



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS: Fifteen words or less, 25 cts for three successive insertions, or 50 cts per month; for all up to and including ten additional words, 1/2 cent a word for each insertion.

House Decorating. FOR PAINTING AND PAPERING SEE W. E. PAUL, Ind. 488.

MUSIC MRS. E. DEFOREST LUNT, Teacher of Piano and Voice, German and Italian Methods. First and Harrison Sts. Ind. Phone 170-2

ATTORNEYS J. F. YATES, ATTORNEY AT LAW Office on stairs in Zierolf Building Only set of abstracts in Benton County

WANTED WANTED 500 SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GAZETTE and Weekly Oregonian at \$2.50 per year.

PHYSICIANS B. A. CATHEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Rooms 14, Bank Building, Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence: cor. 5th and Adams Sts. Telephone at office and residence, Corvallis, Oregon

W. T. ROWLEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Special attention given to the Eye, Nose and Throat Office in Johnson Bldg. Ind. phone at office and residence.

UNDERTAKERS BCVE & BAUFER, FUNERAL DIRECTORS and Licensed Embalmers. Successors to S. N. Wilkins, Corvallis, Oregon. Ind. Phone 45. Bell Phone 241.

BANKING. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CORVALLIS, Oregon, transacts a general conservative banking business. Loans money on approved security. Drafts bought and sold and money transferred to the principal cities of the United States, Europe and foreign countries.

HOMES FOR SALE WILL SELL LOTS IN CORVALLIS, Oregon, on installment plan and assist purchasers to build homes on them if desired. Address First National Bank, Corvallis, Or.

FOR RENT—THREE ACRES RICH land near cannery. Tomatoe plants furnished for two acres. L. L. Brooks. 468

Notice for Publication. United States Land Office. Roseburg, Oregon, April 3, 1908. 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 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, 1892, Earl V. Hawley of Corvallis, county of Benton, State of Oregon, did on February 19, 1908 file in this office his sworn statement, No. 9494, for the purchase of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 10 in Township No. 14 South, Range No. 7 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 his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Benton County at Corvallis, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of August, 1908.

Jersey Bull For Sale. Decended from Grand Coin and Golden Glo imported cow testing 18 lbs butter fat in 7 days, with best calf. Address, M. S. Woodcock, Corvallis Oregon. 721

HE SAW THE FLEET

Corvallis Man Writes of Sensations Experienced at the Sight.

Rambling over the rocks and hills at North Head, a thousand persons with eager eyes scanned the horizon for the first glimpse of that which would tell them that the great white squadron which was ploughing its northward course would soon be in view, and dispel the nourished anxiety and send through the veins that patriotic thrill which only Americans can feel.

At last, one by one the long-looked-for columns of smoke came into view and anxious eyes were centered on these tiny spots while those majestic monarchs silently crept onward until 16 great white messengers of peace (or war) steamed into view. Spellbound were they who saw; too full of awe and emotion to break the silence which reigned supreme.

After many moments of silence our hearts swelled with joy and ecstasy for directly in front of us was this giant line of protection checked in its onward course so that we might gaze to our heart's content and feast upon the spectacle sublime and mighty.

Finally, when our hearts were filled to the utmost the great white line of battleships, as if controlled by a single force, began to throw the briny foam off their bows, telling us too plainly that they were again on their northward course and would soon be lost on the dim horizon, perhaps never to be seen again by our now wearied eyes.

As we said goodbye in our hearts and took a last farewell look, a feeling of loneliness crept into every heart and for many moments heads were bowed as if in deep and solemn thought, wondering if it were all a dream or had we really seen that majestic, heart-thrilling panorama of protection monsters that had come like a sunbeam and gone like a shadow.

G. A. C.

ONE OF THE FEATURES

At Rose Carnival This Week—Handsome Float for Exposition.

Among the attractions at the Rose Carnival in Portland this week will be a float representing the official design of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

The management of the A-Y-P exposition and the Seattle chamber of commerce have combined their forces and will have one of the handsomest floats in the parade on the second night. The float will represent the official design of the exposition, with other scenes typical of the 1909 fair and Seattle. Three living female figures will represent the design and they will be Seattle born girls.

The Rose carnival will be six days of floral pageant and six nights of electric splendor. The fiesta is becoming to the Pacific Northwest what the Mardi Gras is to the South. King Rex and Queen Flora are the reigning sovereigns. Among the many events will be a competitive rose show, an illuminated parade of floats, parade of floral decorated autos, street carnival of masquerades, water parades of illuminated craft, athletic sports, fireworks, balls, receptions, banquets, running and chariot races and concerts by the Damrosch orchestra.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Benton as administrator of the estate of Martha Nichols, deceased, and that he has duly qualified as such administrator. All persons having claims against said decedent are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to me at my residence in Corvallis, in Benton County, Oregon, within six months of the date of this notice.

GET OUT OF THE RUT.

Passing of the Old Idea—Why Not Adopt New One?

It is very easy to get to sliding along in a rut until it gets worn out so deep that we can hardly see out of it, when if we would only stop and make the little extra effort necessary to climb out we would find much better sledding close at hand. It is very evident that many of our farmers are overlooking splendid opportunities in the production of butter, bacon, poultry and eggs when we note the great quantity of these products that are being shipped into Oregon from the East every month of the year. A great many have gotten into the rut of exclusive grain raising and so smoothly have they glided along in this rut in the "upper country" that many farmers take little interest in looking for anything better—in fact do not care for anything better and do not think there is anything that will heat it for that country.

That day has passed in Western Oregon. It will pass in the "upper country." In the meantime it takes "line upon line and precept upon precept" to create an active interest in any departure from the beaten path. These products are dubbed as "little things" by the big grain farmer, and considered not worth bothering with. "Despise not the day of little things." It is the nicks that make the street car corporations wealthy. A hen egg is a small thing, but there are enough of them laid by the "little blue hen" every year to aggregate more than the whole crop of the whole country. There are few farms where, with just a little attention, the output of the poultry department could not be doubled.

Many farms in the Northwest are absolutely hogless that could produce several tons of pork on what goes to waste every year. A bunch of hogs can be grazed on the fall wheat with no detriment to the crop. On the contrary the yield is usually increased by pasturing it and no animal—not even a sheep—does this more satisfactorily than the hog. There is also apt to be, on most grain ranches a patch of ground that will grow alfalfa and support the hogs through the grazing season after he must be taken off the growing grain. Some farmers, however, practice leaving their hogs right in the grain field until harvest time with no perceptible damage to the growing crop. The grain left on the stubble will often, with no other feeding, put the hogs in market condition. If every farm in the state was producing all the hogs it could in this way the amount of pork imported annually would be materially diminished, says the Rural Spirit editorially.

The dairy production of the state is increasing more rapidly than the pork and poultry, yet it is far below what it should be. Let us get out of the ruts and into the possibilities around us

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Rural Carriers Stand for Higher Education and a Greater Oregon.

Albany, Or., May 31st.—William H. Boyd, of Beaverton, was chosen president of the Oregon Rural Letter Carriers' Association at the close of the sixth annual convention in this city late last night. H. M. Cummings of Corvallis was made first vice-president, and Frank Kraxberger of Aurora, second vice-president. John H. Goins of Albany was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Corvallis was selected as the meeting place of the association in 1909 and the date was left to the selection of the president

and executive committee. Corvallis, Eugene, Salem and Independence were all candidates for the convention seat. The Benton county city won the honor over Eugene by eight votes, while Salem and Independence failed to make a showing in the voting.

Before adjournment, the association adopted the following motto by resolution: "Rural Carriers of Oregon stand for good roads, higher education and a greater Oregon." As road improvement was the leading theme of the convention, the majority of the resolutions passed by the association deal with that subject. Besides recommending that the County Courts appoint care-takers to have constant charge of mail routes roads during the winter months, the association recommended building permanent roads by modern systems of grading. Believing that a road when built should not be left unprotected, the association enacted a resolution asking the state legislature to pass a law limiting the load on a wide tired wagon to 3000 pounds, and making the maximum load on a narrow tired wagon 2000 pounds.

Some carriers reported that county road supervisors neglected roads on which carriers travel and sometimes expended all of their time and money on other roads for political or commercial reasons, and the carriers passed a resolution recommending that an effort be made to amend the state road laws so that it would be compulsory on county road supervisors to grade and drain all roads traversed by rural routes. That the rural carrier himself should have some authority in repairs on mail route roads and should co-operate with the county supervisor in its improvement was one of the important recommendations in the good roads resolutions. That important, and also new recommendation was voiced in the following resolution;

We urge the delegations here-in assembled from each county in this state to take up the matter with their respective County Courts of getting the sum of \$50 appropriated or such other sum as in the judgment of the court would be just and adequate, the same to be placed at the disposal of each rural carrier to be used by him and under his direction in dragging, draining and otherwise improving the roads over which his route extends.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Low Priced Products Resulting From Sacrifices to Save Corn. Live stock markets continue disappointing to the producer who has to market high priced feed in the form of relatively low priced products. Part of this is due to liberal supplies of hogs and part to restricted consumption. Cattle supplies are not sufficiently in excess of previous years to account for the present price range on fat stock, while sheep receipts last month were the highest since 1897, but hogs have been marketed quite freely, and this without doubt has had its effect on prices all around. That consumers are counting the cost of meats more carefully than they did last year is evident from the amount of pork consumed and from other meat market conditions. Many consumers are using more pork and less beef and mutton because it is cheaper. Many are buying the cheaper cuts of beef which would have none but the best last year. This is shown very clearly by the fact that these cuts have advanced, while the best are selling for less than they did a year ago.

As to the future of the markets, the same uncertainty prevails as at the opening of the year. Then we were told that fat cattle would be scarce by Feb. 1, but the famine has not been manifest. Then great confidence was expressed in the late winter hog market, but plenty of hogs are still coming forward. Sheep and lambs have made decided improvement, and supplies for the rest of the winter are not expected to be liberal. But it seems certain that a part of the present sufficiency of meats is due to the sacrifices being made to save high priced corn. If so, there will be no shortage some time. The corn is on hand to make meats in large quantities in the future, nor will the animals be on hand if the policy of selling them off continues.—National Stockman.

Weighty Evidence on a Weighty Matter.

It is a striking coincidence that while the speakers who accompanied the O. R. & N. Company's demonstration train through the wheat growing sections of Eastern Oregon were with no uncertain voice sounding the note of warning against the single crop, summer fallow method of farming in general vogue in that section, James J. Hill, the great railroad magnate, was delivering an address at the White House before the Congress of Governors on the same subject. Mr. Hill is one of the longest-headed, closest observing, most practical, successful business men of the country. He is the farmer railroad man. In the person of R. B. Miller Oregon is developing one of the same kind. When men of such wide vision and keen insight and whose financial success is dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers, become alarmed and solicitous about the future it is certainly time for the farmers themselves to begin to get serious. There is much good sound sense in his speech and it follows closely the line of argument produced by Dr. Withycombe and his staff.—Ex.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Corvallis postoffice, for the week ending May 30, 1908: J. E. Hawkins, Mrs H B Miller, Mrs Karl Peterson, Mrs Florence Stanley (2), Mrs Neva Walsh, John Wiedwitsch, B. W. Johnson, P. M.

A SNAP: 234 acres of river bottom land, 135 acres under cultivation, balance wood and pasture land fair building, variety fruit, 1 1/2 miles from Corvallis. Price \$40 per acre. Call on or address R. F. Baker, Hotel Corvallis. Corvallis, Oregon

Too Much For Her Chief.

There is a cabinet officer at Washington who for a long time was greatly annoyed by the incessant requests for promotion preferred by a young woman in his department who was a friend of his family. One afternoon last winter she entered the great man's office with the usual application. Unfortunately the head of the department was in anything but a good humor that day. So he flared up instantly. "Upon my word," exclaimed he, "you clerks are the bane of my life! You"—He stopped short, as if restraining himself. Then he burst out again with, "I wish to goodness you were a man!" The young woman flashed a glance at him from a particularly fine pair of eyes, and as a smile came to her handsome face she replied, "Mr. Secretary, you are the first man who ever wished that."

This was too much for the chief. She got her promotion.

The Safety Pin.

"The originator of the safety pin," said a historian of inventions, "was a little boy, an English blacksmith's son. The little boy, Harrison by name, had to look after his baby brother. The baby often cried, and its tears were usually to be traced to pin punctures. The boy nursed a long time to bend pins into such a form that they could be used with safety to his brother's flesh. "In this he failed, but his father, the blacksmith, perceiving the utility of the idea the lad had been at work on, took it up on his own account and eventually turned out the safety pin that is in use today all over the world."

Savage Proverbs.

"The proverbs of the savages of Africa are interesting," said an ethnologist. "They are full of color. Here are a few from the Basutos, the Yorubus, the Wolofs and the Paahotos: "Cross the river before you abuse the crocodile." "He who unjustly spears another knives himself." "The mud tippopotamus does not bring forth the gazelle." "One head in paled on the gate post is more valuable than six on the shoulders of enemies." "Kraals built in a day are mud ruins in a week."

HOW OUR WEIGHT VARIES.

The Way a Person Will Gain and Lose in One Day.

Don't get worried every time you notice a slight decrease in your weight. Of course there may be something wrong, but don't jump to conclusions too quickly. Just take into consideration the fact that the weight varies throughout the day.

Scientific investigation shows that the average healthy man is always gaining or losing weight throughout the day.

At 9 a. m. before breakfast he weighs, say, 155 pounds 8 ounces. An hour later, after breakfast, he has gained one pound twelve ounces, but by noon he loses fourteen ounces of this, only immediately to make it up and to add two ounces by lunch, which brings his weight to 157 pounds 6 ounces. Then the fall begins again and slowly continues till dinner time, though the chief meal of the day puts on two pounds two ounces, fetching him up to his maximum weight.

He is at his lightest just before breakfast and at his heaviest immediately after dinner.

There is a big drop during the night. It amounts on the average to three pounds six ounces, but the loss varies from two pounds to four pounds, according to idiosyncrasy and the season of the year. In making deductions from the results of the experiments touching variations in weight allowance must be made for special exertion, whether bodily or mental.

That mental strain quickly tells on the frame has been established in connection with examinations. Comparative tests show that students in the high classes, where the effort is necessarily greatest, lose several pounds more than those in the lower classes.

The loss of weight due to physical exertion is sometimes a little surprising even to those who have devoted attention to the matter. For instance, Burgess, the swimmer, in trying to cross the English channel, notwithstanding the large amount of food he took while in the water, lost nearly one pound per hour.

Even a degree of exertion within the capacity of well nigh anybody is an important factor in reducing weight. It is easy to lose about two pounds by taking a turn at a home exercise, while a brisk walk may involve a loss of three pounds or four pounds.—Philadelphia Press.

Facts About the Bible.

The first book printed from movable types was the Latin Bible in the year 1455. The first Bible printed in this country was in the Indian language in 1663, by John Eliot. The first English Bible printed in this country was in 1782. The first Bible printed in New York city was in 1782. George Washington owned a copy. The Bible is now printed in more than 500 different languages, representing the speech of eight-tenths of the population of the world. In the thirteenth century a Bible cost £3,000, which was more than the cost of the two arches of London bridge and as much as the entire earnings of a laboring man for fifteen years. Today the Bible is the cheapest book in the world. The entire Bible may be obtained for 16 cents and the New Testament for 6 cents.—Exchange.

Animal Nature.

Why does a dog when in slight alarm and listening lift up a fore foot from the ground? Sometimes it is the left foot, sometimes the right. The setter is usually depicted with all his feet on the ground, the pointer with one foot raised. The cat has the same habit of lifting up one fore foot when in a state of uncertainty. Is the hearing more acute with three feet on terra firma than with four? Interesting problems these for the student of nature to study.

Eight Oxen, One Wife.

To the Kaffir a daughter is a vastly more valuable acquisition than a son. He feeds her until she is ten; then she earns her living either as a servant at a white lady's house or assists her father in hoeing the mealie and corn patch. As soon as she reaches a marriageable age suitors arrive. Beauty is a small attraction in the eyes of the Kaffir lady killer. The father bargains with the suitor. A very fair price for a good girl is eight oxen.