

A FINANCIAL GENIUS.

His Great Scheme Did Not Impress the Bank President.

The president of the Western Hemisphere bank sat in his easy chair smoking a fragrant Havana and meditating upon the lessons of the late business panic when the door of the office was opened, and a tall, slim man wearing a suit of faded black entered the room.

"Beg pardon, sir," said the caller, removing his hat and sitting down in another chair, "but you are the president of this bank, are you not?"

"How did you get in here?"

"I was told by one of your subordinates that I would find you here, and"

"Who the devil are you?"

"My name is Glasspy. I am an inventor of—"

"What do you want?"

"Nothing, sir, if my presence is objectionable. My object in calling was to arrange for the depositing of a sum of money."

"The cashier attends to all that."

"I know it, but the amount is so large that I was sure he would refer me to you, and I thought it best to come straight to headquarters."

"How large is the amount?"

"One million dollars."

"In cash?"

"In cash. I may add that it is the outcome of a financial scheme which even the president of a great bank may well consider—"

"But the money—is it in such shape that you are ready to deposit it?"

"No, sir. As I was about to explain, the money will not be available until certain carefully considered plans mature, but it will be in cold cash when I—"

"Is it contingent on a business scheme?"

"Yes, sir; it is. But the scheme rests on business principles as solid as Gibraltar and as broad as the Rocky mountains. It is contingent upon the success of two great inventions—namely, Glasspy's celebrated shaving compound and Glasspy's footpad discourager, an absolutely unique device which I shall explain to you presently. In order to exploit these two inventions properly I need the sum of \$250, treasury notes preferred, to be regarded as a loan until the returns begin to—"

The president pushed a knob on the side of his desk, and a husky uniformed bouquer instantly appeared.

"William," roared the official head of the Western Hemisphere bank, "take this man out and fall on him!"—Chicago Tribune.

Getting Even.

A Lancashire lad went into a large postoffice and asked for a penny stamp. "Next counter," said the clerk briskly. "Can't you read? Look at the labels." The lad did not answer. He went to the counter indicated, on which was the legend "Postage Stamp," and bought one. Then he affixed it to the letter and went back to the clerk he had at first addressed. That individual was checking postal orders. When he had reached the end of the bundle he looked up. "Well?" he asked. "If I post this letter tonight," inquired the lad, "will it get to Bolton tomorrow morning?" "Certainly it will," "Well, then," replied the lad, "thou'rt a liar. It won't, for it's going to Sheffield." And he withdrew, leaving the clerk looking after him in speechless amazement.—Liverpool Mercury.

Preparing Gold Powder.

Finely powdered gold may be prepared by a most simple process. Fill a small unglazed earthenware bowl with common kitchen salt, cover it and expose it for some hours to heat. The stove oven is a good place for it. When the water has all been dried out put equal quantities of this salt powder and honey on a glass grinding plate and mix in with it the necessary quantity of gold leaf. Grind this up very gently, being careful not to press hard on the rassa. The salt acts as a disintegrator, and the honey is used because it will not dissolve the salt. When the gold is reduced to the finest possible powder it must be thoroughly and carefully washed with an abundance of pure water to remove the salt and honey.

Revenge.

Two Thompsons lived next door to each other, and, having to call on one of them, Green of course went to the wrong house. A crabbed servant answered the bell, and on Green asking, "Is this Mr. John Thompson's?" she replied snappishly as if he had been bothered with many such inquiries: "No, it ain't," and slammed the door in his face. Greer walked on a few yards or so, when a bright thought struck him. He returned at once and rang the same bell. Again the crabbed servant appeared. "Who said it was?" asked Green and triumphantly walked away.—London Answers.

TOMATO BISQUE.

Tribute to This Culinary Triumph and Gastronomic Joy.

Very often when a person sits down to a dinner he is confronted by the alternative—consomme or puree. The former is a clear liquid supposed to represent the strength of some meat, and the latter is the infusion into a cream of the virtue of some vegetable. The former is really the dinner soup and the latter a lunch affair, and when a person makes his choice upon these considerations he leaves out the question of merit altogether.

But what we want to select out of all the category of soups, consomme or puree, is that form of the latter known as tomato bisque and boost it up on the pinnacle of glory as the divinest revelation of the culinary art. You say it is not entitled to such superlative adulation, but did you ever taste it at its best—that delicious blend of tomato and cream, with an alkaline trace in it and a faraway suggestion of mace and onion and bay leaf, all put into a harmony as delicate as a dream of a loved one?

There is nothing in all the kitchen joys that more completely employs the soul of good things than the puree, whether it is of celery or corn or tomato, for there is no combination over which the graces of the cook can more happily hover than over this viand. We spoke of the tomato bisque. When you put your spoon in it, it blushes up at you as if it were a kindred spirit, and isn't it—a symphony in which all nature joins, where one feels the ruddy glow of the sunset, the cream of the clover, the sunshine of the tropics and the gurgle of the brooks? All there? Yes, sure, to the soul that discriminates and eats with grace. Anyhow, one will be able to say—take away the roasts, the entrees, the salads—this is the climax, this is the answer to my prayer.—Ohio State Journal.

To Strengthen the Eyes.

Unless one has unusually strong eyes one must not read when one is extremely weary. Exhaustion and fatigue affect all the nerves of the body, and the optic nerve is so sensitive that it should receive particular consideration. Nor should one ever be guilty of the carelessness of reading or writing facing a window. This, too, is a cruel strain on the sight. Washing the eyes morning and night in water as hot as it can be borne is a wonderful tonic for those useful servants which are so easily injured. When we consider how we neglect their welfare by using them by fading daylight and insufficient artificial light, by forcing them to do work when they are weary and by denying them the rest for which they long, we have cause to wonder not that they sometimes become mutinous and refuse to fulfill our demands, but that they are ever faithful in our service. They will, as a rule, be as good to us as we are to them.

Gathering Knowledge.

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Wakeman, pausing on the sidewalk to let the grade pupils, just released from bondage, rush by, "that school must be more interesting than it was in my time. The children acquire so much general knowledge nowadays—so much that is useful."

"They do," agreed Mrs. Northrop promptly. "Now, here comes little Johnny Greenfield. We'll ask what he learned. Here, Johnny! Tell us what your lesson was about today."

"About octagons," replied blushing Johnny.

"And what," pursued Mrs. Wakeman, "is an octagon?"

"It's a many sided animal," piped the lad, "that grabs you when you go in swimming."—Youth's Companion.

Work With Pile Driver.

A gang of workmen were engaged in driving in some piles, and a crowd was watching the heavy block raised to the top of the machine, released and allowed to fall upon the pile. Among the onlookers was an old woman from the country who had never seen such an apparatus before and was evidently at some pains to discover its object. She watched patiently while the ram made its laborious ascent and sudden descent for about twenty times in succession, and then she turned away.

"Ach," said she in disgusted tones, "sure, they'll never get it to stay up!"—London Bystander.

The Real Target.

Lawyer—So you want a divorce from your wife because she throws things at you, eh?

Client—Nothing of the kind. She's too smart to throw things at me.

Lawyer—But I thought—

Client (interrupting)—She invariably throws at the dog, but she always manages to hit me.—Chicago News.

WITH THE FLOCK.

Breeding Value of Show Ram in Wool and Meat Making.

By W. J. WILMER.

At this season of the year, with "show" animals greatly in view, the question as to their breeding value naturally recurs. A sheep man of much experience says: A ram born and bred in the stable, artificially fed from its birth and forced to a precocious development cannot transmit to its descendants the qualities of robustness necessary to a range system of sheep breeding. The English breeds do not owe their good reputation to measures taken against nature, nor have their typical qualities been produced in this way, and the practice in breeding establishments whose only object is a great development is too artificial. It is true we ought not to neglect the breeding animals destined for exhibition, and we ought to feed them with the best fodder, keep their fleece in the best condition and put into practice every legitimate art to present them in the most perfect way before the public. But it seems only reasonable nevertheless to allow them at least to breathe the pure air of the field and not the heavy atmosphere of a half closed and half dark stable, to oblige them to walk and to graze and, lastly, to always keep in mind in preparing them that the breeder produces wool and meat in God's pastures.

Carcass Competition.
Thirty-one wethers and fourteen lambs were entered in the contest of sheep carcasses at the late international show in Chicago, and prizes were awarded, as follows:
For wethers one year old and under two years—

Breed.	Live Dressed of wgt.	Per cent yield.
1. Pure Southdown.....	140	81 57.88
2. Pure Southdown.....	142	82 57.75
3. Grade Southdown.....	147	84 57.14
For lambs—		
1. Pure Southdown.....	97	49 50.52
2. Hampshire-Rambouillet 117	62	52.59
3. Grade Southdown.....	100	56 56.00

It will be seen that Southdowns, including one grade, won all prizes except the second prize for lambs, which went to the crossbred Hampshire-Rambouillet shown by Robert Taylor of Nebraska. The Wisconsin Agricultural college took first prize for both wethers and lambs and second prize for wethers, while the Iowa college carried off both third prizes.

The wethers made a splendid exhibit of carcasses, but the lambs, excepting the prize winners, looked a very light finished lot.

The champion carcass—Southdown lamb—brought 50 cents a pound at the sale, and prices as a whole averaged very good.

Quarter Blood Wools.
It is stated by a trade paper that fine wools are not in supply to more than meet the demand of the spinners for the season, and the demand for the coarser grades, which has been somewhat slow, particularly quarter bloods, is certain to increase. This authority says:

In the past few years—in fact, ever since the worsted fabrics became so popular—there has been a staple demand for quarter blood wools along in December, January and February that has practically cleared up merchantable supply, and no reason exists why the same demand should not materialize this winter. We feel that the unsettled markets are but a temporary matter.

STEER FEEDING.

Effect of Feed Upon Value of Manure Produced.

J. M. Bartlett of the Maine experiment station has recently reported the results of studies of the relation between fertilizing constituents in feed consumed and manure (solid and liquid) excreted by steers during digestion experiments with hay, wheat bran and cottonseed meal. His figures seem to show that in the purchase of feeds it is important to take into consideration not only their flesh forming value, but also their effect upon the value of the manure produced. Feeds like cottonseed meal, which are rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, produce manure rich in those elements, while feeds poor in fertilizing constituents produce poor manure. If the manure is carefully saved and used it may therefore often be more economical to buy the higher priced feeds, rich in fertilizing constituents, because of the more valuable manure obtained.

Another important fact emphasized in these experiments is that a large part of the nitrogen, the most expensive fertilizing element, as well as the potash, is found in the urine. Not only are the fertilizing constituents found in large quantities in the liquid portion of the manure, but they are in more available form here than in the solid excreta. The liquid portion is therefore considered the most valuable part of the manure and should be carefully saved.

Hard Labor.

A story is told in the Boston Herald of a Vermont, Joe G., who is a faithful attendant of the little group that gathers regularly for social conversation in the country store. The talk turning one day upon farm work, Joe remarked that he was sure no man present worked harder than he.

"How much do you do?" questioned the storekeeper.

"Me?" answered Joe. "Oh, I meek nine cow every day."

"And do you have any one to help you?" pursued the merchant.

"Oh, yes," said Joe. "My wife, she help some."

"And how many does your wife milk?" continued the questioner.

"My wife?" responded Joe. "Oh, my wife she meek eight."

THE BARROW AT THE FRONT.

The barrow is coming into his own. Costly experience with swine disease, contracted at public market exhibitions despite all possible precautions, induced the management of the international show to abandon classes for breeding swine and open a show for barrows only, that go direct from the pens to the shambles. This idea did not suit some swine breeders. But the barrow show has caught the swing of success and will hereafter receive the support of some interests which have been fighting it. It has demonstrated the possibilities of such a show, and those who came to scoff will remain to pray—and exhibit. The perfection to which pork producing can be brought, mirrored in the exhibits of this section, is among the most absorbing features of this exhibition.

Hampshires Popular.
As heretofore, keen interest was shown in the exhibit of Hampshire barrows. Black hogs with white belts around their bodies at the girth appeal to the curious as well as to pork makers. They are odd, distinctive and flash in the show yard.

But it is not alone the peculiar color marking of Hampshire that accounts for their growing popularity. Packers esteem them for their dressing qualities. This fact has been emphasized in the decisions registered by packing house judges of fat barrows at this show. Each year has marked an increase in the number.

R. L. Bollman of Illinois was first for barrow under six months, the Ohio State university second and Atkinson & Stone, Illinois, third. It was a beautiful trio which took the prizes in this class. A deal of finish and quality was



FIRST PRIZE HAMPSHIRE.

associated with rather heavy bone and coarseness of head. Hampshire made an especially strong pen showing.

Grade and cross bred fat barrows made an exceptionally strong exhibit. That certain breeds cross to excellent advantage from the feeder's standpoint was a patent fact in this collection.

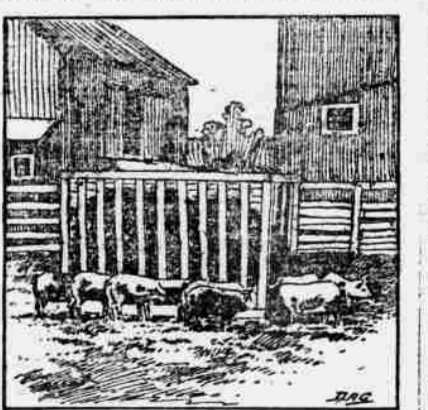
Grand Championships.
The Ohio State university won the grand championship for pen of three barrows. Competition was as edged as a half dozen top notch rival pens could make it. It was the trio of pure bred Berkshires, all bred and fed by that institution, which achieved this distinguished honor. The grand championship single barrow was the mixed bred hog shown by Goodwine & Goodenough.

In breeding the grand champion barrow, from a litter of seven pigs, is three-fourths Duroc-Jersey, one-eighth Poland-China and one-eighth Hampshire. He was wonderfully made and wonderfully fed.

These interesting items and illustrations of a fine feature of the last international show are reproduced by the courtesy of the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

Hog Feed Rack.

The illustration herewith shows a form of rack which was designed and first used by a Mr. Davis of Michigan for feeding alfalfa to hogs which are following corn fed cattle. It has been highly indorsed by Professor H. R. Smith of the Nebraska experiment sta-



FEEDING ALFALFA TO HOGS.

tion. In some humid sections it might be well to construct a cover of some kind to go over the top of it. The rack may be of any length, but it should not be more than three or three and one-half feet wide, as the alfalfa would probably lodge in the center. The fencing board at the bottom should not be more than nine inches from the top to the ground. If higher the hogs will be likely to get their fore feet into the rack. The 2 by 4 at the bottom of the hopper should be six inches from outside line of the corner posts and at the bottom fourteen inches from the floor of the rack or eighteen inches from the ground.—Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

Stable Disinfectant.

Whitewash is one of the cheapest disinfectants and can be easily and rapidly applied with a spray pump. It must be carefully strained before using in the pump, as any lumps will clog the spray nozzle.

NEW YORK JERSEYS.

Notable Achievements in a Fine, Pure Bred Herd.

When a New York state man talks about Jersey cows he commonly mentions Delaware county also, and Meridale herd in that county is likely to be spoken of when pure bred Jerseys are discussed.

What is known as Meridale Farms is a tract of land of some 1,400 acres, composed of a number of farms which have been purchased from time to time during the last thirty or more years.

The herd of pure bred Jerseys that may now be seen at Meridale is the topic of greatest interest to the visitor. In discussing this herd it is necessary to refer to a certain bull that was raised on the farms some years ago. His name was Matilda Fifth Stoke Pogis. This bull was purchased by a farmer residing some distance away to put into his dairy herd. He was known at Meridale to be an exceedingly fine animal, and several attempts were made to buy him back, but without avail.

The bull grew old and finally died, leaving behind him a remarkable collection of his get not only on the farm of his owner, but for some miles in the surrounding country. At last the owner died, the stock came on the market in the settlement of his estate, and all of this line of stock was added to the Meridale herd. These were the daughters and granddaughters of Matilda V's Stoke Pogis. He had formerly proved that he was a wonderful bull. Meridale has now about seventy females of that family. Josephine Hope 121,054 has a week's record of 230 pounds 5 ounces of milk and 21 pounds 1 ounce finished butter. Pogis P. A. 116,329 has been tested several times and has made from 17 pounds 8 ounces to 18 pounds 10 ounces, the highest when she was past thirteen years old. She milked as high as 300 pounds in seven days, says H. H. Lyon in Hoard's Dairyman.

Common Cruelty.
Recently on an icy asphalt street we saw more cruelty to horses than in many years' attendance at races. Two horses, singly, were started up a grade with a load of express packages. After a heartbreaking struggle, in which he went to his knees several times, one smoothly shod horse went to the ground. The other was almost down several times, but was still on his feet and struggling when our train pulled out. Humane societies should look after such cases.—Horse Breeder.

No Good in Frozen Grass.
Don't allow the sheep to run out and fill themselves with frozen grass if there is no snow on the ground, thinking it will save feed. This grass has little food value and is positively injurious. Exercise is good for any breeding animal, but if the yards are too small let them out on the hard ground or if in the stubble fields only when their stomachs are full, says an eastern sheep man.

THE DAIRYMAN.
"I just want to give the result of an inquiry I made myself as to whether it pays better to raise beef cattle or pays better to raise dairy cattle. I made an investigation of this. I wrote letters to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, to Denmark and Holland, where, as I understand, the greatest dairy interests of the world are, to find out the actual cash value of agricultural lands in those countries. From Guernsey and Jersey I got the answer that the average cash value of agricultural lands was \$1,250 an acre, from Holland and Denmark from \$400 to \$600 an acre. All those lands are devoted to dairying, and you will always find that the highest priced agricultural lands in the world are devoted to dairying and not to the raising of beef. That tells the story," said Judge Quarton of Iowa before the national dairy convention.

Running the Separator.
Three points worthy of attention when using the separator are specified by Professor Oscar Erf of Kansas:

First.—The speed of the bowl has an influence on the cream. A change in speed from one separation to another changes the per cent of fat of the cream.

Second.—The temperature of the milk affects the cream. If the milk is warm the cream will be thicker than if it is cold.

Third.—The amount separated per hour is another factor. This is especially important for if the milk is unevenly fed into the bowl the thickness of the cream is vastly influenced.

Sterilized Wash Water For Butter.
The Kansas experiment station considers it both practical and economical to sterilize wash water for butter if it can be cooled and used immediately; otherwise the practice is a useless expense.

Process Butter.
The government inspection of renovated butter last year showed a total production of 63,000,000 pounds of such butter, an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year.

Registration of Land Title.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County.

Fannah Rowland, Polly Mitchell, heirs-at-law of Lucretia Hallock deceased, Sara R. Strahan, Fayne Lewis, heirs-at-law of R. S. Strahan deceased, and Henry Lewis and "All whom it may concern," Defendants.

In the matter of the application of Della Reed to register the title to the following: "The right, title and interest of Della Reed, widow of John D. C. of Herndon S. Hallock and Tamsela Hallock, his wife, if being Claim No. 50, being part of Sec 4 and 9, in Township 11, South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, Benton county, Oregon, described as follows, to-wit: Beg. at the S. E. corner of said section 4, and running th. north 80 minutes east 45 chains, thence west 97 chains and 50 links, thence south 44 chains and 60 links, thence north 80 degrees and 24 minutes west 99 chains and 57 links, thence north 96 chains and 28 links, thence east 80 chains and 28 links, and thence north 95 chains to the place of beginning in the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon, and containing 320 acres and 96-100 of an acre."

To Fannah Rowland, Polly Mitchell, Sara H. Strahan, Claude Strahan, Fayne Lewis, Henry Lewis, and "All whom it may concern," Defendants.

"TAKE NOTICE"
That on the 4th day of January, 1906, an application was filed for the sale of Della Reed in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton county, Oregon, for initial registration of the title to the land above described.

Now, unless you appear on or before the 2nd day of February A. D. 1906, and show cause why such application should not be granted, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be entered according to the prayer of the applicant and complaint you will be forever barred from disputing the same.

Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, this 6th day of January, 1906.

T. T. VINCENT
Clerk Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Land Office at Roseburg, Or., Jan. 8, 1906.
Notice is hereby given that Edna I. Wilson, of Monroe, Benton Co., Or., has filed notice of her intention to make final five year proof in support of her claim, viz:
Homestead, Entry No. 11019, made October 1, 1901, for the N. 1/2 of SE 1/4, Section 14, Township 14, South, Range 6 West W. M., and that said proof will be made before County Clerk and Clerk of the County Court at Corvallis, Oregon, on Friday, March 6, 1906.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz:
Walter J. Sisson, Welberry Wilson, Albert Oakes, and James Oakes.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.
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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.

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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.

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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.

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Corvallis, Or.

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