WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE

CORVALLIS, - - - JUNE 27, 1879

FUNNY SIGHTS.

I saw a cow-hide in the grass,
A rush-light on the floor;
I saw a candle-stick in mud,
And a bell-punch at the door.
I saw a horse-fly up the creek,
A cat-nip at her food;
I a chestnut-burr, and heard
A shell-bark in the wood.
saw a jack-plane off a board,
A car-spring off the track;
I saw-dust off the floor,
And then a carpet-tack.
I saw a monkey-wrench a hat
From a fair lady's pate;
I saw a rattle-snake a bird,
And hogs-head on the plate.
I saw a brandy-smash a glass,
I saw a shooting star,
I heard the corn-stalk in the field,
And pig-iron crow-bar.
I saw a pin-wheel off a post,
And wheel-wright in a shop,
I saw a gin-sling up on a bar—
I saw a ginger-pop.
I saw a house-fly over a field,
I saw an ox-roast, too;
I saw a shad-roe and a clam-bake,
And saw a chicken-stew.
I saw a sword-fish from a bank,
I heard the water-spout;
I saw tobacco-spit, and then
I heard an eye-bawl out.
I saw a fence-rail at the din,
I heard a walst-band play
A lovely strain—a sweet spit-toon—
And then I went away.

A Modern Sermon.

The following, says an English paper, exhibits the method upon which the average parson constructs his delectable discourse:

"Brethren, the words of my text are:

'Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone;
But when she got there, the cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog had none.'

"These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every day life,

"'Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone.'

"Mother Hubbard, you see, was old, there being no mention of others, we may presume that she was alone; a widow—a friendless, old solitary widow. Yet did she despair? Did she sit down and weep, or read a novel, or wring her hands? No! *she went to the cupboard.* And here observe that she *went* to the cupboard. She did not hop, or skip, or run, or jump, or use any peripatetic artifice; she solely and merely *went* to the cupboard.

"We have seen that she was old and lonely; and we now further see that she was poor. For, mark, the words are '*the* cupboard.' Not one of the cupboards,' or the 'right-hand cupboard,' or the 'left-hand cupboard,' or the one above, or the one below, or the one under the floor, but just *the* cupboard. The one humble little cupboard the poor widow possessed. And why did she go to the cupboard? Was it to bring forth golden goblets or glittering precious stones, or costly apparel, or feasts, or any other attributes of wealth? *It was to get her poor dog a bone!* Not only was the widow poor, but her dog, the sole prop of her age, was poor too. We can imagine the scene. The poor dog crouching in the corner, looking wistfully at the solitary cupboard, and the widow going to that cupboard—in hope, in expectation, may be—to open it, although we are not distinctly told that it was not half open or ajar, to open it for that poor dog.

"'But when she got there the cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog had none.'"

"'When she got there!' You see, dear brethren, what perseverance is. You see the beauty of persistence in doing right. *She got there.* There were no turnings and twistings, no slippings or slidings, no leaning to the right or falterings to the left. With glorious simplicity we are told *she got there.*

"And how was her noble effort rewarded?

"'The cupboard was bare!' It was bare. There was to be found neither apples nor oranges, nor cheesecakes, nor penny-buns, nor gingerbread, nor crackers, nor nuts, nor lucifer matches. The cupboard was bare! There was but one, only one solitary cupboard in the whole of that cottage, and that one, the sole hope of the widow, and the glorious loadstar of the poor dog, was bare! Had there been a leg of mutton, a loin of lamb, a fillet of veal, even an ice from Gunter's, the case would have been different, the incident would have been otherwise. But it was bare, my brethren, bare as a bald head, bare as an infant born without a caul.

"Many of you will probably say, with all the pride of worldly sophistry—'The widow, no doubt, went out and bought a dog biscuit.' Ah, no! Far removed from these earthly ideas, these mundane desires, poor Mother Hubbard, the widow, whom many thoughtless worldlings would despise, in that she only used one cupboard, perceived—or I might even say saw—at once the relentless logic of the situation, and yielded to it with all the heroism of that nature which had enabled her without deviation to reach the barren cupboard. She did not attempt, like the stiff-necked scoffers of this generation, to war against the inevitable; she did not try, like the so-called men of science, to explain what she did not understand. She did nothing. 'The poor dog had none!' And then, at my dear brethren; we are not so permitted to attempt to read the future. Suffice it for us to glean from this beautiful story its many lessons; suffice it for us to apply them, to study them as far as in us lies, and bearing in mind the natural frailty of our nature, to avoid being widows; to shun the patronymic of Hubbard; to have, if our means afford it, more than one cupboard in the house; and to keep stores in them all. And, oh, dear friends, keeping in recollection what we have learned this day, let us avoid keeping dogs that are fond of bones. But, brethren, if we do—if Fate has ordained that we should do anything of these things, let us then go, as Mother Hubbard did, straight, without curveting or prancing, to our cupboard, empty though it be; let us, like her, accept the inevitable with calm steadfastness; and should we, like her, ever be left a hungry dog and an empty cupboard, may future chronicles be able to write also of us, in the beautiful words of our text:

'And so the poor dog had none."

Labor vs. Capital.

That labor and capital are inseparable all must admit, after a careful and attentive investigation. There is no capital where there is no labor, and capital will not exist without labor—the one is but the antecedent of the other; deprive any community of the one and you necessitate the expulsion of the other.

The laborer will not work where there is no likelihood of a compensation for his work, and the capitalist, who is continually employing his means for the erection of buildings, the beautifying of premises and the spread of commerce, not only benefits himself, but is furnishing funds for the man who labors.

In speaking of the capitalist, we do not necessarily mean the bondholder, the banker or the millionaire; but the farmer, the merchant, the miller, the mechanic, etc. Each, as they employ hands from time to time, and furnish the means for their compensation, are capitalists.

The young man, who by industry has accumulated funds enough to work a few acres of land, and employs help to till it, is a capitalist.

So much has been said and done to cause hatred and rivalry between labor and capital, between workingmen and the men of means, that even now a feeling of antipathy exists, and what is the result? The laborer imagines his employer to be a hard master, not willing to compensate him as he should for his labors. Consequently strikes have been instituted causing the waste of property, the loss of life, and eventually throwing many men out of employment, who for years commanded the confidence and respect of their employers.

Such wrongs have been common, and are known in almost every city, and they occur simply for the want of due appreciation of the labor performed, and confidence in the employer.

Our political organs in their strife for power have done much towards irritating this feeling of enmity, in presenting the matter in such a light to the public, that the workingmen have been taught to believe that the employer was a tyrant, endeavoring to oppress them, while on the contrary they have been liberal beyond prudence.

The past few years have been years of anxiety to the business man, fraught with many uncertainties. With unstable values and unstable credit, at every turn there was a doubt. They were operating on a margin which was growing narrower each year, and this does not apply to one particular class of business, but to every branch of industry. The days of large profits are over, and business men do not expect the same margin they have been accustomed to receive.

If then the manufacturers, the wholesalers and retailers are compelled to receive much smaller profits, should not the laborer be willing to bear a part of the burden, and share with them the disadvantage of small profits?

One of the hardest lessons we have to learn is to live according to the times and within our means. When we are willing to do that, strife between labor and capital will cease, and one will be as indispensable to the other as night is to day.—*Grocers Criterion.*

Found at Last.

Some years ago, as a Mississippi steamboat came to a river landing, a tall, ungainly, gawkish looking fellow, leaning against a wood pile, attracted the attention of the passengers, one of whom, a talkative and conspicuous person, remarked to his friends that he was going to have some fun out of that fellow. Drawing a savage-looking bowie knife, he said:—

"So, old fellow, I've found you at last. You're the man that stole a dog of mine, and I've sworn to get square with you. I've been looking for you for a year."

The gawky lazily opened his eyes in wondering amazement at first, as though he didn't understand it. Then catching sight of the laughing passengers looking on from the deck, he took in the situation. By the time "smarty" had finished telling him how long he had been looking for him, he had taken out of his pocket a fist like a sledge hammer [illegible] the end of the arm of a wind-mill. [illegible] swung it once and knocked the man [illegible] had been looking for him plump [illegible] the river. Then resuming his place [illegible]inst the woodpile, he raised his eyes [illegible]he deck, and with a very lazy drawl [illegible]nired:—

"Is there anybody else on this boat [illegible]ting for me?"

[illegible]ew mask veils are of Breton lace, and [illegible] be either black or white. The net [illegible]ring the face has tiny dots wrought in [illegible]sually two or three in a group, and [illegible]edge is finished with Breton lace two [illegible]es wide.

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 half.

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 a 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 less 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 and evaporates into the air. If the soil 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 degenerated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in breathing these gases. It does not follow 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 successful treatment: "Dr. Grzyvala, of Krivoe Ozeroe, Podolia, for whose trustworthiness Professor Gubler, of Paris, 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 cases 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, 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 others."

THE GENESIS OF THE MOSQUITO.

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 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 float. 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 membrane 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 housekeepers: "At this season we are frequently besieged by inquiries in relation 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.

Legal Opinions.

An honest farmer once called upon the late Roger M. Sherman, the celebrated lawyer, and told him that he wanted an opinion. He had heard a great deal about the value of Mr. Sherman's opinions, and how a great many people went to him to get an opinion, and John, though he never had, nor was likely to have, a lawsuit or other difficulty for a lawyer to help him from thought he would have an "opinion" too.

"Well, John, what can I do for you?" said Mr. S., when John in his turn was shown into his room.

"Why, lawyer," replied John, "I happened to be in town, and having nothing to do thought I would come and get your opinion."

"State your case, John. What's the matter?"

"Oh! nothing. I ain't got no lawsuit; I only want to get one of your opinions; they say they're very valuable."

"But, John, about what?"

"Oh! anything, sir, take your pick and choose."

Mr. Sherman, seeing the notions of his client on the matter on hand, took his pen, and writing a few words folded them up and handed them to John, who carefully placed the paper in his pocket.

"What's to pay, sir?"

"Four and six-pence, Yankee money—seventy-five cents."

When John returned home the next morning he found his wife, who pretty much took the lead of his business matters, anxiously discussing with his chief farm servant, the propriety of getting in a large quantity of oats on that day, which had been cut the one previous, or of undertaking some other labor.

John was appealed to to settle the question, but he could not decide. At length, he said: "I tell you what, Polly, I've been to a lawyer and got an opinion that cost me four and six pence. There it is—read her out; it's a lawyer's writing, and I can't make head or tale of it!"

John, by the way, could not read the plainest print, but Polly, who was something of a scholar, opened the paper and read as follows: "Never put off till tomorrow what can be done to-day."

"Enough said!" cried John, "them oats must be got in." And they were "got in," and the same night such a storm came on as otherwise would have ruined them entirely.—*Exchange.*

A Princely Trial of an Old Experiment.

Under the heading "The Prince of Wales' Courage," the London *World* relates the following incident: "The heir apparent and Dr. Lyon Playfair were standing near a caldron containing lead which was boiling at white heat. 'Has your Royal Highness any faith in science?' said the Doctor. 'Certainly,' replied the Prince. 'Will you, then, place your hand in the boiling metal, and ladle out a portion of it?' 'Do you tell me to do this?' asked the Prince. 'I do,' replied the Doctor. The Prince then ladled out some of the boiling lead with his hand, without sustaining any injury. It is a well-known scientific fact that the human hand may be placed uninjured in lead boiling at white heat, being protected from any harm by the moisture of the skin. Should the lead be at a perceptibly lower temperature, the effect need not be described. After this let no one underrate the courage of the Prince of Wales." There seems a spice of flunkeyism in this. The Prince may be supposed to have learned when he was a schoolboy that the experiment is perfectly safe. It requires a little "nerve" to perform it, to be sure, but can hardly be considered a severe test of one's "courage."

A Touching Incident.

A lady in the street met a little girl between two and three years old, evidently lost, and crying bitterly. The lady took the baby's hand and asked where she was going.

"Down to find my papa," was the sobbing reply.

"What is your papa's name?" asked the lady.

"His name is papa."

"But what is his other name? What does your mamma call him?"

"She calls him papa," persisted the little creature.

The lady then tried to lead her along, saying:

"You had better come with me; I guess you came from this way."

"Yes; but I don't want to go back. I want to find my papa," replied the little girl, crying afresh as if her heart would break.

"What do you want of your papa?" asked the lady.

"I want to kiss him."

Just at this time a sister of the child, who had been searching for her, came along and took possession of the little runaway. From inquiry it appeared that the little one's papa, whom she was so earnestly seeking, had recently died, and she, tired of waiting for him to come home, had gone out to find him.—*Cleveland Herald.*

According to the homœopathists, like cures like; but does love cure love? Ma'am?

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 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. 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.

ALLEN & WOODWARD,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON.
Have a complete stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, ETC., ETC.
School Books Stationery, &c.
We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medicines the market affords.
☞ Prescriptions accurately prepared at half the usual rates. 2May16:18tf

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

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.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note heads, Statements, Programmes,
Ball Tickets, Invitations, Circulars, Business Cards, Visiting Cards,
Labels, Dodgers, Small Posters, Envelopes, Legal Blanks,
Bank Notes, Shipping Receipts, Order Books, Duns, Tags, Etc., Etc
☞ Orders by mail promptly filled. Estimates furnished.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

J. C. MORELAND,
(CITY ATTORNEY.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PORTLAND, - - OREGON.
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