing possibilities. These invite and should receive the attention of our people, for it is to the development of these possibilities our people must look for the acquisition of competency and contentment and happiness.

DREAM LAND.

Of all branches of Mental Philosophy that which treats of the phenomena of dreams has received least general attention. From away back in the dim past dreams have been regarded as manifestations of the supernatural. Ignorance and her child Superstition taught men to regard dreams as communications from the gods or from the spirits of departed friends or mayhaps enemies. These dreams were sweet and pleasant when the gods were in good humor or loving friends communicated with the dreamer, or horrible nightmares when the gods were angry with or the spirits of malicious enemies seized upon the sleeper.

Even in this enlightened age many persons regard dreams as solemn admonitions, faithful premonitions or diabolic temptations to evil.

But there is no sort of dream which may not be easily explained by laws which govern mental processes, or the operation of the mind under given conditions. When the cause of a dream is once determined the remaining phenomenon is easy of explanation.

One of the peculiarities of the mind in a dream state is that it forms no correct, nor nearly correct estimate of time. An English gentleman gave us this incident from his own experience: He had long contemplated a tour of a portion of this country and had carefully planned his itinerary. He had read much to prepare himself for understanding things he expected to see during his travels. He finally dreamed he crossed the Atlantic, made the contemplated tour, and after an absence of six months rejoined his friends in England when he awoke. He had not been asleep to exceed ten minutes.

No one ever dreams of sound or a noise. When one dreams he hears a noise there has been a noise and the cause of it should be promptly sought, especially if it be of crackling sound such as made by burning woodwork. We have heard soldiers relate of dreaming they were in battle. They saw charging troops, the slain and wounded, bursting shell, hurtling shot and all usual incidents of fierce fight excepting sound. They had not heard so much as a shout or pistol shot.

It is not a profitless pursuit to chase dreams back to their cause for then we may avoid the cause and, maugre the gods, lie down to "balmy sleep," which is by far better than pleasant dreams. Children often waken from dreams all in a nervous fright. Do not desist until you find the cause. It may be improper food, too much or too difficult of digestion. It may be caused by improper clothing or unnatural position while sleeping or by fright received during waking hours.

Indigestion, pickles, clamchowder and late dinners or suppers are the demons and malevolent enemies that give us bad dreams and horrid nightmares. "To rest with ease all night Let your supper be light."

A good appetite, a perfect digestion, simple diet, a healthy and mind not wearied but healthfully tired by work or exercise, "a conscience devoid of offence toward God and man," a fitting couch and benificent nature will give us sleep unbroken by wierd dreams.

Additional Local.

Fred L. Kent, professor of dairy husbandry at the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis, was in Albany yesterday for a few hours on his way to Salem where he went to attend to some business in connection with the statistical department of the United States department of agriculture. Mr. Kent has been devoting a goodly portion of his odd moments during the past three weeks to closing up his affairs as secretary of the Oregon Dairy-men's association and turning the office over to the new incumbent, W. L. Crissey of Portland, who was elected to that place by the dairy men at their last meeting. Mr. Kent was elected to the presidency of the association and has already begun to plan for the 1908 meeting of that body, which promises to be fully as large and important as the one recently held in Portland. He served as secretary of the association for a dozen years and during that time was most faithful in his work for the betterment of the dairy industry in Oregon.—Saturday's Albany Herald.

J. A. Shepard, the corresponding secretary of the Willamette Valley Development League, is engaged in the collection of a thousand facts about the products of the eight counties of the valley. These 1000 statements are to be made in each case by the producer himself, so much per acre, on such a product sold for such a price. This region can be made to show the greatest variety of products and the richest yield of any part of the world. Each county is entitled to have 125 statements in the collection, and at least 100,000 copies of these statements are to be circulated in the east in the next sixty days before the next colonist rates are put into effect in March. These state-

ments coming from the producers themselves and coming from each of the eight counties will result in the location of at least 50,000 homeseekers in our valley in the next year. Send your statement of a big crop, or yield of fruit or wool clip or profit from horses, stock or dairying to J. R. Shepard at Salem. This section of the state cannot be surpassed in this line of information and we want a good representation in the collection of facts for advertising the most productive region in the world.

Nearly 4,000 letters addressed to Santa Claus were confided to the Chicago post-office facilities this year by trustful or hopeful children whose sentiments were expressed by one thus:

My papa says 'twon't be no use For me to go ahead And hang my stocking up this year, For Santa Claus is dead. I'm just as sorry as can be and Papa's sorry some; 'Twon't be like Christmas time at all If Santa does not come.

In accordance with the postoffice department's ruling, officially recognizing Santa Claus, says a Chicago dispatch, the letters were turned over to charity organizations, churches and individuals. The addresses used to reach the merry old chap were various, including "Care of Jack Frost, Toyland," "North Pole, Iceland, care Chimney Department." Another addressed him, "Down Town, Chicago," which was excusable, for Chicago spent almost \$5,000,000 merely in the big stores and as much more elsewhere to buy Christmas cheer.

The Dallas Goat Show.

The following circular letter received by the GAZETTE for publication is self-explanatory:

The Ninth Annapolis Goat Show for Oregon will be held in Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 15, 16 and 17, 1908, under the auspices of the Polk County Mohair Association. The show will also be open in the evening of the first and second days. Badges will be given to all prize winners. Each exhibitor allowed three in each pen.

No entrance fee will be charged and feed will be furnished to exhibitors free.

There will be two grades of goats eligible for entry: Registered in one class and Unregistered in another class. The following 38 cash prizes will be awarded in the Registered class—1st prize, \$3.50; 2nd prize, \$2.50; 3rd prize, \$1.50—and no cash prizes will be awarded in the Unregistered class. All animals, except kids, competing for prizes must have been shorn in 1907.

First, second and third premiums will be allowed on the following:

- Buck kid born before March 15, 1907.
Same on buck kid born after March 15, 1907.
Same on buck one year old and under two.
Same on buck two years old and under three.
Same on buck three years old and under four.
Same on buck four years old or over.
Doe kid born before March 15, 1907.
Same on doe kid born after March 15, 1907.
Same on doe one year old and under two.
Same on doe two years old and under three.
Same on doe three years old and under four.
Same on doe four years old or over.

Sweepstakes best buck of any age and the same on doe; same in each class.

Free space will be given to all those who desire to make an exhibit of sheep and swine. The latter exhibits will be entirely independent of the goat show, and this arrangement is made simply to give the sheep growers and swine raisers an opportunity to show their blooded stock.

Notice.

Our store will be closed all day Friday, January 3rd, to arrange stock for our Great Red Tag Sale.

J. M. NOLAN & SON.

Wood Wanted.

Bids for furnishing the Oregon Agricultural college wood for the ensuing school year beginning in September, 1908, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of the College up to Saturday, January 4, 1908.

T. H. CRAWFORD, Purchasing Agent.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

THE HORSEMAN.

The Horse Sells Largely on Looks. Feed to a Finish.

By JOHN REEVES. "Butter fat and satin smooth" would be an excellent ideal for the man who is raising a horse for sale. The gist of all the teaching of those who are trying to advise others how to fit their horses for market is "have them fat." Of course it is presumed the horses are essentially good ones—that is, properly formed, sound and kind according to at least the average standard in horseflesh. Some young farmers who have been led to raising horses by the exceedingly tempting prices of which so much has been heard for awhile past now complain that, having raised the animals, they cannot get the prices, but are compelled to sell for much less than they expected to receive.

The man on the farm sometimes fails to realize that in the raising of horses for sale he has now to compete with the "horse feeder," who is just as genuine if not so extensive a proposition as the "beef feeder" and the "swine feeder." If a farmer wants to get the notable prices that are obtained by the men who make a business of putting horses into attractive condition for market he must give his animals the same exact, painstaking care and scientific and liberal feeding that the latter do. He should try to get on to the little wrinkles of management that aid in improving the appearance of a horse and putting a finish on him. In short, remember there is no animal that sells more upon "looks" than a horse and act accordingly.

And, although "fat" is called for, it must be the fat that goes with strong muscle, firm flesh and flexible skin, and perhaps "well fleshed" would be a better term.

If you are producing any sort of horses for market and long prices, feed and fit to perfection with these in view. If for quick and easy local sale or to provide the professional finisher with material in the rough, that is another story, and there may be money in it too. On the whole, pretty nearly everything in the horse line brings generous value nowadays, and extraordinary quality means corresponding price.

A Fine Arab Filly.

The photograph reproduced in the cut is, as Country Gentleman explains, one sent to that journal by Randolph Huntington and is a portrait of the yearling Arab filly Queen Esther, in-



YEARLING ARAB FILLY.

tensely inbred to Leopard and Naamah as well as to Henry Clay. She is by Naaman (Anazeh—Nazli), out of Clay Miriam, a mare also sired by Naaman and whose dam was Clay Mocha, by Abdul Hamid II, by Leopard. Queen Esther was foaled April 1, 1906, and the photograph was taken the day she was a year old. She was bred and is owned by Frederick H. Cleveland of Poughkeepsie and, Mr. Huntington says, "would pass for a pure Arab in any country, a beautiful and intelligent filly."

Big Carriage Horses.

As foreign conditions have their effect on the horse industry in this country, the views of a writer in a London paper are of some interest here. This correspondent claims that the wealthy jobmasters of London are unable to let or hire anything but big carriage horses, and in the absence of home bred they buy them in America or on the continent of Europe. The number they now require could be expressed in thousands, and the checks they send would amount to something more like millions. He thinks breeders need have no doubt about future markets for any stylish, full sized carriage horses they may be enabled to put upon the London market. In advocating the production of such full sized carriage horses as now appear in the parks and fashionable streets of London he does not disparage the fashionable hackney which adorns the elegant victoria, but wants the larger type to be bred in equal numbers.

Waste of Energy.

The Merinos and their grades on account of their dense fleeces stand exposure to rains and storms better than the open fleeced coarse wool sheep, and yet it pays better to house any kind of sheep during storms than to take the chances of catching cold and being bothered with snuffles all winter. It requires a waste of energy to withstand the disagreeable conditions that are sure to follow exposure to storms.—National Stockman.

How to Feed Out Silage.

Owing to the constant contact of the air with the top layer of silage it is necessary to remove a horizontal layer of silage to a depth of not less than one and one-half inches daily to prevent any from spoiling. If this fact is kept in mind when building a silo its diameter can be made such as to make possible the feeding of a layer of this depth daily with the amount of live stock on hand.—John Michels.

The Best Quality of PIANOS and ORGANS

At the Store of GRAHAM & WELLS' Corvallis, Oregon

CUSTOMERS

Are requested to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

THIS OLD RELIABLE HOUSE will sell their FINE-TONED INSTRUMENTS FOR REASONABLE PRICES instead of charging you extra to make up for high city rents, railroad fares and hotel bills for traveling salesmen.

Music Loving People!

Can purchase these reliable goods in their home town. If there is anything you do not understand you will find the sellers near your home.

Own Your Home

THE First - National - Bank of Corvallis

has come

TOWN LOTS

Near the State Agricultural College which you can buy on the INSTALLMENT PLAN or for cash.

Save Ten or Twenty Dollars

per month and pay the same on a town lot. Thereafter BUILD YOUR HOME on the lot and continue to make these small monthly payments on the home and you will soon have it paid for and have no more rent to pay.

For information address

W. H. SAVAGE, Corvallis, Or.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office.

Portland, Oregon, October, 22, 1907. 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 "North West States by act of August 4, 1882, Mr. J. C. Olson of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement, No. 7603, for the purchase of the Northwest quarter of Section No. 24, township No. 10 South, Range No. 5 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1908.

She names as witnesses: Mrs. Minnie Mack of Moonmouth, Oregon; Mr. Will Mack of Moonmouth, Oregon; Mr. J. C. Olson of Corvallis, Oregon; Mrs. J. C. Olson of Corvallis, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of January, 1908.

ALGONSON S. DRESBACH, 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.

You can secure both of these excellent papers for one year by paying the "Corvallis Gazette" five dollars and fifty cents in advance. Remit this money by postoffice order or bank draft and these most valuable papers will be promptly mailed to you. 83d

Are You Tired, Nervous and Sleepless?

Nervousness and sleeplessness are usually due to the fact that the nerves are not fed on properly nourishing blood; they are starved, nervous, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood, and thereby the nerves are properly nourished and all the organs of the body are run as smoothly as machinery which runs in oil. In this way you feel clean, strong and vigorous—you are toned up and invigorated, and you are good for a whole lot of physical or mental work. Best of all, the strength and increase in vitality and health are lasting.

The trouble with most tonics and medicines which have a large, booming sale for a short time, is that they are largely composed of alcohol holding the drugs in solution. This alcohol shrinks up the red blood corpuscles, and in the long run greatly injures the system. One may feel exhilarated and better for the time being, yet in the end weakened and with vitality decreased. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol. Every bottle of it bears upon its wrapper The Badge of Honesty, in a full list of all its several ingredients. For the druggist to offer you something he claims is "just as good" is to insult your intelligence.

Every ingredient entering into the world-famed "Golden Medical Discovery" has the unanimous approval and endorsement of all the leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice. No other medicine sold through druggists for like purposes has any such endorsement. The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only produces all the good effects to be obtained from the use of Golden Seal root, in all stomach, liver and bowel troubles, as in dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, ulceration of stomach and bowels and kindred ailments, but the Golden Seal root, used in its compound form is greatly enhanced in its curative action by other ingredients such as Stone root, Black Cherry bark, Bloodroot, Mandrake root and chemically pure triple refined glycerine.

"The Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free in paper covers on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. For 31 stamps the cloth-bound volume will be sent. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, biliousness and headache.