

**A DISGUSTING HABIT.**

**An Affront to Civilization and of no Good Effect.**

"And when thou art spoiled what wilt thou do? Though thou clovest thyself with crimson, though thou deckest thee with ornaments of gold, though thou sendest thy face with painting, in vain shalt thou make thyself fair; thy lovers will despise thee —Jer. 4:30.

Not a day passes that some woman cannot be seen on the street painted like a primeval savage decked in gaudy trappings that show execrable taste, attracting attention from every discerning person she passes, in seeming ignorance that she is the object, not of admiration, but of supreme disgust.

The habit of painting the face is a direct affront to civilization. It was handed down from the barbarian whose full dress consists of a few daubs of ochre and a loin cloth. The woman who paints is a savage. She cannot be civilized, because the civilized woman knows that God can make a better face than a drug clerk.

The habit of painting the face among so-called civilized women is incomprehensible. Philosophers have attempted to explain it by the theory of admiration for men. It is said that it is an effort of the sex to secure the admiration of men with a final view to matrimony. If this is the object the effect is certainly the opposite of the intent. "In vain shalt thou make thyself fair, thy lovers will despise thee."

Uncle Jeremiah evidently knew what he was talking about when he railed against face-painting. He encountered a few specimens on the street and so far from being attracted by them he was repulsed. The crimson clothes, the gold ornaments, the painted face, none appeal to him so much as the sweet face of woman as God finished it. Being an outspoken writer, Uncle Jerry set down his candid thoughts that she who paints can read.

There is not a man on earth who knows enough to feel a thrill in the presence of a sweet woman who is not utterly disgusted with the woman who paints. Moreover, he has no particular respect for her, because the paint she adorns herself with is but an advertisement that she belongs to the half world and is so impudent and brazen that she does not care who knows it.

Girls, whatever you do, do not paint your faces. Truly, "Thy lovers will despise thee." They ought to despise thee. No man worth having but condemns the use of paint. If you desire red cheeks help your mother do the housework and take a little exercise in the open air. Good health is the best face paint in the world and no druggist deals in good health.—Ex.

In a short time collection boxes will be erected in various parts of the city, which will obviate the necessity of mailing letters at the postoffice.

**Husbands.**

Husbands are the natural product of most civilized countries. They are plentiful in most of the United States of America, being scarcest in Utah and Massachusetts, where each lady owns but a fraction of a husband or none at all. Those owning no more than morbid interest in a husband are called old maids.

Although the best husbands in this country are acknowledged by experts to be indigenous to the soil those commanding the highest market prices are the imported varieties, because of their expensive labels. The Crown brand brings the largest figure.

The husband is a wary and elusive animal, fleeing for safety at the first noise like a skirt to his lair in clubs, offices and other remote caves of his habitat; but he may be cajoled forth by an appearance of indifference on the part of the trapper as his curiosity can always be aroused by the strange creature who could remain immune to his charms; after which he may be easily caught anywhere in broad daylight (though a white night-light or moon-calcium is preferable) in a trap composed of frou-frou, talcum, golden locks and flattery.

There is a tradition to the effect that the earliest husband-catcher was a clumsy contrivance made of fine hand sewing attached to a spinning wheel, decorated with home-made preserves put up in a syrup of sweet disposition and sealed in common-sense jars.

Once secured, with a matrimonial halter tied in a diamond hitch, the husband usually becomes quite tame and will eat from the hand and sign checks at will. There are more than fifty-seven varieties of husbands at large and in captivity, but they are broadly classed as good and bad by their respective owners or keepers, called wives. Since the wife is so constituted that she can believe anything she sets her mind to, she can easily persuade herself that a bad husband is a good one, and vice versa—a merciful provision of providence for marital happiness.

The American husband is called by his transatlantic compeers a beast of burden; to which he may very justly retort that the transatlantic husband is a beast of prey, or otherwise, but always a beast, and that it's a white man's burden, anyway. All of which proves that the highest grade husband extant has his permanent habitat in these United States of America.—Success Magazine.

**Opie Read, second number Corvallis Lyceum Course at College Armory, Friday, Nov. 27th.**

All the News All the Time in the **Corvallis Gazette**

**SPECIAL SHOWING Forest Mills Underwear**

**"Gordon Dye" and "Holeproof" Hosiery**

We are now showing the largest consignment of the above Underwear and Hosiery yet shown in Corvallis.

Women's, Misses, Childrens, and Infants Vests and Pants, Union Suits, Corset Covers and the like, they come in Cotton, Wool, Silk and Wool, in Medium and Winter Weights, no Second Qualities but the very finest Merchandise manufactured and at these prices,

**25C, 35C, 50C, 75C, \$1.00, \$1.50 TO \$4.00 GARMENTS**

**J. M. Nolan & Son**  
QUALITY STORE

**YOUNG LAMBS.**

**Of Fleeting Memory and Creatures of Opportunity.**

Concerning the comfortable quarters that are so necessary for the wee lambs Joseph E. Wing has advised as follows in his book on sheep farming in America:

There must be provided a small room or pen in which the lambs can go and the ewes cannot. This place must be of very convenient access, so that it is really easier for the lamb to go in than to remain outside. This is because lambs have fleeting memories and are largely the creatures of opportunity. They will consume much more feed when it is right at their mouths than if they have to go even a few rods to seek it. This place, which we call a "creep," must be in a light part of the barn, and if the sun can shine in all the better, for lambs are attracted by sunlight and greatly benefited by it. This creep need not be very large. If it is twelve feet square it will accommodate fifty lambs very nicely, as they will not all be in it at one time. It should be separated from the ewes' part of the barn by a fence of vertical slats spaced about seven inches apart. The slats with rounded edges. This will permit the lambs to pass in and restrain the ewes. After a time the lambs will need some wider openings, and then if small rollers are put up to permit them to squeeze between all the better.

In the creep there must be some flat bottomed troughs in which to feed



AN ENGLISH LAMB CREEP.

grain and a hayrack for alfalfa hay or clover if it is the best at hand. The troughs must be low to permit young lambs readily to reach them. As lambs delight to get into troughs with their feet, the troughs must be covered. Let the end of the trough be a solid board extending up twelve inches above the sides of the trough, pointed at the end like the gable of a house roof, and put upon this two boards like an inverted V.

If a double chin has made its appearance, one of the best exercises for remedying it is to lift the head as high as possible, then from the point of the chin with open hand press firmly down, keeping the head thrown backward at the same time. Bathe the chin and throat frequently with cold water. Another method is to apply some good skin food, pick up the flesh in tiny folds and roll it firmly between the thumb and forefinger, this having a tendency to dissolve the excessive fat cells.

**An Expert Farmer.**  
An exchange says a young man asks, "What would you advise a young man raised on a farm who cannot stand the dust of haying and thrashing and is most too light to do heavy farm work to do?"

Gardening, floriculture, poultry raising, civil engineering—all are good. If he is built for an expert, there are landscape gardening, inside decorating and a number of other good occupations open to him.

The young man who is built for an expert—that is, one who is naturally bright, careful and painstaking—will succeed in any of the above or in almost any other occupation. He will have to learn the business he selects. He cannot learn any of them from a "correspondence school." He needs a practical instructor who can show him, and the way to become an expert is to begin at the bottom and work up, thoroughly learning all the details as one goes along. The expert is always in demand, and he commands the top wages.

Whatever vocation a young man goes into, he should be thorough as he goes along, always keeping his eyes open for better ways of doing the work he has in hand. All vocations are crowded with ordinary workers, but there's still lots of room in the upper ranks.

**A Veterinarian's Advice.**  
When the hog seems to be losing the use of its limbs, feed less corn and more bran and oats chop. If the trouble is very bad, give eight or ten drops of nux vomica in the feed twice a day. An abundance of green feed should also be given.

**Notice of Restoration of Public Lands to Settlement and Entry.**

Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the public lands in the following described areas which were excluded from the former Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, by Executive orders effective July 1, 1908, if not otherwise withdrawn, reserved or appropriated, will by authority of the Secretary of the Interior be restored to the public domain on December 21, 1908, and become subject to settlement on and after that date, but not to entry, filing or selection until on and after January 20, 1909, under the usual restrictions, at the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon: In township fifteen, 15, range eight, 8, section seven, 7, south half of eight, 8, all nine, 9, west half of ten, 10, all eleven, 11, fourteen, 14, fifteen, 15, sixteen, 16, seventeen, 17, twenty-one, 21, twenty-two, 22, twenty-six, 26, and twenty-seven, 27; in township sixteen, 16, range eight, 8, sections two, 2, and three, 3; in township twenty-six, 26, range eight, 8, sections four, 4, to ten, 10, both inclusive, and thirty-one, 31; in township twenty-seven, 27, range eight, 8, section two, 2, in township fourteen, 14, range nine, 9, sections one, 1, twelve, 12, thirteen, 13, twenty-four, 24, east half of twenty-five, 25; and thirty-six, 36; in township fifteen, 15, range nine, 9, east half of sections one, 1, and twelve, 12; in township seventeen, 17, range nine, 9, sections twelve, 12, thirteen, 13, and fourteen, 14; in township eighteen, 18, range nine, 9, west half of sections six, 6, and seven, 7, south half of nine, 9, and ten, 10, south half and northeast quarter of eleven, 11, all thirteen, 13, fourteen, 14, fifteen, 15, sixteen, 16, south half of seventeen, 17, south half and northwest quarter of eighteen, 18, all nineteen, 19, to twenty-three, 23, both inclusive, north half of twenty-six, 26, twenty-seven, 27, twenty-eight, 28, and twenty-nine, 29; all thirty, 30, and thirty-one, 31; in township nineteen, 19, range nine, 9, sections two, 2, three, 3, nine, 9, to sixteen, 16, both inclusive, south half of twenty-six, 26, and twenty-seven, 27, all thirty-three, 33, and thirty-four, 34; in township twenty, 20, range nine, 9, east half of section ten, 10, all twenty, 20, twenty-eight, 28, twenty-nine, 29, thirty, 30, and thirty-one, 31; in township twenty-one, 21, range nine, 9, sections four, 4, five, 5, six, 6, nine, 9, ten, 10, east half of seventeen, 17, south half of nineteen, 19, south half and northeast quarter of twenty, 20, all twenty-nine, 29, thirty, 30, and thirty-one, 31; in township twenty-five, 25, range nine, 9, sections one, 1, twelve, 12, thirteen, 13, twenty-four, 24, twenty-five, 25, thirty-four, 34, thirty-five, 35, and thirty-six, 36; in township twenty-six, 26, range nine, 9, sections eleven, 11, twelve, 12, and thirteen, 13; in township seventeen, 17, range ten, 10, section thirty-six, 36; in township eighteen, 18, range ten, 10, section three, 3; in township twenty, 20, range ten, 10, south half of section four, 4; in township twenty-two, 22, range ten, 10, section twenty-four, 24; in township twenty-eight, 28, range ten, 10, sections two, 2, to seven, 7, both inclusive, nine, 9, ten, 10, fourteen, 14, fifteen, 15, sixteen, 16, north half of twenty-one, 21, and twenty-two, 22, all twenty-three, 23, and twenty-six, 26; in township twenty-nine, 29, range ten, 10, sections one, 1, three, 3, five, 5, seven, 7, thirteen, 13, and fifteen, 15; in township thirty, 30, range ten, 10, sections four, 4, five, 5, and eight, 8; in township fourteen, 14, range eleven, 11, sections three, 3, four, 4, five, 5, six, 6, ten, 10, fifteen, 15, twenty-two, 22, twenty-eight, 28, and thirty-three, 33; in township eighteen, 18, range eleven, 11, south half of sections nine, 9, and ten, 10, all fifteen, 15, and sixteen, 16; in township nineteen, 19, range eleven, 11, section thirty-six, 36; in township twenty, 20, range eleven, 11, south half of sections nineteen, 19, twenty, 20, and twenty-one, 21; in township twenty-one, 21, range eleven, 11, section twelve, 12, north half of thirteen, 13, all

twenty-nine, 29, and thirty-two, 32; in township twenty-two, 22, range eleven, 11, sections six, 6, seven, 7, and eighteen, 18; in township twenty-four, 24, range eleven, 11, sections fifteen, 15, and sixteen, 16; in township twenty, 20, range twelve, 12, sections twenty-three, 23, twenty-five, 25, and twenty-six, 26; all south and west, Willamette meridian, Oregon. Warning is hereby expressly given that no person will be permitted to gain or exercise any right whatever under any settlement or occupation begun prior to December 21, 1908, and all such settlement or occupation is hereby forbidden. FRED DENNETT, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Approved September 19, 1908. FRANK PIERCE, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, 1908-11

**CONTEST NOTICE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

United States Land Office Roseburg, Ore., Oct. 26, 1908  
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by A. J. Lattin, contestant against Homestead Entry, No. 9592, made Oct. 12, 1899, for N E 1/4 Sec. 6, Township 14 S, Range 8 W, Willamette Meridian, by Roscoe Edwards, Contestee, in which it is alleged that Roscoe Edwards has not established and maintained a bona fide residence on the said land; that he has neither improved or cultivated the said land with the exception of the erection of a small cabin and shed; and that he has abandoned the said land having been absent therefrom for a period of more than five years last past without obtaining leave of absence; and that said alleged absence was not due to his employment in the Army or Navy of the United States in the time of war, said parties are hereby notified to appear and answer, and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on Nov. 28, 1908, before Victor P. Moses, County Clerk of Benton County, Oregon, at his office in Corvallis, Oregon, (and that final hearing will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. on December 12, 1908, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Roseburg, Oregon. The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed October 14, 1908, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register, 90-8

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, September 14, 1908.  
Notice is hereby given that Thomas Barclay, of Alsea, Oregon, who, on April 8, 1902, made Homestead Entry, No. 11430, S. R. 01260, for NE 1/4, Section 14, Township 14 South, Range 8 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the County Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on the fifth day of December, 1908.  
Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel N. Warfield, of Alsea, Oregon; W. Tom, of Corvallis, Oregon; Willis Vidito, of Corvallis, Oregon; Wm. J. Warfield, of Alsea, Oregon.  
BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register. Date of first pub. Nov. 6, 1908. Date of last pub. Dec. 4, 1908.

**A PRESENT**

All persons selling me their poultry from now until Thanksgiving Day will receive a present of from 5 to 50 cents each.  
150 pounds of poultry or more will get the 50 cent present.

**J. A. DAWSON**

Phone 209—Next door to J. R. Smith & Co.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

In the matter of the estate of Nancy E. Felger, deceased.  
Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that the undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Nancy E. Felger, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County. All persons having claims against said estate of said Nancy E. Felger, deceased, are hereby required to present the same, with the proper vouchers, duly verified as by law required, within six months from the date hereof, to the undersigned at his residence in Corvallis, Oregon, or at the law office of E. E. Wilson, in Corvallis, Oregon. Dated this November 13, 1908. GEO. W. SMITH, Administrator of the estate of Nancy E. Felger, deceased. Date of first pub. Nov. 13, 1908. Date of last pub. Dec. 11, 1908.

**The House of Kuppenheimer**

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