

CORVALLIS GAZETTE

CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1908.

NO. 58.

VOL. XLV.

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.
For all advertisements over 25 words, 1 ct per word for the first insertion, and 1/2 ct per word for each additional insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 25 cents.
Lodge, society and church notices other than strictly news matter, will be charged for.

House Decorating.

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

ATTORNEYS

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

E. R. BRYSON ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Post Office Building, Corvallis, Oregon.

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

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

HENKLE & BLACKLEDGE, UNDER
TAKERS and licensed embalmers, South
Main St., Corvallis, Or.

BANKING.

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

HOMES FOR SALE

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

WILL SELL MY LOTS IN NEWPORT,
Or., for spot cash, balance instal-
ments, and help parties to build homes
thereon, if desired. Address M. S.
Woodcock, Corvallis, O.

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.
Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, this 10th day of April, 1908.
R. J. STICHOUS,
Administrator of the estate of Martha Nichols, deceased.

GOATS—Any person wanting to buy or take care of some fine goats while they eat up their brush may phone or call upon Wm. H. Savage, Corvallis, Oregon.

TWELVE NEW LAWS

Chamberlain's Proclamation Duly
Issued June 23rd.

Twelve law and constitutional amendments enacted by the people at the election, June 1, have been in effect since Tuesday, June 23, when Governor Chamberlain issued a proclamation declaring them to be a part of the law of the state.

Taking them in the order that they were promulgated by the secretary of state, it will be seen that the time for holding the general elections will now be the first Monday in November instead of the first Monday in June. Consequently the next general election will be held in November of 1910. By the reason of this change primary elections for the nomination of state and county officers will be held in September, the primary law fixing the time for holding the primaries at the 45th day before any general election.

The governor's proclamation thus makes both fish bills effective, so that Columbia River fishing is strictly regulated on both the upper and lower rivers. Under the provisions of the prisoners' feeding bill drafted and enacted by the legislature primarily for the benefit of Sheriff Stevens of Multnomah county, all sheriffs in Oregon are now the sole custodians and guardians of the prisoners in their jails. In Multnomah county also the sheriff is allowed 12 1/2 cents a meal for the food furnished to the prisoners.

By virtue of the same vote of the people the University of Oregon is safe in its appropriation of \$125,000 for 1907 and of the same amount for each year hereafter.

It is now possible for all public officials who are not doing their duty under the law and custom to be recalled by the voters who are disgruntled over their failure to fulfill the oaths taken. Public interest is on edge waiting to see what part of the state the recall will strike first.

The statute instructing members of the legislature to vote for that United States senatorial candidate who receives the highest number of votes at the general election is also a law. It will not be binding upon the members of the legislature elected in June last.

The proportional representation amendment is now in effect, and yet is not effective. The amendment provides for proportional representation, but leaves the legislature to wrestle with the manner of securing such representation. It is contemplated by the amendment that the legislature by statute should provide a way of securing such representation. It will be up to the next legislature, therefore, to enact a law putting into effect the constitutional amendment.

The corrupt practice act is now a law and from this time on it is illegal to offer cigars to the prospective voters and political supporters. In fact, under the act it is illegal to do anything except silently cast a ballot in

the box, or at least nearly as close drawn a condition as that. Hereafter campaigns are to be conducted through the Secretary of State and State Printer, so far as advertising is concerned. The state printer is to make pamphlets setting forth the claims of the various candidates as to why they should be elected. The cost of the pamphlets is to be borne by the candidates, who are to pay from \$50 to \$100 a page for their space. The Secretary of State will mail the pamphlets to the registered voters a few days before the primaries and another set shortly before the general election.

Grand juries have come back to the people of the state and the district attorney of any district is not empowered to sit as a grand jury from this time on. All indictments are now to be returned by juries and the filing of information on the complaint of the district attorney is now a thing of the past.

Hood River county is now in good working order and is running under the administration of a set of officials appointed by the governor not long ago.

BANKS AND BANKING

Part of an address by H. S. Fletcher, President of the Bank of Watsonville, before the California Bankers' Association, as follows:

QUALIFICATIONS OF A BANKER.

"A banker should be a specialist. Experience in our profession, as in every other, is the best teacher, and the more we have the greater its value to the institution we are connected with. "Politics and religion do not mix well with banking. We should respect the opinions of others in religion, and we have a perfect right to follow the dictates of our own consciences in the matter of religion, but when a banker adds a show of devotion to his qualities as a banker for advantage to his business, it savors too much of hypocrisy to be satisfactory or respectable. "In politics every citizen should have an opinion and a decided one, and a banker should always be found on the side of honesty and honest administration; but remember that a good politician is always a poor banker, just as sure as a good banker is always a poor politician. People with money are not looking for trustees for their funds from the ranks of politicians, for as a class they have been known as "scaly" since the time of Elizabeth.

OVERDRAFTS.

"No person, firm or corporation was ever granted the privilege of overdrawing but what abused it and went beyond the limit agreed upon. This seems like a broad assertion, yet I have no doubt but what the experience of my hearers will warrant my position.

"The loss of an account that is constantly being overdrawn is a gain to the bank. A bank that allows overdrafts is like the driver who has neither whip nor lines. The results that are sure to follow, to the embarrassment

of the bank, depend solely upon circumstances and time.

"An overdrawn account shows shiftlessness both on the part of the borrower and lender. There is no logic in allowing such a custom. Who would think of asking a private money lender to keep an undetermined amount subject to the order of a drawer, if needed, paying interest only on the sum that was used?"

PERSONAL SOLICITATIONS OF ACCOUNTS.

"Conservative and self-respecting banks can never approve the practice of personal solicitation of accounts, or part of an account. A divided account is worth less than half of its entirety. The banker's slogan should be, 'Give all your business to one bank.'

"When accounts come to a bank as the result of personal solicitation, it frequently happens that they bring with them requests for accommodations that have to be refused or loss result, and the strife for business among bankers is taken advantage of by shrewd men who play one banker against the other for their own advantage, thus placing the results from this business on the wrong side and begetting the enmity, and justly, of banks losing customers through the solicitations of others.

"In the list of recent failures you will find that the policy of all suspended banks was to solicit business. One of the large Eastern banks that failed had a corps of solicitors, and worked in such a selfish manner that it was known as the 'Bank Pirate.' When times of stringency came this bank suffered from lack of support from the other banks which had lost from its hoggish methods during prosperous times and it went to the wall as it should.

"How much to be valued, and how much greater the chance that pleasant relations will follow from accounts that come to us unsolicited.

"Bankers who solicit deposits always convey the impression that they need the money. I never asked a man for his business. I never will. I am satisfied with the results that have followed this policy."

DENMAN'S LAST MEETING

To be Held Next Friday—Several
to Graduate—The Program.

The last eighth grade graduation exercises to be held this year in the county, and the last one to be held under the direction of County School Supt Denman occurs at Summit, Friday evening, July 17. An excellent program has been prepared for the entertainment of the people and to celebrate the event. The following is the program to be rendered:

Invocation, Rev. Burns; music, male quartette; selection, "The Schoolmaster's Guests," by Mrs. Troxel; recitation, "The Ringing of the Curfew," Onetta Coldren; recitation, Mrs. Hymes; duet, Mr. and Mrs. Hymes; select reading, Mr. Hymes; solo, Manley Underhill; selection, "The Parting of the Ways," Prof. J. A. Coldren; solo, "Somewhere," Mrs. Hattie Allen.

Class program: Salutatory, "Our Sails are set, but Where is the Shore," Cecil Pettit; class poem, Howard Hymes; class prophecy, Olive Hymes; valedictory, "The Little Things of Life," Howard Underhill; presentation of diplomas, Supt Denman; benediction, Rev. Burns.

The members of the class are: Howard Hymes, Howard Underhill, Cecil Pettit, Olive Hymes.

Some of the members of the Massachusetts state grange wanted to start a scheme for establishing a string of grange stores through the state, but the majority did not coincide.

The New York state official organ has been enlarged and the title changed to the Grange Review.

THE SAILFISH.

It Takes Great Skill to Land Him With
Reel and Rod.

The small number of sailfish annually taken in Atlantic waters is partially explained by the uncertainties and difficulties to be encountered in locating their presence as well as the great skill, experience and endurance required in handling them with rod and reel.

Although infrequently seen near the Florida keys, they seldom leave the vicinity of the warm gulf stream, whose waters approach within five miles of Palm Beach.

One usually finds them on warm, sunny days, swimming with their great dorsal fins slightly out of water, and immediately a school is discovered all power must be used to forge ahead of them, cross their path a hundred yards in advance, then stop and allow the boat to drift slowly, when a lively fresh bait should be cast.

While they often strike at cut bait or a spoon in trolling, they are seldom well hooked, owing to the peculiar character of their jaws. As a rule they bite very quietly and must be given thirty to forty feet of line before striking, as their mouths are small, hard and bony, not unlike the tarpon in their internal structure, and can rarely be captured unless the bait is well swallowed.

When hooked they create a terrific commotion, first endeavoring to peel the most powerful reels in their rushes, then making perpendicular leaps in rapid succession, clearing the waves by many feet, trying desperately to shake out the hook and finally making long side dashes just under the water, somewhat like a kingfish.

These movements are occasionally interrupted by low, rapid flights just above the water, when their immense sail seems to play its part in aerial navigation.—Forest and Stream.

Free Candy.

A gentleman connected with a large confectionery establishment in the heart of the city finds the free candy luncheon the greatest nuisance about the place.

"Half a dozen young women will come in together to buy candy, and every one of the lot will make a tour around the candy counter, sampling every variety until by the time they buy the crowd has eaten from half a pound to a pound of the choicest candy in the store. Why they should make free with candies and other delicacies I never could understand. When they go to a ribbon counter they do not take the clerk's scissors and snip off a piece of ribbon from every bolt, nor when they are at the notion counter do they pick up and carry away the little articles of a hundred kinds that are sold there, but the idea that sweets are free seems thoroughly to pervade the young female mind; hence in many candy stores all the candy boxes and loose candies are placed under glass."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

His Amendment.

A good many years ago it is said that a bill was reported in the New York assembly entitled "An act for the preservation of the heath hen and other game." The speaker, a very shortsighted man and nothing of a sportsman, after a squinting look at the paper, read, "An act for the preservation of the heathen and other game."

He was apparently unconscious of his blunder and of the ripple of merriment which was running through the house until an honest member from the north, who had suffered considerably by the depreciations of a frontier tribe, but who had one of the kindest hearts in the whole assembly, proposed a half groaning amendment:

"Including Indians, gentlemen, for I shouldn't want 'em left out, in spite of everything they've done to me!"

It Was a Booby Prize.

A woman fell from a ferryboat crossing over to Camden, and a poor Irishman sprang over and rescued her. When she was safely landed on the deck her husband, who had been a calm spectator of the accident, handed the brave fellow a quarter.

Some of the bystanders expressing their indignation, Pat said: "Arrah, don't blame the gentleman—he knows best. Perhaps if I hadn't saved her he'd have given me a dollar."—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chairman, N. Y.
Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

WHY ORGANIZE GRANGES?

Some Answers Given by Pennsylvania
Patrons to the Question.

Some time ago State Master Hill of Pennsylvania sent a letter to several masters of newly organized granges asking for the most prominent reasons why their granges were organized. Their answers were interesting and "correct." We make an extract from two or three of them. One master says, "First, co-operation; second, insurance; third, sociability and the general promotion of the farmers' interests." Another says, "Co-operation and social advantages and to secure legislation in the interest of the farmer." A third reason given was: "Because of its social features and because it has the means of developing a higher manhood and womanhood among its members. It is a means of developing a feeling of fraternity and good will among farmers which cannot be otherwise developed. Because its fundamental principles are based on right and justice; also for the benefits derived through its co-operative features in getting better prices on the necessities of life and better rates of insurance." And a fourth gave these reasons: First, to make it possible for farmers to meet in a body and feel as though they had some rights—in other words, make the farmer feel more independent; second, for the social advantages; third, for the advantages the grange extends to the members in general."

WHY JOIN THE GRANGE?

Here Are Five Good Reasons, and
There Are Others.

First.—Because the grange is the oldest, best and most substantial farmers' organization and the association of the members helps them to become better farmers and better neighbors.

Second.—Because its social features in a great measure tend upward in the elevation of the farmer and farm life and place the wife as an equal in the rank and file of the order.

Third.—Because it is a school of thought, where men and women have an opportunity to develop good will and a fraternal feeling among farmers, giving them greater confidence in themselves and others and developing a higher manhood and womanhood among its members.

Fourth.—Because it is nonpartisan and nonsectarian, yet in its educational and literary work it has a great tendency to broaden the farmer's mind and lead him to study and investigate questions which relate not only to the farm and farm life, but to affairs of state and nation as well.

Fifth.—Because it gives the farmers the best of opportunities to unite their efforts to secure the enactment of such nonpartisan legislation as will protect their interests and that which will be of a general benefit to all farmers, whether they be members or not.

What One Grange Did.

In Berkshire county, at West Stockbridge Center, is located a small but active grange. It has been organized but three years and has only eighty members. This grange rented a hall for a few months, then bought a farm and, with the exception of twelve acres, sold it all to neighbors. They then erected a dwelling house, wood shed and barn. The one and one-half story house was made into a grange hall, and at the rear of the hall are a kitchen and other rooms. The barns accommodate twenty-five horses. The members expect to enlarge the house and convert the second story into a grange hall and the present hall into a dining room. A grange of this sort can soon convert a dull, listless community into a hive of "working bees."

Co-operative Trade.

The recent report of Aroostook Pomona grange disclosed the fact, says the Maine Farmer, that another big grange of that county, Caribou, is doing an encouraging stunt in the line of co-operative trade. The reports state that the store of the organization did a sales business of over \$56,000 during 1907 with a trade stock of but slightly over \$6,000. Houlton, the banner grange for size in the world, does a much heavier business, but Caribou is a-coming, and there is no good reason why scores more of Maine granges should not get in line.

An Active Pomona.

The forty-fifth session of the Dutchess county (N. Y.) Pomona grange was held in Poughkeepsie March 4, with an attendance of about 300. It was a very enthusiastic session. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Agnew-Hart bill against race track gambling, favoring a trolley road on the Albany post road. Another requested that representatives of the legislature vote for the Scott bill regarding the unlawful detention of milk cans in transportation to market.

FOR CHICKEN LICE

The Best Louse-killer on the Market

The following ingredients, properly combined, form the best known remedy for lice on chickens. It is applied by dusting on the feathers, and also placing in a box where the fowls may dust themselves with it:

Naphtha
Sulphur
Tobacco Dust
Lime
Bran or Shorts

The above will be put up to order at Graham & Wells
Drug Store. 55 ft