WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE

Though seas divide the loving hearts
That beat so fond and true,
There is a love that ne'er departs,
But always leans on you;
It seems but one brief sunny day,
I cannot call it more,
Since you were standing on the quay
To see me leave the shore.

I'll come again, ere roses fade, And meet you at the gate,
For I remember that you said
You'd watch for me and wait.
Although 'tis years since last we met,
It seems but yesterday;
And, darling, I cannot forget
The words you had to say.

### Popular Science.

DEW. Mr. George Dines, who has made extensive experiments and observations on the formation of dew, finds that the depth of deposit in England in an evening rarely exceeds a hundredth part of an inch, and that the average annual depth of the dew deposit upon the surface of the earth does not exceed an inch and a

TO STRAIGHTEN WARPED WOODS.

Of all the trials and vexations that beset the beginner there are none more annoying than the tendency of wood to warp. He sends to his dealer for a small assortment of fine woods, and expects to receive them perfectly true and flat. Perhaps the woods are flat when they leave the dealer, but in transit they are very likely to twist out of shape, reaching their destination badly warped. The expressman may not be aware of the subtle nature of these woods, and in not a very gentle manner lays the package on a cold, damp floor. The dry wood sucks in the moisture on one side, swells and curls. It should not be a difficult matter to cure this. If the wood is in a large piece the convex or hollow side should be steamed or moistened a little and then laid upon a dry floor, holding it down with a smooth, flat board upon which weights are placed. When quite dry it will be found to have regained its original shape. If the wood is in small pieces it can be easily straightened by gently steaming the convexed side over teakettle and then holding the other side toward the heat until it becomes straight, when it can be left in a press or under weights for a few hours. Almost any warped woods will yield under this treatment.-Leffels' News.

DISEASE IN SEWERS.

In every house there is of this refuse material a large amount. On washing day many gallons, often barrels, of water in which our clothing has been washed, and containing the filth that the skin has thrown off during the week, must be disposed of. All through the week more or ess dishwater and dirty water from various sources accumulates. As a rule it is thrown into a drain which is, perhaps, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground is pervious it may leak into it and some of it eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, a sort of fermentation takes place, and as the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are de-generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in breathing these gases. It does not fol-low that they always cause disease, because the germs may not always be present, but they frequently do. Diphtheria, that scourge of both city and country, has been traced time and again in the city to sewer gas passing into the house. In the country, where less attention is given to the cause of disease, the drain for slops is not always recognized as the source of diphtheria, but in very many cases it has been proved to be so beyond the slightest doubt.—Herald of Health.

SPECIFIC AGAINST HYDROPHOBIA. The British-American Journal has the following in connection with the dread disease, hydrophobia, and its suc-cessful treatment: "Dr. Grzyvala, of cessful treatment: "Dr. Grzyvala, of Krivoe Ozeroe, Podolia, for whose trustworthiness Professor Gubler, of Paris, vouches, declares that after a series of vouches, declares that after a series of crucial trials, which he describes at length, he has found that, after having had opportunities of treating at least one hundred eases of men bitten by rabid dogs, with the Xanthium Spinosum, he has never in any one of these cases failed to ward off hydrophobia. He gives some startling examples. During the Crimean war a family of twelve persons had been bitten by a hydrophobic wolf. Six of them entered his wards in the Hospital of Olschanka, government of Podolla of Olschanka, government of Podolla, district of Balta. They were treated with infusion of the leaves of the xanthium, and all recovered. The six others, who were treated by the actual cautery and the daily use of genesta tinctoria and other drugs, died with hydrophobia in the course of twelve to sixty days. He recounts many other facts not less striking. For an adult, the dose is sixty contigrammes of the dry powder, repeated three times a day, and continued during six weeks. Children under twelve take half that quantity. The dose for animals is much larger. A herd of thirty oxen had been bitten by a mad wolf; eight had succumbed with symptoms of hydrophobia. The Commissary of Police came to Dr. Grzyvala for his 'antirabic powder.' He gave three ounces of the powder, with bran, daily to each of the remaining animals; none of them suffered from the disease. These are examples of which Dr. Grzyvala says he has a hundred

A physician corresponding with the Scientific American says: "For several years past I have noticed in warm weather that my wooden cistern, which is above ground, has been infested with peculiar looking little red worms. I have heard many others like myself complain of these worms, and I had taken it for granted that they were a species of earth worm. However, last summer I procured a glass jar and sprinkled the bottom of it with a very small quantity of sand and clay. I then half filled the jar with clear fresh water, and after putting a dozen of these worms in the jar I tied a piece of cloth over the mouth and THE GENESIS OF THE MOSQUITO. tied a piece of cloth over the mouth and placed it in a light, airy place. The worms were from half to three-fourths of an inch in length, of a bright red color, and had rather a jointed appearance about the body. They would crawl on

the bottom of the jar, swim through the water by a rapid bending of the body backward and forward, and occasionally come up to the surface of the water and Within twenty-four hours after placing them in the jar I noticed that they had all gone down to the bottom of the vessel and had enveloped themselves separately in a kind of temporary shell made of earth and sand. In a few days after this I saw one of these worms crawl out of his temporary house at the bottom of the jar and swim to the surface of the water. Here, after twisting about for a few seconds, he ruptured a thin mem-brane that enveloped his body, and came out a full-fledged mosquito ready for business. I noticed many of the other worms going through the same performance within a short while afterward. Some of the mosquitoes were much larger than others, but, as I have already stated, some of the worms were also larger than others."

REMEDIES FOR CARPET BEETLES, MOTHS, &C. Francis Gregory Sanborn, Consulting Naturalist, writes to the Scientific American in regard to the pest of all house "At this season we are frequently besieged by inquiries in rela-tion to the 'carpet beetle,' moth, etc. Many of our readers may be glad to know of the following simple remedies": First-Steep one quarter of a pound of Cayenne pepper in a gallon of water; add two drachms of strychnia powder. Strain and pour this tea into a shallow vessel, such as a large tinned iron milk pan. Before unrolling a new carpet set the roll on each end alternately in this poisoned tea for ten minutes, or long enough to secure the saturation of its edges for at least an inch. After beating an old carpet, roll and treat all its seams and edges to the same bath. Let the carpet dry thoroughly before tacking it to the floor, in order to avoid the accidental poisoning of the tacker's fingers by the liquid. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the residue of the liquid should be thrown out where it will not be drunk by any domestic animal, or if preserved for future use, carefully labelled "poison." This preparation will not stain or disfigure carpets nor corrode metals in contact with the carpet, as will most preparations of corrosive

sublimate. Second—One pound of quassia chips, one quarter of a pound of Cayenne pepper, steeped in two gallons of water. Strain and use as above. This preparation, although irritating to the human skin, especially on cut surfaces, has the advantage of not being poisonous. To either of these teas from one quarter to one-half more boiling water may be added at the time of first using, if greater depth of the liquid in the vessel be required. When it is desirable to treat carpets that are not to be taken up, either of the above preparations may be applied by means of any of the common atomizers to every seam and margin with good results, although a second, and even third, application may be needed.

### Dairy Buildings.

At the Pennsylvania dairymen's meet

ing this year, Professor E. W. Stewart delivered an address upon "Dairy Build-ings and their Management." He said, in the future only skill could win; that dairy product had now reached such a low point in price, that only the best article could pay a profit on the cost of production. That it was now imperatively necessary that the dairyman should manage his business in the most economical way—that he must suffer no cost. mical way-that he must suffer no wastes by exposing his cows in cold stables, or, worse, to the open air, which would require the consumption of so much extra food and necessary reduce the milk production. He showed how easily and cheaply the dairyman could raise up his barn and place under it a concrete wall, making a warm basement for stabling his daily stock, where the consumption of food to keep the animal warm would be reduced to a minimum. He showed how important it is to avoid nervous excitement in milch cows; that they should be watered in the stable where they could not be molested. He gave an illustrative plan of the manner of watering in the stable, and then showed the economy of giving water at 60 degrees. giving water at 60 degrees temperature, instead of from a trough in the open air at a temperature of 32 to 34 degrees. He said that it required food to warm this water in the stomach of the cow, which is all saved by watering cows in a warm stable. He dwelt at some length upon the cheapest and best form of barn, which he thought to be either square or octagonal. In such a structure the amount of lumber and labor would be much become of lumber and labor would be much less than in a building of ordinary form, and the octagonal form would be much more compact and convenient, requiring no in-terior posts or beams, which obstruct labor. He also described his mode of tying, which is simple and cheap, giving the cow great freedom, and at the same time holding her in the center of her place, so that she cannot annoy her neighbors. His self-clensing stable or platform on which cows keep perfectly clean, saving all the labor of cleasing the stable, excited much interest.

### How Food Nourishes Us.

Taking food into the stomach is only a preliminary process. There it is mixed with a peculiar fluid which oozes from the inner walls of that organ, which is a powerful solvent. Meats or vegetables are quickly melted down, as it were, the product appearing within about an hour as a grayish pultaceous mess. Next it passes from the stomach (on the right side just under the ribs) into a membraneous tube, which is thickly studded with glands, each pouring out a fluid pe-culiar to itself, to combine with the onward moving ingest. Bile from the liver is added, and then a bland secretion from the pancreas, or sweet-bread, which alone of all others in the system dissolves butter, oils and lard, converting them into an emulsion. Millions of tubes, smaller than hairs open within the tube, sucking up the milky fluid—chyle—the product of the food and the admixtures since it has arrived at the stomach. Then it is conveyed by the distal extremities of the lymphatics (the small tubes above menioned) into a tube the size of a wheat Once in there it ascends up the straw. whole length of the abdomen through the whole length of the abdomen through the chest direct. Then mixing with impure venous blood, it goes to the right chamber of the heart, and thence is sent into the lungs. By drawing in a breath, the oxygen in the air is united to the new fluid and the returned old blood; it revivifies one and vitalizes the other. From the food the solid parts of the body are not only made, but kept in repair.

In the West thin and shallow creeks sometimes rise with spring freshets, carrying everything in their current for a little while. Then they are said to

#### A Fearful Risk for Girls.

The pastor of a church in one of our large cities said to me, not long "I have officiated at forty weddings since I came here, and in every case save one I felt that the bride was running an awful risk. Young men of bad habits and fast tendencies never marry girls of their own sort, but demand a wife above suspicion. So pure, sweet women, kept from the touch of evil through the years of their girlhood, give themselves, with all their costly dower of womanhood, into the keep ing of men who, in base associations. have learned to under-value all that belongs to them and then find no repentance in the sad after years. There is but one way out of this that I can see, and that is for you—the young woman of the country-to require in associations and marriage purity for purity, sobriety for sobriety, and honor for honor. There is no reason why the young men of this Christian land should not be just as virtuous as the women; and if the loss of society and love be the price they are forced to pay for vice, they will not pay it. I admit with sadness that not all our young women are capable of this high standing for themselves or others. but I believe there are enough earnest, thoughtful girls in the society of our country to work wonders if faithfully aroused. Dear girls, will you help us, in the name of Christ? Will you, first of all, be true to yourselves and God; so pure in your inner and outer life that you shall have a right to ask that the young man with whom you marry shall be the same? The awful gulf of dishonor is close beside your feet, and in it fathers. brothers, lovers and sons are going down. Will you help us in our great work?"

### Chinese Coinage.

China has no real coinage for the pur-poses of trade. Little bits of silver as-sayed and weighed, and dollars of the Mexican Republic, battered out of shape, and classed one, two and three, at different values according as an affected comprador pretends to have found more or less bronze in their compositionthis is the ridiculous "coinage" of the coast. In Hong Kong, itself, when I took my letters to the post, and gave a dollar to the clerk to pay for stamps, I had to wait till he bit it, tried it with acid, weighed it and gave me change, not as though my dollar were a dollar, but according to its weight, which was ninety-six one-hundredths of what it should have been. This was no exceptional case, but was the practice go through in every instance. Such is the repute of English coin, that the Hong Kong mint would in a few years have introduced the use of its dollars by the Chinese people throughout the trading portions of the empire without continuknown Chinese firm stamped upon them, as we write the names across the back of a bank-note, except they are of one kind-Mexican pillar dollars, the two pillars of which are described in their Chinese name, "two-piecy-canneltick" dollars, that is, two candlestick dollars. A note in the history of dollars that I propose, would have to record the fact that our expeditionary force to Abyssinia had to be supplied with Maria Theresa dollars, of which none were to be found in the market, these being the only coins received by the natives of that country. The Austrian Govern-ment had to be applied to by the British Government, and the coins had to be specially struck off for us at the Vienns

### Woman.

A woman, notwithstanding she is the the best of listeners, knows her business, and it is a women's business to please. I do not say that it is her business not to vote, but I do say that the woman who does not please is a false note in the harmonies of nature. She may not have youth or beauty, or even manner, but she must have something in her voice or exmust have something in her voice or expression, or both, which it makes you feel better disposed toward your race to look at or listen to. She knows that as well as we do; and her first question after you have been talking your soul into her consciousness is, did I please? A woman never forgets her sex. She would rather talk with a man than an angel any day. Womanly women are very fond of critics, except to themselves and now and then to their own sex. The less there is of sex about a woman, the more she is to be dreaded. But take a real woman at her best moment—well dressed enough to her best moment—well dressed enough to be pleased with herself, not so resplendent as to be a show and a sensation with the varied outside influences that set vibrating the harmonic notes of her nature stirring in the air about her—and what has social life to compare with one what has social life to compare with one of those vital interchanges of thought and feeling with her that make an hour memorable? What can equal her tact, her delicacy, her subtlety of apprehensions, her quickness to feel the changes of temperature, as the warm and cool currents of thought blow by turns? At one moment she is microscopically intellectual, critical, scrupulous in judgment as an analyst's balance, and the next as sympathetic as the open rose that sweetens the alyst's balance, and the next as sympa-thetic as the open rose that sweetens the wind from whatever quarter it finds its way to her bosom. It is the hospitable soul of a woman that a man forgets he is a stranger, and so becomes natural and truthful, at the same time that he is mesmerized by all those divine differences that make her a mystery and a bewilder-ment.—Atlantic Monthly.

### Co-Operative Colony Association.

We notice that a movement has been set on foot in New York City in the organization of a Co-operative Colony Aid Association, to assist worthy families of workingmen to homes in the West. An Executive Committee has been chosen, embracing the following: Charles F. Deems, R. Heber Newton, Felix Adler, Joseph Seligman, Courtlandt Palmer, E. V. Smalley, C. F. Wingate, Dr. Rylance, and George Saterlee. The plan is to put the advantages of colonization before the people, to aid such as are willing to go, if possible, and that eventually, if deemed advisable, the Association should take the form of a joint stock concern.

Ex-Minister Schenck is almost well. He refused to pass in his chips.

THE ONION MAGGOT. Ashes or saltpetre if applied in time will LIME FOR CHICKENS.

When your hens have the run in sum mer they will find considerable lime; but it is just as well to have it near the hen

PEAR TREES. Wood ashes makes an excellent fertilzer for pear trees. Mixed coal and wood ashes may also be applied with advantage. Ground bones are better for fruit trees of all kinds than fermenting manure.

When calves come as twins, and one is bull while the other is a heifer, it is the Druggists best policy to get rid of the heifer, as veal or otherwise. She will never be likely to have a calf of her own. This only if her twin is a bull calf.

SUN FLOWERS. Raise plenty of sun flowers. The seeds are excellent for chickens and a valuable medicine for horses. Half a pint of flaxseed or one pint of sun flower seed in a horse's feed, three or four times a week, fall and spring, does very much to keep them in good health. WHEAT.

This grain when cut young will be lighter in color, and it will ferment more quickly than that cut later. But if there is any theory about the matter at all we believe that the late cut wheat—that is, the stem-dried, will make the least flour, but the strongest and best. WIRE FENCES.

We confess to a prejudice against thin wire fences. Horses may not run against them; indeed, if the horses are anything like ours they will be too lazy to run against anything; but they might run against the wire fences, which are almost invisible, and there is where the theory and the prejudice come in. USE THE HOE.

Hoe your plants toward night in a very "dry spell," and in the morning you will find the earth around them showing plain signs of moisture, absorbed from the air. This will not occur if the ground is packed hard. Hoe corn frequently. Do not stick to the traditionary three times. Hoeing stimulates the growth of the plant and

MOLES IN GARDENS. Moles are a nuisance in gardens. There are various means of destroying them or driving them away. Correspondents of Vich's Magazine say soak corn until soft, then with a penknife open each kernel and place in a dose of strichnia, and close up again. Another says plant in the gar-den the mole tree (euphorbia lythysis), a hardy annual, sometimes called caper

spurge. Hot water thrown upon the plants will kill the cabbage worm. Be careful that it is not hot enough to scald the cabbages. A market gardener who grows cabbage on a large scale recommends a mixture of twenty parts of superphosphate of lime, one part of carbolic powder and three parts of fresh air slaked lime, a small handful of which should be scattered over each head.

BEANS. The best soil is a mellow clay or sandy oam. Prepare the land as for corn, fitted in the nicest manner. Plant ten days or two weeks after planting corn. Marrow eans require one and one-eighth bushels of seed per acre; mediums, three-fourths of a bushel; pea beans, one-half bushel; kidney or other large beans, more, in proportion to size. A fair crop is twenty bushels per acre.—Country Gentleman.

HOME REMEDIES. Every farmer should keep at home for both family and animal use some good liniment. Look out for quack reme advertised in the papers. They are only frauds; and even if they have one or two good ingredients they cost ten times as much as the simple genuine article can be got for at a decent drug store. There is nothing better than camphorated oil for bathing a sprain in an animal. We should first soften the part with very warm water

GRASS LAND AND MANURES. Reuben Brooks, of West Springfield, recently said that he considered right after mowing was a good time to top dress grass land. The best way to compost manures was to bring the raw material in contact with the soil as soon as possible and mix it there. Plaster not only de-odorizes, but sweats and rots manures. He prefers green manures ploughed in for all the crops he raises, and thought there was an advantage in several ploughings before starting a crop.

### The Underground Telegraph System.

Gen. Stager, of Chicago, one of the vice-presidents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and president of the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, has purchased the sole right to the Brooks underground telegraph system in the United States the owners of tem in the United States, the owners of which were the Brooks Underground Telegraph Construction Company, organized in this city one year ago for twenty-five years. David Brooks, the electrician of this city, has been engaged in the manufacture of insulators for telegraph wires. The Brooks insulator, of which he is the inventor and patentee, has been in use for a long time in the United States and Europe. For years Mr. Brooks had entertained the belief that a system of underground telegraphy could be devised which would be far superior in point of economy and convenience to the "overhead" system. The system is expected to do away entirely with the "overhead" system. Fifty of these copper wires not much thicker than pins inclosed in an inch and a quarter pipe will do as much work, according to the electricians, as fifty telegraph wires over-head. It is expected that with this number of wires, or even twenty or thirty some can be leased to business men for communication between this city and New York by telephone.—Philadelphia Telegrams 5th.

### Small Feet.

For the sake of having small feet many an otherwise sensible woman will martyrize herself by pinching those unlucky members of the body into boots a size members of the body into boots a size too small. As a natural and necessary result of such pinching confinement, the foot becomes deformed, with large joints and toes turned from a line parallel with the foot, to say nothing of the trouble-some corns, so annoying and crippling to a large class of young women. The worst results of this crippling custom of wearing small and narrow boots is felt by children when allowed to outgrow their boots. It is poor economy to allow the boots. It is poor economy to allow the young to wear boots when the boots have become too large for them. When the the ingrowing of the nails is a perfectly natural result. Children will have suffi cient ills to contend with without this crippling from deformed feet, the most prominent cause of which is small and badly-fitting boots and shoes.

Justice Miller will go to Europe.

### Corvallis Lodge No I4, P. & A. M. Holds stated Communications on Wednesday on or preceding each full moon. Brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend. By orde W. M. r

Barnum Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. Meets on Tuesday evening of each week, in their hall, in Fisher's brick, second story. Mem-bers of the order in good standing invited to at-tend. By order of N. G.

Crystal Lake Cemetery Persons desiring to obtain lots, can obtain al Persons desiring to the necessary information, by applying to E HOLGATE, Com.

## ALLEN & WOODWARD.

and Apothecaries,

P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Have a complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL,

GLASS, LTC., ETC. School Pooks stationeny, &c.

We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medicines the market affords. Prescriptions accourately prepared at half the usual rates. 2May16:18tf

### FRESH COODS -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

#### 25apr16:17tf JOB PRINTING.

-THE-

# Gazette Job Printing House

IS NOW PREPARED TO DO

Plain and Ornamental Printing, As neat and Cheap as it can be done by any Office on the Coast.

cke's. Invitations Circulars, Eusine-s Cards, Visiting Cards, Labels.
Bodgers.
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Bank Notes, bhipping Beceipts, Order Rooks, hugs,

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### 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. Woodcock & Baldwin

(Successors to J. R Bayley & Co.)

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

fleavy and IRON, STEEL, TOOLS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC 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 assort-ment 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.

CITY MARKET. JOHN S. BAKER, PRO. CORVALLIS, . . OREGON.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ABOVE MAR

ket and fixtures, and permanently located in Corvallis, I will keep constantly on hand the hoicest cuts of BEEF, PORK, MUTTON AND VEAL

Especial attention to making extra Bologna Being a practical butcher, with large experi-ence 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.

### HALLS

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 confia-

Have been tested by the most disastrous configgrations 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 configgrations 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

### **BURGLAR-PROOF**

MAFES. 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.

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 bur-glars or experts, (as in case of other locks), and we will put from \$1,000 to \$10,000 behind them any

time sgainst 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 They are carefully and thorughly 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 Bawley, bodd & Co.. 28/eb16:9tf. Portland.

EMMETT F. WRENK. REES HAMLIN.

### DRAYACE! DRAYACE!

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 solic-

Corvallis, Dec. 27, 1878.

### H E. HARRIS

One door South of Graham & Hamilton's, CORVALLIS, . . OREGON.

GROCERIES. PROVISIONS.

-AND-Dry Goods.

Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878. DRAKE & GRANT.

MERCHANT TAILORS, CORVALLIS, . . . OREGON. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

west of the new and Broad toths, reach assimeres, cotch Tweeds, and American suiting.

Which we will make up to order in the most approved and tash onable 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. I6:16tf

### 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 furn sh horse feed. Liberal hare of public patronage solicited. Give us a all. GEORGE KISOR. Philomath, April 28, 1879.

### PYGALL & IRWIN, City Trucks & Drays,

ALBERT PYGALL. | WILLIAM IRWIN.

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

Wood, Etc., Etc., n the city or country, at reasonable rates. Patcited, and satisfaction guaranteed in all ALBERT PYGALL, WILLIAM IRWIN. Corvallis, Dec. 20, 1878.

J C. MORELAND,

(CITY ATTORNEY.) ATTORNEY AT LAW PORTLAND, . . OREGON.

OFFICE---Monastes' Brick, First street, between Morrison and Yamhill. 14:38tf THE STAR BAKERY,

HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR. Family S.
Groceries,
Bread,
Cakes,
Pies,
Candies,
Toys,
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