WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE

Corvallis, May 30, 1879.

My Little Flower Girl.

Among a group of peasant children playing on the Schlossberg, one, a little girl of perhaps seven years, impressed me particularly. Her face was one of the sweetest I had ever seen, with soft, dark-brown eyes shining under a mist of tangled golden hair, which lay on her shoulders in lose curls, like yellow silk. Her little brown feet were almost hidden in clattering wooden shoes, and an occasional rent in the coarse petticoat she wore showed glimpses of a delicate white skin.

Her blue apron, full of grass, afforded a tempting meal to one of the red-saddled donkeys that bear visitors up to Heidelberg Castle.

She glanced at me as I passed, and at that instant looked at my ideal of the little flower girl I wished to plant.

She was called Lottchen, and her mother lived where the cactus was blooming in the window, higher up the hill.

It was soon arranged; Lottchen's overworked mother was too glad of the few guldens so easily earned, and I retraced my steps to my studio to wait my little model.

In half an hour she came; but what a change had come over the little sprite I had seen on the hill.

Her picturesque dress was replaced by a gaudy-figured stuff, apparently belonging to an older sister; a string of hideous beads marred her pretty neck, and, worst of all, her silken hair, the wild disorder of which I had so admired, was oiled and tortured into two stiff plaits.

I could see that Lottchen was grieved and astonished that her brilliant costume did not meet with my approval; but when I told her to go home and put on her old dress, she went without a word.

While she was away I tried to think over my picture, but my thoughts refused to dwell on the little flower girl.

They wandered back—far back—to a time when I was happy with youth's first flush of hope and love.

What was it about that child's face that had brought back again the romance of my life.

My eye wandered to the most tasteful nook in my studio; a kind of shrine to picture whose face was turned to the wall.

I never could work with that face looking at me; It set my thoughts astray. I was poor and struggling, and could ill afford to lose time in idle reveries; but today I was reckless.

I turned the picture and gazed, till I forgot everything else, on a fair face, with deep, dark eyes looking at me over one white shoulder.

"Clara, my one darling!" rose to my lips for the thousandth time, and died there.

It was such folly to cherish still the memory of one who had been for years the wife of another.

Perhaps her father was right in forbidding the union of his beautiful daughter with an enthusiastic young artist, whose name and fortune were all in the future. And they were in the future still, while I, Friedrich Hartmann, was drifting on toward middle age.

How the wrinkles were beginning to show in my forehead! I could see them even in the mirror across the room; and was there always such a melancholy look in my eyes? Some one called them bright and roguish once. My hair was more unkempt-looking than that of most men. Perhaps the boys in the street were right in calling me "Tow-haired Fritz." I wondered if they would be more respectful when the silver hairs began to show.

And then my clothes—how shabby they were growing!—but nobody cared now how I looked.

There was a look in Clara's face that vaguely recalled the little peasant child.

Short steps sounded on the gravel outside, and I turned my picture back to its quiet hiding-place.

Lottchen was all the one I could wish as a model; her expression as she looked up beseechingly, with a little bunch of flowers in one brown hand, was perfect.

I was called out during one sitting, and when I returned my patient little maiden had fallen asleep, with her head resting on her folded arms, and her basket of flowers overturned at her feet.

This attitude suggested a pendant, painted long after, to the picture which so strangely turned my fortunes into a happier channel.

At last my work was finished; there were two Lottchens now within a stone's throw of the castle.

I dismissed the living one with much regret, and the one on canvas soon after went to try its fortune in a larger city.

For a long time I had no word of my little picture, and I began to think it was another added to my long list of disappointments, when one day I heard a lady had bought my flower girl, giving for it a sum which seemed to me fabulous.

The letter stated further that this lady was particularly anxious to know the artist, in order to ask a question about the picture.

The name of my benefactress was Mainwaring. This was all I discovered for many weeks, although I sent my name and address.

Considerably encouraged by the sale of my last effort, I began a new picture—a glimpse from my studio-window, the main tower of the castle showing boldly against the summer sky, with a bit of the Neckar, spanned by its quaint old bridge, winding peacefully below.

I was working vigorously one afternoon feeling almost like my old cheerful self, when a card was handed to me.

A lady, Mrs. Mainwaring, was waiting in my modest little reception-room. The name was very familiar, as my purchasers were so few.

A tall, graceful figure in deep mourning rose to greet me as I entered the room.

"Have you forgotten an old friend, Mr. Hartmann?" she asked, raising her veil.

Good heavens! it was Clara. But oh, how pale and sad she looked!

Her mournful expression helped me to control my feelings more than anything else could have done.

She said that after hearing my name she had felt a new interest in coming to dear old Heidelberg to inquire about my picture, but she had fallen ill on the way.

Then, with faltering voice, she told me her trouble. Her husband had died two years after her marriage, leaving her a charming little girl, who became almost her sole companion. This idolized child had died only a short half-year before my second meeting with Clara.

A few months after her bereavement Clara was wandering through a picture-gallery, when she saw my picture, and was transfixed with astonishment. The little flower girl was so overwhelmingly like her lost darling that she was tortured with anxiety till she could call the picture her own, as, by an unfortunate chance, she had no likeness of her child.

Her next wish was to know the little girl who had served as model for the painting. She seemed eager, as if she expected to see her own child again. I took her to see Lottchen the same afternoon.

Happier days dawned for my little model, and the care of the donkeys was given into other hands. Clara showered blessings on her in the form of a higher education and happier home, though she never cared to call the peasant child her own.

Gradually our talks together drifted back to the past, and one calm summer evening I was emboldened to tell her my love-tale, interrupted so many years before.

She heard it through to the end, and this time her answer was a promise which has made the happiness of my whole life. We were married quietly soon after.

Perhaps it is unpardonable vanity, but the picture I prize most in all the world is My Little Flower Girl.

Shakspeare's Early Married Life.

[Harper for May.]

The Hathaways had lived in Shottery for forty years prior to Shakspeare's marriage. The poet, then wholly undistinguished, had just turned eighteen, while his bride was nearly twenty-six, and it is often said now that she did very wrong to wed this boy lover. They were married in November, 1582, and their first child, Susanna, came in the following May. Anne Hathaway must have been a wonderfully fascinating woman, or Shakspeare would not have so loved her, and she must have loved him dearly—as what woman, indeed, could help it?—or she would not thus have yielded to his passion. There is direct testimony to the beauty as his person, and in the light afforded by his writings it required no extraordinary penetration to conjecture that his brilliant mind, sparkling humor, tender fancy and impetuous spirit must have made him in his youth the very paragon of enchanters. It is not known where they lived during the first years after their marriage. Perhaps in this cottage at Shottery. Perhaps with Hamnet and Judith Sadler, for whom their twins, born in 1585, were named Hamnet and Judith. Her father's house assuredly would have been chosen for Anne's refuge, when presently, in 1586, Shakspeare was obliged to leave his wife and children and go away to London to seek his fortune. He did not buy New Place till 1597, but it is known that in the meantime he came to his native town once every year. It was in Stratford that his son Hamnet died, in 1597. Anne and her children had probably never left the town. They show her bedstead and other bits of her furniture, together with certain homespun sheets of everlasting linen, that are kept as heirlooms to this day, in the garret of the Shottery cottage. Here is the room that must often have welcomed the poet when he came from his labors in the great city. It is a very homely and humble place, but the sight of it makes the heart thrill with a strange and incommunicable awe. You cannot wish to speak when you are standing there. You are scarcely conscious of the low rustling of the trees outside, the far-off sleepy murmuring of the brook, or the faint fragrance of woodbine or maiden's blush that is wafted in at the open casement, and that swathes in nature's incense a memory sweeter than itself.

Fruit-Trees With Low Tops.

There can be no advantage of having a tree-top twenty feet high, with the extremeties of long, slender branches. As a rule, fruit trees should be low-headed—so low that when the fruit begins to bear, the branches will reach to the ground. Dwarf trees, in particular, should be trained with low heads. It gives us great pleasure to see that this matter is already understood in the West. The late planted orchards and the nurseries, too, afford evidence of this, so that we can find but one opinion among the more intelligent cultivators. For the pear and cherry, this is still more essential than for the apple, because these trees are more delicate in general, and injuries are more fatal to them. For both these trees we prefer the conical form, whether on dwarfs or free stocks, not because the trees in that form are beautiful, but because the trunks and large branches can be more effectually protected. The trees of finer pears are all easily injured by freezing and thawing in the bark, which is smooth and thin; but if the trunks are well feathered with branches to the ground, they will seldom be injured. It should be always borne in mind that the trunk of the tree is the main channel of circulation. When it is injured, circulation will be impeded and irregular, and a general debility will quickly follow. Some people argue that this training of the trees as low standards and pyramids is both expensive and unnatural. The low standard requires no more pruning after the tree is planted than the high one, and it is just as natural, and more so, for the tree to branch at three feet from the ground than at eight feet. The conical form does require some pruning at first to fix the habit that is to secure a preponderance of vigor and size for the lower branches. When this is done it becomes natural, as most pear and cherry trees, if left to themselves in abundant space, will assume the conical form voluntarily.—*Woodland Democrat.*

An Ingenious Trick.

Ingenious is the American rogue. A poultry speculator in Warren County, Pennsylvania, buys chickens in the country and writes out a receipt for the farmer to sign. The point of his pencil invariably breaks off just before the signature is reached, and he produces a fountain-pen from his pocket. The body of the receipt is written in pencil and the farmer's name in ink. When the speculator goes to town he erases all the pencil marks, and writes out in ink a promissory note for $100 or $150 and has it discounted by a bank. Again: The Treasurer of Fulton County, Pennsylvania, recently owned a saw-mill, but when he went to look for it a few days ago it was missing. The mill, saws, wrenches, dogs, crowbars, logs and the whole concern had been carried off by thieves. Being a man who believes in making the best of every evil to which he may be exposed, he is now thankful that the water power was left behind.

Pressed Flour.

A French chemist last year exposed a quantity of flour to a hydraulic pressure of 300 tons, which reduced it to a quarter of its original bulk without impairing the quality. He packed a portion of it in tin boxes and sealed them up, doing the same with the unpressed flour. When opened in three months, the former was better preserved than the latter. When baked into bread, the pressed article was decidedly superior. After the lapse of a year, other cans were opened, and the unpressed flour had become spoiled, while the pressed remained sweet and was excellent when baked.

Agricultural.

SUCCOR the grape vines and trees. If sprouts put out from peach or apple trees they should be removed at once, both for the sake of look and material benefit to the trees.

KEEP the runners pinched off the strawberry plants if you desire a good crop. The runners sap the life out of the plant which should go to sustain the ripening berries. It can be done by the thumb and finger, if taken when they first shoot out. Later in the season will be time enough to leave runners for sets.

TO RAISE tomato, cabbage, cauliflower and other plants for the garden, fill a box with alternate layers of old, well-rotted manure and sandy dirt, and sow the seed. Keep it constantly moist by sprinkling, and cover with window glass or thin muslin stretched tight. This will give give plants in a week or ten days, and they can be transplanted, a few at a time, as they are wanted. Cauliflower is a vegetable that is rarely seen in the farmer's garden, and yet it is as easy to raise as the cabbage, and is one of the most valuable of vegetables. Sow the seed precisely as cabbage seed is sown, and transplant. It may be necessary, in some places, to water these plants by hand. If so, no farmer should be deterred from planting them on this account, for there is no trouble that will bring greater profit. It is astonishing how many vegetables can be raised on a very small tract of ground.

THE safest way to graft grape vines is to cut them off below the level of the ground, and then with a saw or wide chisel make an incision in the stump to receive the scion, which should be sharpened to the shape of a wedge and placed so that the bark will match with the bark of the stump. Cut the scion down to about three buds, and bank up with dirt around it. Stakes should be driven, and when the grafts come up tie it to the stake. The stumps which fail to grow grafts should be dug up, as it is a waste of money to try them a second time. In digging up old vines, if they have been planted by rooting and cuttings first, the roots can easily be reached with the grubbing hoe, but if cuttings have been used then the lateral roots will be found about two feet beneath the surface. In order to prevent sprouting, they will have to be taken up below where the bottom of the cutting was. Grape brush should not be piled around the fence corners, but ought to be burned at once. Though green, the canes burn very readily.

VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.—All the improved varieties which have been the result of diligent experiment on the part of berry fanciers in the East have been brought to this coast, and are now being propagated for sale. As many of our readers may contemplate the improvement of their strawberry beds, or the planting of new ones, we wish to give a word of caution in regard to purchasing strawberry plants. Not that all the varieties advertised will not, under proper conditions, produce what is claimed for them, but that some are adapted to one kind of soil and some to another. Some will not stand our hot climate, some will not endure frost, and others thrive only on heavy land, while still others would not bear at all on adobe soil. From our own experience we judge the Monarch of the West, that finest of all berries, to be the best. We believe that the Monarch should be planted only in gravel or loam, and that for such land it is peculiarly adapted, by reason of its being a deep rooter and having such enormous foliage as to effectually shade the ground. The leaves of the Monarch are almost like cabbage leaves and the berries that grow under them are as large as eggs. On the plains of Sacramento the Monarch was tried and discarded as being a shy bearer, and yet every one who has seen it under different conditions knows it to be one of the most prolific in the whole list. Along the American river bottoms it has been tried and found to do exceedingly well. A large number of these plants have been planted in and around San Jose this season, and also a few thousands in Napa County. Whether they will be a stable berry for the market or not remains to be seen. The Longworth Prolific, so far as we have noted them, are a tender plant, the leaves withering in the sun unless constantly watered. They are highly spoken of in the East, and the berries are said to be remarkably fine. The Seth Boyden, No. 30, has been tested in a limited way and found to produce a fine berry, and it gives promise of adapting itself to our climate. The Captain Jack we have seen tested, but do not fancy it much. It is a hardy plant, with exceedingly dark foliage and a very fine berry. The Wilson predominates in some localities still, but Triumphe de Grande is coming to take its place as a market berry. Those who contemplate setting out berries should ascertain of those from whom they purchase the exact characteristics of the several varieties; and the better way would be to try a few each, and at the end of the year select such runners from those which have done the best and root out those which fail.

How to Become Graceful.

The Young Woman's *Journal* thinks a refined, graceful and manner, is one that can be acquired by any woman. It says: "The best grace is perfect naturalness. Still, you must study yourself and form your manners by the rule of that art which is but a carrying out of the law of nature. But if it is your nature to be forever assuming some unpicturesque, ungraceful attitude, pray help nature with a little art.

If you are stout, avoid the smallest chair in the room, and be sure you sit on it, not to lean back on it with your hands folded in front of you just below the line of your waist, especially while the present fashion lasts.

Do not wear flimsy materials made up without a ruffle, or puff, or flounce, to fill up the hard outlines of your bad figure, so cruelly defined by the tightly pulled back draperies.

Study the art of dress. We once knew a very plain woman who dressed so tastefully that it was an absolute pleasure to look at her.

If you have been moping until you are sick with the thought of your own hopeless ugliness, be up and doing. Forget your disappointments, forget your past, and the sneers of your own family over the mistakes that you have made."

Dr. May, of New York, says that sulphocarbonate of soda is the only certain specific for the dreadful disease diphtheria. Here is the prescription: Ten grains of sulpho carbonate of soda, dissolved in a tumbler and a half of cold water. Take from one half to a teaspoonful, according to age, etc., of patent every hour, until the parasite is destroyed. Then one teaspoonful every two or three hours, according as the circumstances may require. This will cure every time if taken before the gangreen sets in. The same treatment for scarlet fever as diphtheria. By following this prescription you will save both the life of your child and a big doctor bill.

The turban is the fashionable cap for young ladies and young married women.

Mythology---The Gorgons.

[Norristown Herald.]

These young ladies wore the names of Stheino, Enryale and Medusa, and were never known to write them Einie, Eurie or Medie. They were the daughters of Phorkys and Keto. Here is a splendid opportunity to make a pun on Miss Keto, but we will not embrace it. We'd rather embrace one of the other daugh—but let that pass. Puns are detestable anyhow—especially if, after you have spent fifteen minutes in constructing one, you are asked to explain it. Medusa was the youngest and most beautiful of the gorgons, and was addicted to handkerchief flirtation with young men who parted their hair in the middle. She was "mashed"—classic phrase—on Neptune, and once met him in the Temple of Athene. A little bird didn't sing much in her heart after that. The authorities regarded such a meeting a desecration of the Temple, and punished Medusa by turning her beautiful hair into snakes. This transformation frightened Neptune. Supposing a vigorous attack of delirium tremens had seized him, he hurried off to a Murphy meeting and signed the pledge—and became one of the leading cold-water men of his time. It was extremely painful to see the once fair Medusa, with 492 hairpins in her mouth, vainly trying to pin her serpentine tresses into a coil of French twist. As if a head full of reptiles was not punishment enough, her beauty was destroyed. Her face became so terrible to behold that the spectator was turned into stone—which was a gneiss way of making statues. They were cheaper than Vinnie Ream's and more lifelike. We are not informed what disposition was made of the petrified spectators, but no doubt they were utilized as tobacco-store signs. When Medusa lost her beauty she lost her admirers. It was decidedly rough on Medusa, but a young man had to be made of pretty stern stuff to call on a girl on Sunday night and let a head full of snakes repose on his shirt-front until 2 A. M. A Mr. Perseus finally found Medusa asleep, and, closing his eyes, cut off her head with his sword, and presented it to Minerva, who wore it on her shield as a terror to her enemies. And all this terrible punishment was visited upon Medusa on account of her flirting with Neptune in the Temple of Athene! She should have met him in the Postoffice. Scores of girls meet young men in the postoffice nowadays, but we have not yet heard of any of them having their hair turned into snakes.

The steamship *California*, from Alaska, reports all quiet at Sitka, and the war steamer *Alaska* lying at anchor in the harbor. Six of the *Alaska's* crew attempted to desert a few days ago by swimming ashore, having donned life preservers. They were tracked by Indian runners and captured.

Bandana and gay plaid handkerchiefs are made up into dresses for misses and little girls.

Corvallis Lodge No 14, F. & A. M.

Holds stated Communications on Wednesday on or preceding each full moon. Brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend. By order of W. M.

Barnum Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F.

Meets on Tuesday evening of each week, in their hall, in Fisher's brick, second story. Members of the order in good standing invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Crystal Lake Cemetery

Persons desiring to obtain lots, can obtain all the necessary information, by applying to E HOLGATE, Com.

ALBERT PYGALL. | WILLIAM IRWIN.

PYGALL & IRWIN,

City Trucks & Drays,

HAVING PURCHASED THE DRAYS AND Trucks lately owned by James Eglin, we are prepared to do all kinds of

City Hauling. Delivering of Wood, Etc., Etc.,

in the city or country, at reasonable rates. Patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. ALBERT PYGALL, WILLIAM IRWIN.
Corvallis, Dec. 20, 1878. 15:51tf

AUGUST KNIGHT,

CABINET MAKER,

—AND—

UNDERTAKER,

Cor. Second and Monroe Sts.,

CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of

FURNITURE.

Work done to order on short notice, and at reasonable rates.
Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877. 14:1tf

Grain Storage!

A Word to Farmers.

HAVING PURCHASED THE COMMODIous warehouse of Messrs. King and Bell, and thoroughly overhauled the same, I am now ready to receive grain for storage at the reduced

Rate of 4 cts. per Bushel.

I am also prepared to keep Extra, White Wheat, separate from other lots, thereby enabling me to SELL AT A PREMIUM. Also prepared to pay the

Highest Market Price.

for wheat, and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. T. J. BLAIR.
Corvallis, Aug. 1, 1878. 15:32tf

FRESH GOODS

—AT THE—

BAZAR of FASHIONS

Mrs. E. A. KNIGHT.

CORVALLIS, - - - OREGON.

Has just received from San Francisco, the largest and Best Stock of

Millinery Goods, Dress Trimmings, Etc.,

Ever brought to Corvallis, which I will sell at prices that defy competition.

Agency for Mme. Demorest's reliable Patterns.
25apr16:17tf

Woodcock & Baldwin,

(Successors to J. R Bayley & Co,)

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE old stand a large and complete stock of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

IRON, STEEL, TOOLS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC

Manufactured and Home Made

Tin and Copper Ware, Pumps, Pipe, Etc.

A good Tinner constantly on hand, and all Job Work neatly and quickly done.

Also agents for Knapp, Burrell & Co., for the sale of the best and latest improved

FARM MACHINERY,

of all kinds, together with a full assortment of Agricultural Implements.

Sole Agents for the celebrated

ST. LOUIS CHARTER OAK STOVES

the BEST IN THE WORLD. Also the Norman Range, and many other patterns, in all sizes and styles.

☞ Particular attention paid to Farmers' wants, and the supplying extras for Farm Machinery, and all information as to such articles, furnished cheerfully, on application.

No pains will be spared to furnish our customers with the best goods in market, in our line, and at the lowest prices.

Our motto shall be, prompt and fair dealing with all. Call and examine our stock, before going elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WOOKCOCK & BALDWIN.
Corvallis, May, 12, 1879. 14:4tf

HALL'S

SAFE & LOCK COMPANY,

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000.

General Offices and Manufactory

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PACIFIC BRANCH,

No. 210 Sansome St., S. F.

Agency for Oregon and Washington Territory, with HAWLEY, DODD & CO., Portland.

HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Have been tested by the most disastrous conflagrations in the country.

They are thoroughly fire-proof.

They are free from dampness.

Their superiority is beyond question.

Although about 150,000 of these safes are now in use, and hundreds have been tested by some of the most disastrous conflagrations in the country, there is not a single instance on record wherein one of them ever failed to preserve its contents perfectly.

HALL'S PATENT DOVETAILED

TENON AND GROOVE

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

Have never been broken open and robbed by burglars or robbers.

Hall's burglar work is protected by letters patent, and his work cannot be equaled lawfully.

His patent bolt is superior to any in use.

His patent locks cannot be picked by the most skillful experts or burglars.

By one of the greatest improvements known, the Gross Automatic Movement, our locks are operated without any arbor or spindle passing through the door and into the lock.

Our locks cannot be opened or picked by burglars or experts, (as in case of other locks), and we will put from $1,000 to $10,000 behind them any time against an equal amount.

The most skilled workmen only are employed. Their work cannot be excelled.

Hall's Safes and Locks can be relied on at all times:

They are carefully and thoroughly constructed.

THEY ARE THE BEST SAFE

Made in America, or any other country.

One Thousand Dollars

To any person who can prove that one of Hall's patent burglar-proof safes has ever been broken open and robbed by burglars up to the present time.

B. N. WILLIAMS,

Agent for Oregon and W. T.

Office with Hawley, Dodd & Co.,
28feb16:9tf. Portland.

THE IMPORTED

Percheron-Norman Stallions,

LOGAN, WELCOME, & WIDE AWAKE.

A. J. FAIRBANKS, Pro.

LOGAN will make the season, commencing April 1st, and ending July 1st, 1879, at Albany and Corvallis, Mondays and Tuesdays, at Marshall's stables in Albany. Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays of each week, at King's stables, Corvallis.

TERMS—Season, $25: payable July 1st, either in cash or secured by note. To insure, $35: payable when the mare is known to be in foal or disposed of. Due care taken to prevent accidents, but no liabilities assumed.

DESCRIPTION—Logan is five years old; is a very handsome dapple-gray, carries a fine head, beautifully poised on a long arched neck; deep shoulders and broad breast; large girth; heavy back and loin, and well rounded rump; has a long back, with plenty of bone and muscle; legs and feet are perfect; is a good traveler, and an extra draft horse; 16½ hands high; weight, 1900 pounds.

NATHAN BOND, Agent.
April 7, 1879. 16:15m3.

CITY MARKET.

JOHN S. BAKER, PRO.

CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ABOVE MARket and fixtures, and permanently located in Corvallis, I will keep constantly on hand the choicest cuts of

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON AND VEAL.

Especial attention to making extra Bologna Sausage.

Being a practical butcher, with large experience in business, I flatter myself that I can give satisfaction to customers. Please call and give me a trial. JOHN S. BAKER.
Dec. 6th, 1878. 15:49tf.

THE STAR BAKERY,

Main Street, Corvallis.

HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR.

Family Supply Store!

Groceries, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Candies, Toys, Etc.,

Always on Hand.
Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877. 14:2tf

REES HAMLIN. EMMETT F. WRENN.

DRAYAGE! DRAYAGE!

Hamlin & Wrenn, Propr's.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM Salem with a new truck, and having leased the barn formerly occupied by James Eglin, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

DRAYING AND HAULING,

either in the city or country, at the lowest living rates. Can be found at the old truck stand. A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.
Corvallis, Dec. 27, 1878. 15:52tf

H. E. HARRIS,

One door South of Graham & Hamilton's,

CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

—AND—

Dry Goods.

Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878. 16:1v1

LANDS! FARMS! HOMES!

I HAVE FARMS, (Improved and unimproved,) STORES and MILL PROPERTY, very desirable,

FOR SALE.

These lands are cheap.

Also claims in unsurveyed tracts for sale.

Soldiers of the late rebellion who have, under the Soldiers' Homestead Act, located and made final proof on less than 160 acres, can dispose of the balance to me.

Write (with stamps to prepay postage).

Address, R. A. BENSELL, Newport, Benton county, Oregon.
January 7, 1878. 16:2tf

DRAKE & GRANT,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

CORVALLIS, - - - OREGON.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and well selected stock of Cloth, viz:

West of England Broad Cloths, French Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, and American Suitings,

Which we will make up to order in the most approved and fashionable styles. No pains will be spared in producing good fitting garments.

Parties wishing to purchase cloths and have them cut out, will do well to call and examine our stock. DRAKE & GRANT.
Corvallis, April 17, 1879. 16:16tf

Boarding and Lodging.

Philomath, Benton Co., Oregon.

GEORGE KISOR,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE TRAVeling public that he is now prepared and in readiness to keep such boarders as may choose to give him a call, either by the

SINGLE MEAL, DAY, OR WEEK.

Is also prepared to furnish horse feed. Liberal share of public patronage solicited. Give us a call. GEORGE KISOR.
Philomath, April 28, 1879. 10:18tf

E. H. BURNHAM,

HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING.

ALL WORK IN MY LINE PROMPTLY attended to on reasonable terms. Paper-hanging a specialty. Orders may be left at Graham, Hamilton and Co.'s drug store, or S. G. McFadden's carpenter shop.
Corvallis, April 7, 1879. 16:15tf

M. G. NEWBERRY,

General

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale Dealer in Oregon and California

Fruit, Produce, Mill Feed, etc.

122 FRONT STREET,

P. O Box 553.

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