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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 W.	1 M.	3 M.	6 M.	1 YR.
1 Inch	1 00	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
2 "	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00	18 00
3 "	3 00	6 00	10 00	16 00	22 00
4 "	4 00	7 00	13 00	18 00	20 00
¼ Col.	6 00	9 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
½ "	7 50	12 00	18 00	35 00	48 00
½ "	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
1 "	15 00	20 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Notices in Local Column, 20 cents per line, each insertion.

Transient advertisements, per square of 12 lines Nonpareil measure, $2 50 for first, and $1 for each subsequent insertion—in ADVANCE.

Legal advertisements charged as transient, and must be paid for upon expiration. No charge for publisher's affidavit of publication.

Yearly advertisements on liberal terms. Professional Cards, (1 square) $12 per annum. All notices and advertisements intended for publication should be handed in by noon on Wednesday.

Change of Firm.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the general merchandize business heretofore carried on next door south of the postoffice, in Corvallis, under the firm name and style of

Sheppard & Jaycox,

Have this day taken in as a partner, Mr. C. U. Barlow. Hereafter the business will be carried on at the old stand under the firm name and style of

Sheppard, Jaycox & Co.

Mr. George A. Sheppard, of the firm, will in future reside in San Francisco in connection with the firm, thus enabling us to offer superior inducements to customers. Our motto being in the future as in the past, low prices and fair dealing, a liberal share of patronage is solicited.

In consequence of the above change all parties indebted to the old firm are requested to call and settle their liabilities without delay. SHEPPARD & JAYCOX.

January 1, 1879. 21feb16:8tf.

A Story for the Nationals.

The following story of Moses Hawks explains the workings of the irredeemable greenback theory better than anything we have yet seen, and we recommend its perusal to our National readers:

Mose Hawks was editor of the Allegan Michigan *Journal* during the war of the rebellion. Mose was a queer old chip, and loved his bitters in the morning and all other times in the day; and by that same token, it got him into no end of ridiculous scrapes, both editorially and personally. In conjunction with the newspaper business Mose kept a "shingle shanty." The newspaper was run during "flush" times, and old Mose shaved shingles the rest of the year.

Hawks was a great man in his burg, and as currency was scarce in that community, because no one had anything to purchase it with, a bright idea struck him. He went into the office one morning and printed a large batch of promises to pay—quarters, halves and dollars—and occupied several days in affixing the autograph of Moses Hawks to every one of them. Hawks, that is, Moses, was now a wealthy man and possessed unlimited resources. He bought everything offered for sale, and paid his new currency, and also loaned it to his neighbors. The thing worked like a charm until tax time, when something better was required. The people flocked to Hawks and demanded redemption. He redeemed by issuing a new batch of scrip and more of it. Prior to this the scrip had passed current among the people, but the new issue had so inflated the "currency" that people refused to receive it longer, it having become so plentiful as to be worthless. Merchants and dealers had sold their goods for the stuff, but could not buy a new stock with it. Hawks was bankrupt and could not redeem, and the people were in a bad plight.

One morning a stranger presented himself to Hawks and demanded that he should redeem some that he (the stranger) had received at Saugatuck, where he had been to look after some business matters. Hawks declined the accommodation. The stranger asked: "This is good, is it not, Mr. Hawks?"

"Good thunder!" replied Hawks, "it ought to be, for every man and woman within fifty miles of this place has from a peck to half bushel of it."

"But, Mr. Hawks, you redeem, don't you?"

"Redeem thunder!" exclaimed Hawks; "it wasn't made to redeem; it was made to circulate!"

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

This queen, in spite of the representations of so many historians, was a wanton in morals, heartless in the cruelty of her disposition, and ugly in person. In her sixty-first year she was thus described:—"Her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, but black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow and her teeth black; she wore false hair, and that red; her bosom uncovered;"—yet was this princess vain to the last degree, and as accessible to flattery as any ever heard of, as the following instance may show:—When the States of Holland sent a splendid embassy to her, at the first audience one of the embassador's suite said to an English gentlemam that he did not know why they should speak with such indifference of the queen's beauty that they did her great injury; that he thought her very charming, and should be happy in having so fine a woman for his wife. The queen, who had her eyes fixed upon the whole suite of foreigners, when the audience was over, sent for the English gentleman and commanded him, under pain of displeasure, to tell her what the Dutchman had said to him. The gentleman excused himself a long time, pretending the conversation was nothing but a trifle; the queen, however, was determined to know what the discourse was, upon which he told Her Majesty the whole of what had been said. The conclusion of the matter was that the ambassadors were presented each with a chain of gold of eight hundred crowns each; but the gallant Dutchman, who had found the queen so very handsome, had a chain of sixteen hundred crowns value, which, it is said, Meynheer wore to the day of his death.

Grant and the Democracy.

Some one has said that the name of General Grant has the same effect upon the nervous sensibilities of the great mass of Democrats, that a red flag does upon those of a Spanish bull. Hence, the late reports of the Democracy that the ex-president is becoming the victim of softening brain and several other fatal diseases.

The wish no doubt is father to the report. With Grant under medical care for a hopeless disease, or *honorably* laid away in some mausolem by the Army of the Republic, the chances for Democratic success in 1880 would be of the most encouraging character, so think Tilden, Hendricks, Thurman, and their supporters.

Grant carries the prestige of Fort Donaldson, of the victories of the Potomac and of the glories of Appomattox; as well as of the Presidency of 1868 and 1872, and is therefore an apparition of terror to the Democratic party.

Victory and Grant, all Democrats know, are words of synonymous meaning; and hence his nomination in 1880 signifies a general rout of the gray uniforms from Maine to Texas.—*Commercial (S. F.) Advocate.*

AN Egyptian newspaper states that the Persians gave the Afghans their present name because, when they were carried away captive by Nebuchadnazer, they were full of lamentation, and the word afghan, in Persian, has primarily that signification. Others say that Afghan was the name of one of Saul's grandchildren, and that the present people ascribe their origin to him. The Indians and the inhabitants of Kandahar, Khost and other neighboring districts give their names slightly varying from each other, but evidently derived from the same source. Others, again deem the Afghans the descendants of the Israelites, and trace the name to that of a place in Palestine.

An Albany man of enterprise has lately gone into the business of weaving wire. He weaves all kinds of wire cloth, which is used in miller's rolling screens, grain separators, fruit driers and in a great many other ways. Three looms in his establishment are running almost constantly, and he is now making arrangements to put in two more.

The Odd Fellows of Roseburg will conduct an excursion from that city to Albany on the 22d inst. Tickets for the round trip are only $3 50 and a large party is expected to go.

A CLERICAL MISTAKE.

A prominent and highly cultured Methodist clergyman, residing not more than a hundred miles from this city, was out recently calling upon his prishioners, availing himself of the only few hours he had to spare since his advent among his new people. At several residences he was cordially received by those who had heard, saw and knew him. As his time was limited, his stay at each place was necessarily short. Upon his list was the name of Hervy, a person represented to him as being a most devoted and active member of his congregation. The clergyman was within a stone's throw of Mr. Hervey's residence, and he made up his mind to call and pass the compliments of the day. Anon the bell was pulled, once, twice, three times, but no response. Concluding that the family were not at home, the good preacher turned to leave the premises, when he thought he heard a stir at the back part of the house. Thither he retraced his steps, and appeared at the back door, knocking for admittance. The gentleman of the house appeared in *propria personæ*, and after gazing at the clergyman a moment, asked:

"Well, sir, what do you want?"

"I thought I would call and—"

"You did, did you," replied the man of the house; "you're the chap I've been looking for. We'll see whether you dirty tramps are to be continuously bothering my house!" and taking the preacher by the nape of the neck, and the coat tail, *pater familias* bounced the clerical gentleman through the front gate and ordered him to leave the premises.

Imagine the feelings of the said Hervey when he listened to an eloquent sermon on the following Sunday by the parson whom he took for a pesky tramp. Appearances are sometimes deceiving.—*Dubuque Herald.*

CHINESE RICE PAPER.

The thick, soft, translucent material called Chinese rice-paper, is commonly supposed to be made of rice, or some sort of fibre obtained from the rice plant. A recent writer says that it is not so made, but is the pith of a *Futsia papyrifera*, sliced thin. The tree grows about twenty feet high, and its pith is an extensive article of commerce in China, for it is used in the manufacture of many articles, especially toys and artificial flowers. The cylinders of pith exposed on removing the bark and woody fibre are rarely an inch and a half in diameter, and as the substance is delicate and tender, rare skill and practice are required to cut the whole stick from the circumference to center into one continuous sheet. A long, thin, very sharp knife is used for this operation. The largest sheets that can be obtained in this way are about fifteen inches long by ten wide. As soon as the sheets are cut they are spread out, all little holes carefully mended, and then they are pressed under heavy weights until dry. The refuse scraps, etc., go to make pillows; the ordinary sheets are dried brilliantly and sold to the flower makers, while the largest sheets are destined for the foreign markets after being carefully printed by skillful native artists. There is no substance yet discovered thatso well represents the delicate texture of the petals of flowers as this paper of pith, and it is exported to some extent by artificial flower manufacturers. The tree no doubt could be grown here as our climate is much like that of China.—*Scientific American.*

SAD END OF A CLANDESTINE WEDDING.—A love story with a tragic ending is reported from Cincinnati. For over a year a young law student there has been paying attention to a young woman, whose parents at last looked upon him as an aspirant for her hand, and were quite willing to give their consent. The young persons, for some reason best known to themselves, while taking a drive last April, decided to go to a justice of the peace and get married. During the following months they kept their marriage so well concealed that none of their friends suspected it, but recently they agreed that concealment was no longer necessary, and the husband informed his wife that he would go to the justice's office for the marriage certificate and would then claim her from her parents. He left her in the best of spirits, but the hour for his return passed, and he did not come. At about midnight a messenger arrived with the announcement that he was dead. In driving under a railroad bridge a passing train of cars frightened his horse, which ran away, and he was thrown out and killed. Secret marriages almost always have some unhappy ending, but few of them terminate in so sad a fashion as this one.

LOVE AND A GINGHAM UMBRELLA.—There was a comical scene at a railway station in Birmingham a short time ago. A young English couple had been in the habit of meeting together on one of the platforms, in order to exchange words of tender import. They met, as some young ladies and gentlemen have a way of doing, without the knowledge of parents or guardians, and an irrascible aunt of the damsel, hearing of the clandestine courtship, went down to the station in a towering rage, determined to ferrit out the whole matter and chastise the offenders in a manner that they would not forget. The fond lovers came together as usual and promenaded over the well-known and to them almost sacred ground. But just when the young man was apparently breathing his tenderest sentiments into the willing ear of the blushing maid, whack came a gingham umbrella on the top of his head, and the ardent swain had a narrow escape from measuring his length upon the pavement. The old lady, not content with assaulting the lover, turned upon her niece and served her in a similar manner, the gingham being flourished for several minutes, to the intense amusement of a crowd of spectators.

The *Astorian* says: "The prmo cause of failure to supply the markets of San Francisco with Shoalwater Bay oysters latterly, is because of the fact that the oysters do not fatten on the beds below as formerly. They must go direct to the markets now, without transplanting. The result is that there are about nine-tenths more oysters produced than can be marketed. The remedy for this must be found in a cannery establishment on Shoalwater Bay. In connection with the oysters, fish and clams can be had in great abundance, and a cannery for this business would find profitable employment."

The keeper of the toll gate on the Cascade Mountain Road says that he has a large force of men at work putting the road in good condition for travel. There is no snow now this side of Hackleman's Pass, but the season is going to be late and the snow will not disappear in the Big Lake country until along in the first of June.

THE PURITANS.

ED. GAZETTE.—The Puritan era began in 1550. During the reign of Elizabeth the English Protestants were divided into two parties; there were those who thought the reformation had gone far enough; a great many were about too go farther than the English Church had ever gone; this party was divided into different bodies; some wanted to govern the church by means of Bishops; others wanted to govern it by means of elders, like the church in France and Switzerland. A third party wanted to introduce the independent system which existed in Germany. During the reign of Elizabeth severe means were adopted against the independents, forbiding them to hold meetings; the result was to drive them into Scotland, where full liberty was given them. Among the independants was a congregation from Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, England; they settled at Leydon; they remained there about ten years; they prospered and grew to be very numerous, but they were not satisfied at Leyden; their children were exposed to the temptations of the city; and they determined to form a settlement in America. Accordingly 120 of them embarked from Southamton in two ships; one of the ship proved to be unseawothy and returned; the other made the voyage in safety. On the 9th of November they landed near Cape Cod. The first thing they did was to form themselves into a body with power to make laws for the government of the Colony. The early history of the settlers is a long story of suffering and hardship. The first meeting of the settlers with the Indians was hostile, but the Indians soon became friendly and helped the settlers in many ways. The first winter about half of the settlers died. For the first five years the settlers had no cattle, and when their corn gave out, they lived entirely on fish. At the end of four years the settlement consisted of but 180 persons in all. The government of the colony consisted of a Governor, a body of Assistants and an Assembly. For the first sixteen years the colony was governed by the laws of England. In 1636 a committee was appointed to help the Govenor and Assistants in drawing up a code of laws under which the colony was to be governed in the future. These laws were simple, and were not copied from the laws of England; but they suited the wants of the colony and answered every purpose; if a case was too trifling to be tried before the Assistants, it was tried before the magistrate of the township. The settlement increased slowly at first, but after a few years more emigrants arrived from England and the colony increased rapidly, and enjoyed a high degree of prosperity and peace.

LIGRIO WERDAN.

Monroe, April 25th 1879.

THE UMATILLA RESERVATION.—This Reservation embraces seven hundred and fifty square miles, or nearly half a million acres of good arable land. It runs from Pendleton south and east, into the foothills of Blue Mountains thirty miles, embracing some of the finest lands on the Pacific Coast. One of our exchanges speaks of this Reservation as being owned by the Indians. This an error. They do not own a foot of it except a very few who have taken steps to possess 80 or 160 acres in severalty, in accordance with the treaty. When the treaty was ratified they parted with all their right and title to it; but it was set apart by the Government, for them to occupy for twenty years, as an estate at sufferance.—Dayton *News.*

WHEN Johnny was questioned as to why his engagement with Miss H. had been broken off, he rolled his eyes, looked very much pained, groaned, "Oh! she turned out a deceiver." But he forgot to mention that he was the deceiver whom she had turned out.

Salmon by the wagon load have been taken by the famrers residing on Big Butte during the present spring and used to fertilize the soil around their fruit-trees

The Linn county council, P. of H., will hold its next regular monthly session at the hall of the Sand Ridge Grange on the 24th inst.

The Thomas Bros. of King's Prairie have taken up the sulphur spring on the Minto pass road, and will erect a house there.

John Harbin who is charged with stealing horses in Lane county, was arrested at Lebanon in Linn county last week. He will be tried at Eugene.

The house of Mr. A. Wheeler of Albany was robbed last week by burglars. Among the articles taken was a gold chain and a prize medal won by Mr. W. when a school boy.

It requires a certan culture to dress well—a fine perception of the eternal fitness of things.

Ruth must have had trouble with her first lover, as she got another Boaz soon as possible.

Mary Anderson may be a good actress, but Mme. Anderson can walk right away from her.

A hint to ladies who will wear outside pockets—Have your purses made up to look like prayer-books.