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HOW IT BECAME SO.

The doctrines of free-trade and of protection belong to the domain of Political Economy. The questions themselves are not local questions but acknowledged principles of Political Science. Which of these principles should be applied in conducting the government is a local question only so far as the interests affected by the principles adopted exist in this, that or another locality. Which set of principles to apply, whether those of free-trade or those of protection, depends upon which will work to the greater benefit of all the interests involved. Because of this, that is because those principles belong to Political Economy and not to mere party politics, protectionists as well as free-traders are found in both parties.

It is true, the democratic party early opposed protection and advocated a tariff law looking toward free-trade, and this is the present attitude of that party on tariff legislation. The first tariff law, that of 1789, was discussed and settled on lines of political economy. When slave labor became highly remunerative in the south and the production of cotton and tobacco became the chief southern industries the people of the south, like all agricultural people, favored the doctrine of free-trade. As time passed the south became the controlling force in the democratic party, and that party became the exponent of free-trade. The controlling force of the Whig, and later and more fully of the Republican party was in the manufacturing north. Protection then became, in turn, a policy of these parties. This is the relative position of the two parties, Democratic and Republican, at present, and explains how these questions of political economy came to be regarded by many men as simply party policies of local importance only.

But, observe; our northern and western farmers see that protection benefits them more than free-trade does. The south sees that she must establish manufacturing if she would develop her boundless resources and attain her full measure of prosperity. Protectionists multiply in the south, and the day is not far distant, we may hope, when these questions will be discussed, as they should be, as questions of political science, and decided upon the known results of their practical application to the conduct of our government in the best interests of the American people. This is the hope and desire of protectionists of either party and the purpose of the republican party.

WHICH THE GREATER?

The believers in heredity are often forced to revert to a distant ancestry for evidence of malevolent physical, mental and moral conditions which, after several intervening generations of non-appearance, reappear in some remote descendant with increased virulence.

Whatever may be the truth of the power of heredity we are not prepared to accept as true all that is claimed by those who refer all that constitutes a man to the influence of heredity. It is true that by careful selection and breeding the race of men can be and has been improved. This is the method Nature pursues, and she makes no mistakes. If she produces a hybrid or a monstrosity of any sort it is in resentment of some interference with her simple and wholesome laws. The Spartans put themselves in harmony with these laws and be-

came an ideal race of men. But what of the power of environment? Is it not probable that here may be found the greatest of all forces in moulding human character? We use the term environment in its most comprehensive sense. It is certain we have not been enough solicitous as to the real influence of environment upon men in their formative state.

The case of Thaw, again on trial, suggests these thoughts. No man had a more desirable ancestry than he. His maternal grandfather, Josiah Copeley, through a long, active and useful life proved himself to be a man "created a little lower than the angels,"—only. The same may be said of the young man's father, William Thaw. On both sides and for many antecedent generations young Thaw has a most excellent heredity. The force of this was turned aside by an unfortunate environment.

Pre-eminently public-spirited, his father was absorbed in many enterprises. Exceedingly charitable, and having ample means, his mother was ever busy with public and private charities.

Left to the care of paid servants, tutors and instructors, over-indulged and pampered, the child, youth, man, had low ideals set before him. These he chose to follow.

We need not present the lesson, especially to parents. To one who knew the parentage of the man it would be a hateful task,—yet must we say, "O! parents; be mindful of your responsibility for the right training of your children."

WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT.

With fine frenzy and illogical logic some would-be constitution tinkers ask those who prefer to observe the provisions of the Federal Constitution in the election of United States senators rather than to join in a demagogical attempt to nullify those provisions, "why then, not amend the constitution of the state so that the legislature and not the people shall elect all our state officials?"

Why amend the constitution at all? Certainly if the legislature may contravene the Federal constitution, the constitution of all the states, it may easily nullify the constitution of one state. Indeed it may be argued that it would have more right to contravene the constitution of its own state than that of all the other states.

Then just see how easily it may be done. A simple act of the legislature and, presto! the change is wrought. Since the people of all the states may not care a straw for their constitution it may be the people of Oregon do not care a whoop for theirs.

All the asseverations that those who oppose the binding force of Statement No. 1 do so because they distrust the people is the merest clap-trap. The opposition to this measure comes from men who are of the people, the plain, honest, common people. Their opposition is based on constitutional grounds. They venerate the men who framed the constitution. The perfection of the organic laws they gave us have been demonstrated through all the years. Those who oppose this statement do so because they find no excuse for violating the mandates of the constitution since the instrument was ordained by the people and contains ample provision adopted by themselves for the amendment of the instrument itself when the people desire to amend it.

There is a wide-spread misconception, however, as to the constitutional relations between an U. S. Senator and the people of the state he is from. He is not a representative of the people of his state in the same sense nor to the same purpose and intent that the representatives or congressmen are. These are the

true constitutional representatives of the people chosen by certain equal groups of the people to represent them in the conduct of the general government. They are intended to represent the people and therefore it is fitting they should be chosen by the people, and the constitution provides they shall be.

Not so the Senators. They have no constituency, are not chosen to represent the people of their state but to represent, rather, the Government of the United States. Their responsibility and accountability are not to the people of their state but to its constituted Government.

For this reason, among others, it is most appropriate that the chief and most powerful branch of the State Government should elect U. S. Senators and that they should be of equal number from each state. Such are the provisions of the constitution.

Possibly we are mistaken in clinging somewhat reverently to this product of Jefferson and Washington, Hamilton, Henry, Adams and Franklin.

Possibly Messrs. Bourne, U'Ren, et. al. are wiser than these, but, pardon us, we do not believe it.

For Sale.

Choice vetch and oats or straight vetch hay, in the bale or loose; at the barn or delivered; in any quantity to suit. Also bright Spring oat straw. Walter K. Taylor, Ind. Phone 258. 8tf

AS OTHERS THINK.

Everybody in Corvallis Has a Right to His Own Opinion.

While everyone has a right to his own opinion, yet it is wise to always consider what others think and profit by their experience.

Nothing makes life so miserable, or interferes so widely with the usefulness of the average American, as indigestion, and it is well for us to give fair consideration to what others think about this remarkable affliction.

Graham & Wells are positive that Mi-o-na stomach tablets they have an absolute cure for indigestion and the many disagreeable symptoms that follow this disease, such as distress after eating, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, dizziness, flatulence, nervousness and debility.

Their action in selling Mi-o-na on a guarantee to refund the money unless it cures, shows plainly their belief in the value of this remedy. They take all the risk, and there will be no charge whatever for Mi-o-na unless you are satisfied that it has relieved you of indigestion.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

Some Promising Sorts in Their First Year of Fruiting.

In writing of the most promising of newer varieties of strawberries tested at the Ohio experiment station in 1907 F. H. Ballou says in part:

The newer varieties, fruiting for the first time this season, did not impress the writer as having among their number many which will ever become "standard" of their kind. A few are very satisfactory, but not superior in sufficient degree to displace others which by real and persistent merit have won statements of commendation from careful and conservative specialists and experimenters in the past. As a whole, the new sorts fruiting at the station for the first time in 1907 are inferior to those which were given their initial trial in 1906.

Buster.—Imperfect. Berries medium to large in size; short conical, blunt at apex, occasionally oblate, some specimens slightly furrowed; bright, fresh crimson in color; flesh pink or light red, sufficiently firm to carry well and of fair quality.

This variety has a beautiful, strong healthy plant that is very prolific. A peculiar characteristic which was apparent this season was the tenacity with which the calyx, or "shuck," clung to the stem. Unless the stem was broken the berry would almost always part from the calyx. The pickers reported it "hard to pick," which, however, was no objection when the proper way of gathering the berries by "nipping" the stems was observed. This is a Canadian berry and made a favorable impression this season.

Another new berry is the Virginia, or which it is said:

Virginia makes plenty of strong, healthy plants with rich dark green foliage. This is the earliest imperfect blossom variety the writer ever tested. It is astonishingly prolific. At the first two pickings the ground was almost covered with the unusually round, bright, attractive berries. Made two heavy pickings of salable berries, then dropped to a size too small for market. A very promising first early sort.

Elma is described as being a medium to large berry and of good flavor. Plants are clean, healthy, vigorous growers and moderately productive of very attractive berries. This is the latest berry in our entire collection and may prove to have some value where it succeeds well.

PERSPIRATION.

The Important Functions of This Watery Secretion.

The perspiration is a watery secretion of certain curiously coiled glands in the skin. It used to be thought that it served a useful purpose in removing waste matters from the system, and there is no doubt that it does so in a measure, but it cannot compare in this respect with the secretion of the kidneys. Indeed it is ninety-eight and eight-tenths parts water, and the solid part is chiefly chloride of sodium, which gives it the well known salty taste. Its function is to moisten the superficial layer of cells in the skin and so facilitate their removal. But its chief use is believed to be to regulate the temperature of the body and prevent, by evaporation, excessive and dangerous heat.

The quantity secreted depends much upon the temperature of the air, exercise and the amount of fluid drunk. But it averages between thirty and forty ounces a day.

It varies in inverse proportion to the secretion of the kidneys. The secretion is constant summer and winter, day and night, but ordinarily evaporation keeps pace with it, and it does not appear as moisture on the skin. This is called the insensible perspiration, while that visible as water is called the sensible perspiration.

It is decreased in amount in certain diseases, such as diabetes, in which the kidney secretion is enormously increased, and in ichthyosis, a dry, scaly disease of the skin.

Increased perspiration may be purely nervous in origin, as seen in the beads on the forehead of one who is embarrassed, or the cold sweat of fear or some other powerful emotion. In some cases the increased perspiration is localized in the hands and feet. If this is an expression of general weakness, tonics and good food may correct the condition, but usually local treatment is called for. Immersing the palms of the hands or the soles of the feet in water as hot as it can be borne for about five minutes and then, after drying, dusting them with very finely powdered boric acid is often of great service.

The moist hand may be kept dry by frequent application to the palms of a saturated solution of boric acid in cologne water.

The perspiration that occurs at night in consumption and other diseases, accompanied with hectic fever, is often very distressing. The quantity of water exuded is sometimes enormous, soaking not only night clothes, but the entire bedding and mattress. If the patient's condition will permit, a hot bath of four or five minutes' duration at bedtime will sometimes prevent or lessen night sweats. If this is not permissible, sponging with hot vinegar and water may be tried. A glass of milk and half a dozen crackers taken at midnight will also occasionally be found useful. — Youth's Companion.

A Child's Dictionary.

The late Frederic R. Coudert, the noted lawyer and wit, had a great fondness for children. He collected indefatigably the quaint sayings of children, and one of the treasures of his library was a small manuscript volume called "A Child's Dictionary," and these are some of the definitions that Mr. Coudert would read from it:

- Dust—Mud with the juice squeezed out of it. Snoring—Letting off sleep. Apples—The bubbles that apple trees blow. Backbiter—A mosquito. Fan—A thing to brush the warm off with. Ice—Water that went to sleep in the cold.—Boston Herald.

The Business of Sympathy.

One of the most valuable items of one's social stock in trade nowadays is sympathy. A little goes a tremendously long way, and the great advantage is that it need never be real. People never stop to think whether the seeming interest in one's illnesses, the sorrow for one's domestic worries, the interest in one's long string of woes and worries, is simulated. Nor do I honestly believe they really care. The majority of folk just want a listening ear and a fuss for the time being.—London World.

Willing to Exchange.

The man who had purchased some currant buns at a bakery was distressed on starting to eat one to find that it contained a fly. Returning to the bakery, he made an indignant complaint, demanding another bun in place of the inhabited one.

"I am sorry, sir," said the saleswoman. "I can't give you another bun, but if you will bring me back the fly I will give you a currant for it."—Kansas City Independent.

AFRICAN NEGROES.

These Unschool'd Natives Take Special Care of Their Teeth.

The whiteness and beauty of the teeth of the African negroes have, through a mistaken idea, been generally ascribed to the food which they eat and to favorable climatic conditions. But according to a German medical journal, the Muenchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, these unschooled natives take special care of the teeth and are familiar with many remedies for the treatment of dental diseases.

From the observations of officials in German colonies it appears that the natives exercise more care in preserving the teeth than do most Europeans. They may owe the possession of sound teeth of ivory whiteness partly to the influence of environment and habits, but in addition they employ many herbs, barks and juices as prophylactic and curative agents.

Thus in Negombo it is customary when a child has finished teething to rinse the mouth with an infusion of the leaves of a native tree with the object of tightening the teeth. The action of the infusion is probably due to the presence of a styptic constituent in the leaves which causes the gums to shrink. The natives living near the source of the Nile employ the roots of a leguminous plant, Dalbergia melanoxylon, to relieve toothache, while the natives to the west of the source of the same river use an infusion of the seeds of kasso, a climbing vine, for the same purpose.

It is interesting to notice that the use of the toothbrush is not restricted to the so called civilized peoples. The African negroes fashion toothbrushes out of the wood of a species of adansonia and other trees. In this respect the natives probably have an advantage over those who use an ordinary bristle toothbrush, which is frequently used for six months or even longer, indeed until it becomes too offensive to be tolerated longer. The sticks of wood such as the natives employ are, on the other hand, easy to make and cost nothing, and they are probably used for only a short time. And they possess the additional advantage of offering less opportunity for particles of food and other debris to be retained mechanically than is the case with a bristle brush.

Tales of Celebrities.

In the Duke of Argyll's "Messages From the Past" the author presents this picture of Tennyson declaiming his verses: "He would take us into the very center of a large field at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, to be sure that he could not be overheard by any one lurking in the hedges, before he would stand and declaim in a deep, running bass voice any piece on which he was at work at the time or one that had been specially asked for. I remember his thus declaiming the whole of his poem of 'Boadicea' with hardly a pause for breath."

In the same volume appears an anecdote of Prince Bismarck at the Berlin conference: "At dinner the prince drank only beer, saying that he used to drink wine, and too much of it, but that now he could not stand anything stronger than beer. In obedience to Princess Bismarck he made a good dinner, but not enough of it in her opinion, and when she wanted him to take more he turned to me and said the whole object in life of a Pomeranian hausfrau was to ruin her husband's stomach."

The Honor Appreciated.

Some years ago when Head Consul Boak of the western jurisdiction, Woodmen of the World, was traveling through the south the train stopped for some time in a small town, and Mr. Boak alighted to make a purchase. The storekeeper could not make the correct change for the bill which was presented, so Mr. Boak started in search of some one who could. Sitting beside the door, whittling a stick, was an old dorky.

"Uncle," said Mr. Boak, "can you change a ten dollar bill?" The old fellow looked up in surprise. Then he touched his cap and replied, "Deed an' Ah can't, boss, but Ah 'preciates de honor, jest de same."—Saturday Evening Post.

She Might.

"There is one thing you don't have to do anyhow," growled Mr. Wipedunks through the lather that covered his face as he proceeded to strop his razor. "You're always complaining about your hardships. You ought to be mighty thankful you haven't got a beard to bother you."

"I don't know about that," replied Mrs. Wipedunks. "If I was a bearded lady, I believe I could make a better living for this family than you're making."—Chicago Tribune.

Sheep For Sale.

Eighty head of good ewes bred to thoroughbred bucks. L. A. Hook, Monroe, Oregon, R. F. D. 1. Phone Bellefontaine. 11f

Jersey Bull For Sale.

Descended from Grand Cain and Golden Glow; imported cow testing 18 lbs better fat in 7 days with 3-1/2 calf. Address, S. Woodcock, Corvallis, Oregon. 72 t

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. Rec'd the money by postoffice order or bank draft and these most valuable papers will be promptly mailed to you. 631f

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of Benton county, Oregon her final account as administratrix of the estate of C. H. Lee, deceased, and that Monday, the 24th day of February, 1908, 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 in said county and state as the place for hearing objections, if any, to said account and the settlement thereof. All persons interested and desiring to object thereto are notified to file their objections thereto in writing with the Clerk of said Court and appear at said time and place. ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE ESTATE OF C. H. LEE, DECEASED.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon for Benton County. Della Reed, Appellant and Plaintiff vs. Hannah Rowland, Polly Mitchell, heirs-at-law of Charles H. Haddock, deceased, Sara H. Strahan, Claude Strahan, Payne Lewis, heirs-at-law of R. S. Strahan, deceased, and Henry Lewis, et al. All whom it may concern. In the matter of the application of Della Reed to register the title to the following described real property: The original and true copy of a certain Claim No. 29, being parts of Secs. 4 and 5, in Township 11, South, Range 9 West of the Willamette Meridian, Benton county, Oregon, do hereby certify as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S. E. corner of said Section 4, and running thence north 38 mins., east 40 chains, thence west 37 chains and 40 links, 20 deg. and 24 mins west 23 chains and 47 links, thence south 20 chains and 28 links, thence east 40 chains and 25 links, thence north 25 chains to the place of beginning in the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Or., and containing 320 acres and 20-1/2 of an acre, to-wit, for a deed of said Hannah Rowland, Polly Mitchell, Sara H. Strahan, Payne Lewis, Henry Lewis, and "All whom it may concern"—Declaratory. In the name of the State of Oregon you and each of you are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint and application filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before the 21st day of February, 1908, said date being six weeks from and after the date of the first publication of this summons. Being one month of January, 1908, the last publication thereof being on the 21st day of February, 1908, if you fail so to appear and answer the complaint and application you will be held in default and the plaintiff and applicant will apply to the Court for the relief demanded and prayed for in said complaint and application, to-wit, for a deed of said lands and each of them, and "All whom it may concern" have no estate, right, title or interest in and to the following described real property: The original D. L. C. of Hannah Rowland, Polly Mitchell, Sara H. Strahan, Payne Lewis, Henry Lewis, and "All whom it may concern," do hereby certify as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S. E. corner of said Section 4, and running thence north 38 minutes east 40 chains, thence west 37 chains and 40 links, thence south 20 chains and 28 links, thence east 40 chains and 25 links, thence north 25 chains to the place of beginning in the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon, and containing 320 acres and 20-1/2 of an acre, at law or in equity in possession, expectation or otherwise, or in remainder and that you and each of you be forever and conclusively enjoined and barred from asserting any claim whatsoever of all or in or to said real property adverse to the plaintiff and applicant; that the Court by such decree and order shall declare the title or interest of the applicant in the said real property and decree that she be the sole and only owner and person who has an interest in said land as in the application prayed for and further by such decree order the Register of titles in and for the county of Benton and state of Oregon do hereby certify as follows, to-wit: The above property as found by the decree of said Court and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem wise and equitable, in the premises. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof by order of Honorable H. Woodward, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Benton county made on the 11th day of January, 1908, directing publication thereof once a week for six consecutive weeks successive weeks in the Corvallis Gazette, said Corvallis Gazette being a newspaper of general circulation and published weekly at Corvallis, Benton county, State of Oregon. First publication January 10, 1908. YATES, Attorney for Plaintiff, and Applicant.

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