

The subscription price of the GAZETTE for several years has been, and remains \$2 per annum, or 25 per cent. discount if paid in advance. This paper will be continued until all arrearages are paid.

THE PROBLEM.

Probably the most intricate problem and the most difficult of solution now before the people is that of controlling corporations, trusts and combinations of whatever name, conducted in ways inimical to the public welfare.

This control must be brought about without changing our form of government or even amending our organic laws. Schemes, some very plausible ones, are offered which would, possibly, solve the problem, but they would change the form of our government and produce other conditions and ills no less hurtful than those which now afflict us. Our people will never consent to such a change. They should not and need not.

If, under a representative democracy these things cannot be worked out, then representative government, or government of the people by the people and for the people must be written down a failure. But our form of government has not failed hitherto under the most trying ordeal and it will not now.

No solution for this problem can be found in the destruction of individualism. Our form of government finds one of its strongest buttresses in the fact that it presents each individual citizen with the greatest possibilities for human development and happiness and encourages him to lay hold of them.

This individualism creates and conserves a healthful competition which constantly makes for the public good.

But we have reached a stage in our material development where an individual working alone cannot avail himself of many possibilities for his betterment. These are more certainly grasped by a combination of individuals working to the same end. So far, then, as combinations do nothing to restrict individualism nor to limit or destroy natural and healthful competition, they cannot be objectionable.

But there are combinations formed in total disregard of the rights of the greater number of men, and with the purpose of destroying all competition. Such combinations are highly objectionable and should be sought out and rendered harmless or be destroyed.

We must first segregate such combinations as are not objectionable from those that are. The latter class should then be rigidly controlled or, if that is not practicable, they should be destroyed.

It will be readily seen that the Administration and congress have in hand an exceedingly complicated and difficult problem to solve. It must be solved on lines in harmony with our form of government. This precludes all thought of government ownership of railroads and means of transportation. It means the adjustment of competition and combination, so that what is desirable in each will be left untrammelled, and that which is hurtful shall be eliminated. No party can solve this problem on any other lines and preserve the fundamental principles of our government.

It is a new problem, comparatively. It can arise only in democracies, or at least it is easily negligible under other forms of government. For this reason, mainly, we are compelled to be very careful how we attempt the solution. Our legislation has necessarily been tentative. But good progress is making and the work will be pushed along as

rapidly as may be until all such combinations are brought under just and legal control.

It is the purpose of the republican party to do this and to do it without the least change in our form of government and it will not turn aside from its purpose.

ESTABLISHING AN ORCHARD

An Excellent Article by C. I. Lewis, Professor of Horticulture, O. A. C.

The large profits realized from our orchards the past few years have given a great impetus to fruit growing, and as a result many people are setting out orchards. To a large number of these persons fruit growing is a new occupation and they are seeking information to aid them in establishing their orchards.

As regards the time to set the trees, from October to February or March is generally preferable where climatic conditions are such as to allow one to carry on the work. Trees set at this time become well established in early spring and are ready to begin growth in April. In irrigated sections, or at high elevations, where there is danger of fall freezing, planting can be delayed until spring.

The kind of soil is a question of importance; and in speaking of soil we consider both the physical and the chemical. The physical is, perhaps, the more important in that its conditions are hard to change, while often in the chemical we can supply lacking plant foods. Often the grower expects the chemist to analyze a small sample of his soil and tell him what it needs. The chemist can tell if certain elements are deficient, but he cannot tell whether those present are in an available form, and the grower is therefore forced to try experiments.

As far as the physical characters of soil are concerned, apples in our climate prefer a clay loam, —not necessarily a heavy clay, but a clay loam is apt to retain moisture and food such as apples need. Pears will grow on similar soils to apples or even heavier soil. Cherries and prunes prefer the lighter loams, such as many of the red hill lands, especially where the soil is deep. Peaches do well on granitic, sandy soil; while grapes prefer the sunny south-east slopes, especially those which are deep and contain more or less stony sub-soil. The main requirement with the walnut seems to be a deep soil.

Attention should be paid to the sub-soil. Those soils having a hardpan near the surface, a cement gravel, or a loose gravel that does not reach a water supply should be avoided. In many parts of Western Oregon the alluvial soils that have been washed in by the rivers, though often appearing light in character are often among our best fruit soils, being rich and deep and generally furnished with plenty of moisture. East of the mountains the rich volcanic soils when furnished with humus and given plenty of water will grow most any of our fruits.

Other things being equal, the higher elevations and slopes are to be preferred. They are apt to be better drained, more free from frosts, and often seem to produce fruit of a better color.

Having chosen your land, the next step is to prepare it. If this is old wheat land it should be thoroughly plowed and harrowed and where possible stable compost should be added. On many of the newly irrigated lands it is often better to irrigate a season or two, growing some plant to supply humus, before planting the orchard. On many of the stump lands holes can be dug for the trees and the land prepared as rapidly as possible. By the time the trees need the intense cultivation over a large space the stumps will have been removed.

The question of varieties is a difficult one to settle. Certain localities of our state have already determined this but to those localities where commercial orchards have not as yet been developed the rule would be to grow those commercial varieties which show the most promise in

your immediate locality. Lacking this information, try a few of the leading commercial varieties. Three to five varieties will be enough for a commercial orchard and it is much better to plant three to insure thorough pollination, as some of our leading varieties seem to be sterile.

Often we are asked what age and size trees are best. The one-year-old tree is to be preferred. It will establish itself more easily and can be headed low, thus saving much money in future years in spraying, thinning, pruning and harvesting the crop. The medium sized trees are better than the very small or very large. We are fortunate in Oregon in having nurseries that can furnish the finest of trees.

When the trees come from the nursery they should be immediately unpacked, and if in good condition, a trench should be dug deep enough to cover the roots, and the trees are generally dropped in at an angle of about 45 degrees. This will keep the trees in good condition until planted. Never bury them in bundles for a long period, as they will often heat and decay. If they arrive somewhat dry and shrivelled, bury them in moist earth or submerge them in water. The bark will often puff out and nearly all the trees will live.

The distance to plant trees apart is a matter of interest all over the state, as there is a tendency to plant them too close. On our rich virgin soils, with plenty of moisture, our orchards can be planted closely, and probably make the best use of the land for the first ten or twelve years, when they begin to crowd.

It takes a good deal of nerve to cut out half an orchard that has been yielding a large profit, but if this is not done the whole orchard will be ruined; so, for a great many people, it would be better to plant their trees their permanent distance and grow some garden crop in between if necessary, for the first few years. There is, however, one system that will allow you to cut out some trees.

Apples should be planted from thirty to forty feet apart; the smaller varieties of pears in the neighborhood of twenty; while some of the larger varieties of pears will stand thirty. Where the cherry attains a good size, it will need from thirty to thirty-five. Small varieties of peaches, twelve to fifteen, and the larger fifteen to twenty, and probably some varieties will do better with even twenty-five. Our older prune orchards are showing that thirty feet is none too far, while grapes are often planted in rows six feet apart and eight to ten feet apart in the row.

(Concluded next issue.)

PHILOMATH SNAPSHOTS.

News Notes from this Busy Burg —Interesting Happenings.

With greetings to all and wishes for a New Year of generous bounty and happiness until its close, these first snapshots for 1908 from the GAZETTE kodak are tendered to the many readers of the pioneer news disseminator of Benton county, which for 45 years has done its share of promoting interest "for the good of the county."

Many old-new faces have been seen on our streets during holiday week and many familiar faces have been absent during this time in order to be with loved ones during the happiness and feasting of Yule-tide.

Mrs. E. J. Harrington, of Corvallis, visited with her sister, Mrs. L. S. Buoy, from Saturday until Monday.

Mrs. L. B. Luper and little son, Tangent, arrived Friday for a visit with her cousin, Mrs. S. H. Moses. This is the first visit Mrs. Luper has made to Philomath for four years. Mr. Luper was expected to arrive from Corvallis on Sunday's stage for a short visit. Mr. Luper is interested in the skating rink at Corvallis.

The sad death of Mr. Everett Adamson, who was formerly a resident of this place for a short time and who had purchased a part of N. Casteel's place several years ago, was reported last week.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

WALL PAPER.

Through the month of January, we are making a

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT

on Figured Wall Papers

Our spring stock is due to arrive in February and we must make room for it by moving a lot of the patterns now on hand. Ingrains, Moires and Special Borders not included in this sale.

January '08 is to be a Big Bargain Month at our store.

Sweeping reductions are in effect in the following lines: Combination Cases, Writing Desks, China Closets, Reed Rockers and Art Squares.

All yard wide carpets reduced to a margin that will make them go.

January 31st is positively the last day of this reduction sale.

Do not wait for your neighbor to tell you about the bargains we are offering, but come and see for yourself. **HOLLENBERG & SON,**
The House Furnishers.

From here the family went to Oklahoma and thence to Kansas. They had been in Kansas only a week, when he was driving to a sale, accompanied by Mrs. Adamson, he slipped from the wagon seat, dying. This is, indeed, sad for the poor little woman with her fatherless little ones, strangers in a strange land. All the world sorrows at such sad conditions, for all the world meets with such sadness.

The public and high school re-opened Monday and teachers and pupils are back to their accustomed places. Prof. White greeted his parents in Portland and Prof. Watkins remained at his home in Philomath. Of the primary teachers, Mrs. Winnifred Merrick remained at her home in Philomath, and Miss Ebba Cronquist spent the holiday vacation with her parents in Bogtland.

Miss Cronquist brings back news which is a complete surprise to the students of Philomath College. Her sister, Miss Teckla, who was a P. C. student last term, was married on New Year's day to Arthur N. Ketchum, of Portland. The best wishes of her numerous Philomath friends are tendered them.

Among the former Philomathites visiting home, those reported are: Harry Bryan of Portland, and J. J. Bryan of Springfield, who are with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bryan.

C. F. Dittmar of Kennett, Calif., arrived Christmas day and visited relatives until Sunday morning. On Sunday he visited his sister, Mrs. J. H. Merryman of Salem, proceeding to Portland Monday and from thence stopping at different valley towns enroute to California.

Prof. E. L. Keezel, who arrived from Hammond the first of last week, expected to return to his school work on Thursday or Friday of this week.

At the basket ball game on Christmas day between the Philomath Public School and Corvallis Public School the Philomath boys were victorious. On Saturday the P. C. girls were victors over Philomath High school girls.

Roy McGee of Summit visited over Christmas with friends and relatives at Philomath. He was accompanied home by Roy Scott, who returned to Philomath Saturday.

Jersey Bull For Sale.

Descended from Grand Coin and Golden Glow; imported cow testing 18 lbs butter fat in 7 days, with first calf. Address, M. S. Woodcock, Corvallis, Oregon, 72 t

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Is a stage, and Ballard's Snow Liniment plays a most important part. It has no superior for Rheumatism, stiff joints, cuts, sprains and all pains. Buy it, try it and you will always use it. Anybody who has used Ballard's Snow Liniment is a living proof of what it does. Buy a trial bottle. 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Graham & Wortman.

Christmas Goods.

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Light and Dark Art Rozine Ware, Souvenir Ware. A complete stock of Lamps and Jardinieres of all kinds. A complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

at reasonable prices. Call Independent Phone 7.

Thatcher-Johnson Co.

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 8, 1896, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1897, Mrs. Bertha Johnson 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. 25, 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 Monmouth, Oregon; Mr. Will Mack of Monmouth, 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.

ALGEMON S. DENHAM, 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 to the "Corvallis Gazette" the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, in advance. Remit the money by postoffice order or bank draft and these most valuable papers will be promptly mailed to you. 836t

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Nancy J. Slagle, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Nancy J. Slagle, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator with the clerk of the county court of the state of Oregon for Benton County, and the said court has fixed Monday, the 20th day of January, 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as the time, and the county court room in the court house in Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon, as the place for hearing any and all objections to the said account and for settlement thereof.

Dated this December 16th, 1907. E. E. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of Nancy J. Slagle, deceased. 504t

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For information address

W. H. SAYAG, Corvallis, Or.