

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 arrears are paid.

THE VOTER and HIS DUTIES.

The time is drawing nigh when, as an American citizen, it will not only be your privilege, but your duty as a good citizen, to go to the polls and vote for men for county officers and also for those who hold in their hands the destiny of this great Nation for the next four years.

Some men conceive the idea that they should make from \$2.00 to \$5.00 on election day which means that the candidate shall be "bled" for that amount and when the said candidate has been duly elected by the corruption of voters this class of men would be the first, not only to prosecute, but persecute him should he undertake to make good from the treasury of his office the money thus spent in securing his election.

It provides that one-fourth of the voters, in such district, who voted for justice of the supreme court at the preceding election may file a petition demanding his recall. A special election must then be ordered and held within twenty days to determine whether the people will recall such officer. This petition shall set forth the reasons for his recall, and a two hundred word statement of them shall be printed on the sample ballot.

In this country, with its freedom of thought and action, we lose sight of the great privileges and blessings we enjoy. Did it ever occur to you that this Nation is ruled and governed by the ballot of her citizens, and the vote you cast is an integral part of the governmental forces?

The candidate is supposed to represent certain principles laid down by the party to which he belongs and should, in all honesty and sincerity, receive the united support of his party. If the principles for which he stands do not meet with your approval it is not only your privilege, but your duty, to use all honorable means to encompass his defeat.

Because men, at times, violate their oath of office and prove recreant to the trust imposed in them, is no excuse whatever for you to remain away from the polls. If you believe in Jeffersonian democracy, use all the power at your command to have men nominated by your party worthy of support.

name of the supreme power that has guided us as a nation we urge you to rally to its support. Would you fight for your country in time of war? Fight also in time of peace with your ballot. Can you formulate a single thought and have it enacted into law by staying away from the polls and complaining that rottenness exists in governmental affairs, or in your party? Show your love and patriotism by taking an active interest in all questions which have a tendency to purify the atmosphere around you and thus be a blessing to your country.

It is indeed strange that men must be urged to go and register in order to exercise the right to vote, yet, if for any reason, men should be disfranchised what a mighty howl we would hear. If you have not registered do it now. Why should you delay a matter so important? Whether republican, democrat or socialist go and register and do it now.

THE RECALL.

One of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the state to be submitted to the voters at the June election is known as the "Recall Amendment." The purpose of this is to subject every public officer in the state to ouster of office. It provides that after an officer has been in office six months he may be recalled—dispossessed of his office by the voters of the election district from which he was elected.

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First: It is unnecessary. Public officers must obey the laws for the conduct of their office. By mandamus a public officer may be compelled to do his duty and by injunction he may be restrained from illegal acts. What more is necessary? The courts are easy of access.

Second: A few disgruntled men, personal enemies it may be, may gather the number of signatures required for a petition. Nothing would be easier than this and nothing more probable. Third: It would be a piece of injustice to the officer. His accusers would not be compelled to confront him with witnesses giving testimony under oath and subjected to examination. Neither could he defend himself by such means. The charges would simply be the two hundred words in which a few men would say, "Tommy did," and the only reply which could be made is "Tommy didn't."

Fourth: It would incur great expenditure of time and money which would fall upon the satisfied majority of voters and taxpayers. The majority of taxpayers should not be made subject to the exploitation of a few men none of whom may be a taxpayer to the extent of a nickel. Fifth: It would render the tenure of office so uncertain and insecure that no man who had any sort of employment whatever would accept a public office. The result would be that the offices would fall into the hands of unfit men, men unfit for everything else and, therefore, unfit for public office.

These are some of the reasons why this proposition should be defeated at the polls in June.

SENTIMENT vs. PRINCIPLE.

Who has not heard the assertion, "Every man should vote his sentiments?" It is probable this is just what hundreds of men do. In fact it appears that not infrequently the mass of men are swayed more by mere sentiment than by principle. It is so much easier to follow the lead of one's feelings than to dig down deep and mine for basic principles, that we are prone to excuse ourselves from such labor and to accept our feelings, our sentiments as being just as safe a guide to action as any well-defined set of principles might be. It is but a short step further until we come to accept our sentiments as real principles.

But there is a vast difference between sentiment and principle. Sentiment is feeling based on thought. Thought may be profound or shallow, correct or erroneous, righteous or unrighteous. It follows, then, that our feelings or sentiments must take on the ever changing complexion of our thoughts and cannot always nor frequently be accepted as safe guides to action.

Principles are basic or fundamental truths. There can be no false principle neither can there be any conflict between principles. When we think truth conflicts with truth our logic is at fault, we are not thinking accurately. Principles being "per se" true, all who accept truth must accept them. Yet while men must unite in accepting principles they may justly differ as to the application of them. This explains, to some extent, the seeming difference in principles between political parties.

Sentiment, that is right sentiment, has its place in human affairs, and often acts a patriotic, humane and truly righteous part, but only when it stands on principle,—when it is inspired by profound attachment to well-understood principles.

In business and politics, however, sentiment should find little place. Enlightened selfishness is a better leader in these than is sentiment. The business man first thinks how he may, in justice to others, best promote his own interests, the patriot how he may best serve the interests of his country.

We have always been mistaken when mere sentiment determined our political action. Sentiment, chiefly, gave the Negro, late a bondsman, the privilege of elective franchise; sentiment bound us to establish a protectorate over Cuba; sentiment shapes our course in the Philippines. These are but a few examples, but they well illustrate how even the noblest sentiment is not a safe guide.

At present idealistic sentiment greatly abounds in all lines of human activity. It confronts us in our civic duties and seeks to direct our political action. With no little skill, with seeming justice and simulated patriotism; with false logic and baseless hopes it seeks to excite our feelings and would persuade us that such sentiments are fundamental truths or the plain deductions from basic principles and should be permitted to direct our political action.

If such idealisms are examined they will be found to rest on no accepted and approved principles. Some of them are directly subversive and destructive of the best tried and approved principles of government. The wise, patriotic citizen will turn away from them in disgust and absolutely refuse to give them the seal of his approval.

This must be do or foolish, mischievous, plausible sentiment will sap and ultimately destroy the very foundations of our institutions.

Colonist Rates.

Colonist rates will be in effect March 1, 1908, to April 30, 1908, from eastern points to the Pacific Northwest as follows: From Chicago to Portland, Astoria and Puget Sound destinations, also to points on the Southern Pacific main line and branches north of and including Ashland, Oregon, \$38. From Missouri River common points, Council Bluffs, to Kansas City, Mo., inclusive also of St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$30; St. Louis, \$35.50, and from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, \$30. Stopover privileges and other conditions of sale will be practically the same as prevailed previously. R. C. LINVILLE, Agent.

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NEW POSTAL LAW.

The United States Postal Department has made new regulations in regard to carrying second class mail matter (such as newspapers, magazines, periodicals, etc.) the same going into effect January 1, 1908, and allowing publishers to April 1, 1908, to prepare their subscription lists in accordance with the new order of things. The effect of the change practically compels the establishment of new relations between the publisher and subscribers of county papers.

The department ruling requires that subscriptions entitled to the second class postage rate shall not be delinquent longer than the following periods of time:

- Dailies within three months. Tri-weeklies within six months. Semi-weeklies within nine months. Weeklies within one year

The mails are not forbidden to subscribers who are in arrears longer than the time provided in the new ruling, but these subscribers are placed in a separate classification, requiring a higher rate of postage, the rate being so high that publishers could not afford to send papers at the price of subscription.

The reason given by the government for making this order is that second class mail matter is being carried through the mails at a rate of postage thereon which is less than the cost of carriage.

The GAZETTE has heretofore been liberal in giving to its subscribers time to pay for their subscriptions, by paying \$200 per year for those past due and \$1.50 per annum when the same was paid in advance. Having made the difference in the past-due and advance rate has resulted in giving the GAZETTE a larger portion of paid up subscribers. This rule must now be changed according to Uncle Sam's order, as the newspaper has no voice in the matter. The GAZETTE invites its patrons to settle their dues soon.

Jersey Bull For Sale.

Deserend 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.

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, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of public lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1907, Mrs. Bertha Jorgenson of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement, No. 7062, for the purchase of the Northwest quarter of Section No. 32, in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 6 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 Tuesday, the 24th day of April, 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 24th day of April, 1908. ALGERNON S. DESBARR, Register.

-WANTED-

A representative in this county by a large real estate corporation. Special inducements to those who wish to become financially interested. The Real Estate Security Co. Fort Dearborn Building Chicago, Ill.

Chase & Sanborn's High Grade Coffee. FREE TO ALL CHURCH SUPPERS AND SOCIETY DINNERS IMPORTED JAPANESE NAPKINS WITH PURCHASES OF CHASE & SANBORN'S HIGH GRADE COFFEE. FOR SALE BY Thatcher & Johnson Co., Agents.

Read the "Weekly Oregonian" of Portland and the "Corvallis Gazette" for its general news of the world, also for information about how to stock 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. Result the money by postoffice order or bank draft and these most valuable papers will be promptly mailed to you.

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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 U. M. Lee, deceased, and same account is due the 24th day of February, 1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and she has appointed by said Court as her attorney and County Judge, since the County Court house at Corvallis in said County and since the place for hearing together, if any, to said account and the settlement thereof, all persons interested and appearing to object thereto are notified to file their objections, if any, with the clerk of said Court and appear at said time and place. E. J. F. YATES, administratrix of the Estate of U. M. Lee, deceased.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon for Benton County. Dextra reced, Applicant and Plaintiff. Hannan Rowland, Polly Mitchell, heirs-at-law of Laurens Hancock, deceased, vs. H. H. Bradman, Charles Strahan, Fayus Lewis, Isaac Strahan, S. Strahan, deceased, and Henry Lewis, and "All whom it may concern," Defendants. In the matter of the application of said applicant to register the title to the following described real property: The original D. L. C. of Hannan S. Hancock and Laurens Hancock, his wife, being claim No. 59, being parts of Secs. 4 and 5, in Township 11, South, Range 6 West of the Willamette Meridian Benton County, Oregon, described as follows: Beginning at the S. E. corner of said Sec. 4, running west 22 chains and 50 links, thence south 44 chains and 50 links, thence north 50 deg. and 24 min west 22 chains and 47 links, thence south 26 chains and 28 links, thence east 60 deg. and 24 min, and thence north 26 chains to the place of beginning in the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Or., and containing 230 acres and 20-100 of an acre.

To Hannan Rowland, Polly Mitchell, Mrs. H. Strahan, Fayus Lewis, Henry Lewis, and "All whom it may concern"—Defendants. 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 answer thereto filed against you in the above entitled court and cause on or before the 21st day of February, 1908, and date being six weeks and after the date of the first publication of this summons. The first publication of this summons being on the 14th day of January, 1908, and the last publication thereof being on the 24th day of February, 1908, if you fail so to answer for want thereof, 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 decree declaring, determining and adjudging that said defendants and "all whom it may concern" have no estate, right, title or interest in and to the following described real property to-wit: The original D. L. C. of Hannan S. Hancock and Laurens Hancock, his wife, being claim No. 59, being parts of Secs. 4 and 5, in Township 11, South, Range 6 West of the Willamette Meridian, Benton County, Oregon, described as follows: Beginning at the S. E. corner of said Sec. 4 and running thence north 28 minutes east 45 chains, thence west 22 chains and 50 links, thence south 44 chains and 50 links, thence north 50 deg. and 24 minutes west 22 chains and 47 links, thence south 26 chains and 28 links thence east 60 deg. and 24 min, and thence north 26 chains to the place of beginning in the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon, and containing 230 acres and 20-100 of an acre, at law or in equity in possession, expectancy, reversion or remainder, and that you and each of you be forever enjoined, enjoined and debarred from asserting any claim whatsoever or of any kind in or to said real property adverse to the plaintiff and applicant; that the Court by such decree find and declare the title or interest of the applicant in the said real property and decree that she is 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 that all liens of titles in and for the county of Benton and State of Oregon to register the title to said property as found by the decree of said Court and for such other and further relief as said Court may deem just and equitable, in the premises.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof by order of Honorable J. C. Woodward, Judge of the County Court of the county of Benton, State of Oregon, made on the 04 day of January, 1908, directing publication thereof once a week for six consecutive and 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. J. F. YATES, Attorney for Plaintiff and Applicant.

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