

Corvallis, July 18, 1879.

W. B. CARTER, EDITOR.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

The convention over which de Lesseps, the distinguished French engineer of the Suez canal, presided, which recently assembled at Paris, to take into consideration the best route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and to which Admiral Ammen and Commander Selbridge of the United States navy were delegates, has decided upon what is known as the Panama route, explored and recommended by Lt. Wyse of the French navy. It is very near the line of the Panama railway. The length of the canal will be a little over forty-five miles, with twelve locks; estimated cost \$140,000,000, and it can be completed in six years. No trouble is anticipated in raising the necessary capital, as the interest taken in the enterprise by the Parisians is so great that the 2,000,000 francs, in shares of 5,000 francs, which was desired as a first subscription, was obtained in Paris in three days, without publishing a single advertisement.

DARK RECORD.—We find in the National Republican (Washington, D. C.) of June 27th, about three columns of the cream of the report of the investigating committee of the last Legislature, entitled, "An Ex-Governor's record." A chapter in the political history of Oregon. As our readers all know, that report makes some damaging disclosures relative to the Grover-Chadwick administration, and very few, if any, respectable Democrats have any apologies to offer for the official corruption unearthed. It is no grave answer to these grave charges, so far as the people of Oregon are concerned, that Senator Grover should rise, in his seat, and pronounce them false, or simply made to damage him. The people of Oregon know better, and demand a different answer. Will he give it them?

CONSOLIDATION.—The Valley Fountain, for July, comes to hand in magazine form, and hails from Albany, Oregon. In this we learn that the Valley Fountain and Temperance Messenger have been consolidated, that is, become one, and the Valley Fountain is that one. If this means one firm, staunch, live temperance paper in Oregon, we welcome the change, as one good, well supported paper, in any cause, is better than a dozen tottering starlings. The temperance people of Oregon, if united, can support one live temperance paper, but no more. Let every friend of the cause now rally to the Fountain and give it the support and encouragement it needs. It will henceforth be published at Albany, by Messrs. Mansfield & Montie, with J. C. Cooper as editor of the I. O. G. T. department. Terms one dollar per year.

WHALING.—The story book pictures of whaling, in which a man throws a harpoon from the bow of a boat, are no longer accurate. Of late years the weapon generally used has been a bomb that is fired from a gun and exploded in the whale's body. A new implement of this sort is described as follows: The lance weighs seven and one-half pounds and contains one quarter of a pound of gunpowder, and is propelled by a heavy rocket. There being no discharge of a heavy gun, the recoil is a push rather than a blow, and the bomb is ignited by the rocket when the latter is burned out. A chain toggle attached to the front end of the rocket is released by the explosion, securely holding the whale, which, if not instantly killed, cannot long survive the explosion.

THE WARPATH.—A young girl named Susan Johnson, of Uniontown, Ky., who is addicted to reading blood and thunder novels, dressed herself in boy's clothes, and, armed with two pistols and a dagger, took the first packet for Evansville, intending to lead a life that would be a terror to the foe. On the boat some deck hands were removing freight, when a big rat ran out and scudded in the direction of our hero. Miss Johnson jumped upon a bale of tobacco and screamed. They carried her to the ladies' cabin, where she remained the round trip; and she has now promised her parents to do her share in the kitchen and keep her end up at the sewing machine.

COAL OIL is about to discourage further attempts to inaugurate the electric light. On the 14th inst., the price sank to 3 3/4 cents per barrel in New York, and Edison is outdone, and the dangerous practice of using coal oil instead of kindling wood is really encouraged.

EXCHANGING SCHOOL BOOKS.

It ought to be understood by all who send pupils to our public schools that an arrangement has been made by which the Pacific Coast series of readers and spellers that have hitherto been in use can be exchanged for the Independent series, recently adopted by a vote of the county superintendents. We understand that the cost of exchange will be as follows: First reader, 8 cents; second reader, 12 cents; third reader, 16 cents; fourth reader, 20 cents; fifth reader, 24 cents; sixth reader, 40 cents; speller, 10 cents. Another important fact in this connection is that the time for making this exchange is limited to September 2, 1879, which fact should be very generally understood. Where and how the exchange is to be made we do not yet understand, but probably that can be found out in every district.—Willamette Farmer.

THE WONDERFUL AMAZON.

The Amazon has been termed "the Mediterranean of the New World." Only after floating days upon days over its majestic tide does one reach a conception of its vastness. It is in fact an immense water basin, rather than a river or system of rivers, that drains the best portion of five republics and of a colossal empire. The area actually covered by waters of the Amazon is estimated at twenty-six thousand square miles, and this figure increases at least by a fourth during flood-tide, or as it is called there, the wet season. The channel through which the Amazonian waters flow for over six thousand miles is so deep as to have suggested to the wondering imagination of the earlier navigators only one epithet—fathomless. At Obidos its depth is forty fathoms; at other points it reaches the marvelous depth of seventy fathoms. Half a million of cubic feet of water pour every second through the narrows of Obidos, and with such force does the Amazon enter the ocean six hundred miles below, that fresh water may be lifted from the bosom of the Atlantic at a distance which renders it impossible to desecrate any side. Eighteen of its tributaries are themselves rivers of the first magnitude, and several of these are over fifteen hundred miles in length. "But vast as are these tributary streams," fully remarks Orton, "they seem to make no impression on the Amazon; they are lost like drops in the ocean." The Madeira alone, with its great affluents Mamore, Beni, Itenez and Gaupore, carries at mean level over four hundred thousand cubic feet of water per second through an extent of over three thousand miles; yet this huge contribution is imperceptible half way across the river. "The Mississippi poured into it at its mouth," says Col. George Church, "would not raise it six inches." Within the boundaries of Brazil alone the Amazonian network of rivers, canals and lakes offers twenty-seven thousand miles of steam navigation.

Twelve thousand miles are actually traversed by the vessels of the Amazon Navigation Steamship company and other steamers. The basin of the Amazon is twice as large as the Valley of the Mississippi, and "would hold forty-nine countries the size of England." The natural wealth of the country for over one hundred thousand square miles is in proportion with the magnitude of the river. The flora of Brazil is as rich as any in the world, and as far as concerns the medicinal, alimentary, ornamental and industrial uses of the vegetable kingdom, has no rival. The mineral wealth of the country is seemingly inexhaustible; the land yields almost every product from the diamond to the least valuable metal. Bates and Agassiz have related what wonders of animal life are seen along the Amazon. The latter, speaking of fishes only, says that the river nourishes twice as many species as the Mediterranean, and a larger number than the Atlantic, taken from pole to pole. No less cause of wonder is the intensity with which life is manifested in these waters. "All the rivers of Europe," he says, "united, from the Tagus to the Volga, do not nourish one hundred and fifty species of fresh water fishes; a little lake near Manaus, called Lake Hyuanary, the surface of which covers hardly five hundred square yards, contains more than two hundred distinct species, the greater part of which have not been observed elsewhere."—N. Y. Tribune.

PRESIDENT HAYES signed the army bill on Saturday, as it was generally expected he would do, and on Monday sent in his non-approval of the judiciary bill. The army bill prohibits the use of any money for the employment of the army or any part of it as a police force to keep the peace at the polls. The president explains that he does not wish to employ the army as a police force, and that as the bill does not prohibit the use of the army to quell a possible mob at the polls, which may have become too powerful to be grappled with by the civil authorities, he signed the bill; but the judiciary bill he regards as bringing up again all the obnoxious legislation which he had before vetoed in the general appropriation and the former army bill; and for these reasons he vetoed it. Whether Congress will conclude to pass a bill which will be acceptable to the president before that body goes home remains to be seen. If it should determine to adjourn without the passage of another bill the president will promptly call an extra session.—N. W. Ch. Adv., June 25th.

Absence is the greatest of evils when it isn't the best of remedies.

THE SEVEN WISE MEN.

Most people have heard of the "Seven Wise Men of Greece," but very few know who they were or how they came to be called so. Here is the story, and the moral of it is worth remembering, if their names are not. The Seven Wise Men of Greece are supposed to have lived in the fifth century before Christ. Their names are Pittacus, Bias, Solon, Thales, Chilon, Cleobulus, and Periander. The reason of their being called wise is given differently by various authors; but the most approved account states that, as some Coans were fishing, certain strangers from Melitus bought whatever should be in the nets without seeing it. When the nets were brought in, they were found to contain a golden tripod which Helen, as she sailed from Troy, is supposed to have thrown there. A dispute arose between the fishermen and the strangers as to whom it belonged, and as they could not agree, they took it to the Temple of Apollo, and it was accordingly sent to Bias, who declared Thales, who sent it to another one, and so on, until it had passed through the hands of all the men, distinguished afterward as the that the other was wiser than he, it was finally sent to the Temple of Apollo, where it long remained to teach the lesson that the wisest are the most distrustful of their wisdom.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—Mr. J. W. Collins, of Table Rock, Jackson county, has sixteen acres of sorghum under cultivation, which is growing finely and promises to yield abundantly. He has sent for the requisite machinery for the manufacture of sorghum syrup of a superior quality, and is sanguine of the success of the industry he has thus inaugurated, which his enterprise certainly deserves.—Willamette Farmer.

A MYSTERIOUS NEWSPAPER.

For some time past the columns of the daily and weekly press have been filled with news from Russia. In that vast, half mystic empire, an irresponsible despot find himself face to face with a revolution that has for its object not only the overturning of his throne, the driving of his dynasty from power, but also the annihilation of all laws of property, the Russian nihilists aim at anarchy, pure and simple. They make no secret of their intentions, and their mad plans can only be accounted for on the ground that they are the reaction from the grinding despotism under which they and their ancestors have groined. The Czar meets the radical opposition to his rule with repressive measures of the sternest sort. Arrests of suspected persons are made by the thousands. Those apprehended, if they receive any trials at all, get short and secret ones, and find themselves on the road to Siberia without much preliminary ceremony. Notwithstanding his thousands of iron hands, wielded by the strong arms and directed by the cunning heads of a powerful and apparently omnipotent secret police, the embers of the wide-spread, deeply rooted sedition are industriously and successfully fanned by an intense revolutionary newspaper, called the Semla i Schwaboda, or, Land and Liberty. Again and again has the Emperor of all the Russias declared it to be death or exile to print, publish, or edit this newspaper. Yet the mighty potentate finds it on the table among his State documents every morning, at St. Petersburg or in Livadia, in his sumptuous boudoir, or a palatial railway car, the Semla pursues him like an inexorable fate. It contains the orders for the assassination of his chiefs of police, and they are done to death in spite of all precautions. A few months ago, a very tempting reward of 50,000 roubles was offered for any information whatever in regard to the manner of preparing and issuing this mysterious revolutionary journal. Tempted by the large reward, a Pole betrayed the localities of two nihilist printing presses in St. Petersburg. These were eagerly seized by the police, who were bitterly disappointed in finding nothing whatever to connect the presses with the insidious, irritating Semla. What startled the authorities far more than that the exposed presses gave them no clue, was that the information was found murdered three days after the presses were seized. On his bloody breast was a placard bearing the ominous inscription, "Death to Traitors!"

Then it occurred to the advisers of the Czar to appoint a commission of experts to closely examine the typography of the Semla, for the purpose of detecting who made the type for the puzzling revolutionary journal. This investigating committee, composed of conservative master printers of St. Petersburg, were considerably startled by the discovery that the type of the dreaded Semla came from the imperial foundry in St. Petersburg and a Government printing office in the Customs Department. This information only served to deepen the mystery surrounding the issuing of a paper that the Czar would give one of his fairest provinces to permanently suppress. Whatever the Emperor himself and his devoted friends may have thought of this not reassuring information, observers outside of Russia find no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the nihilists had powerful members among those whom the Czar trusted. Even irresponsible despots are compelled to place confidence in many people. After the tracing of its type, the Semla became more defiant and impudent than ever before; it advertised its price, six roubles per copy;

styles itself a semi-monthly, and naively remarks that it can always be found at all well-known resorts. So it can, in a certain sense. Without money and without price the bankers of St. Petersburg and Moscow find it in their morning's mail; the grocer, the butcher, and the baker suddenly see it on their counters. It falls thickly on the tables of taverns and restaurants; wherever men are found to read in Russia, there the Semla is to be read.

The late attempt on the life of the Czar has entirely changed the tone of the mysterious organ of anarchy. Before that event transpired, it spoke respectfully of Russia's ruler, denouncing his advisers, and, above all else, the espionage of the police department and those that exercised it so remorselessly. Now the daring sheet menaces the Czar himself, in no dubious language. The sweeping measures at present in force throughout Russia, to crush nihilism by brute force, only stimulate the energy, virulence and ubiquity of the Semla. It causes the Czar more uneasiness than all the conspiracies unfolded to him by his industrious police spies.

The lesson that this mysterious Russian journal teaches us of happier America is obvious. We pride ourselves on the power of our officials, clad in a little brief authority, at times indulge in unseemly sneers at what, in places of power, they are pleased to call the officious censoriousness of the American press. Some of these gentlemen have tried in various ways to hamper the free press of the country for exposing their cunning, deep-laid plans for self-aggrandizement. If these persons care to know how difficult it is to suppress a bad, outspoken journal in the most despotic government on earth, they may read the lesson of the Russian Semla with great benefit to themselves; and, having read, ask—If the Czar of all the Russias, with all the resources of a vast empire at his sole command, and a powerful army at his back, cannot suppress a single revolutionary paper, what can any one successful American politician, or any one hundred of them, expect to accomplish in that difficult line?—Printers' Circular.

LEGISLATION AGAINST TRAMPS.

The state of New Hampshire a year ago passed a tramp law, which was found to be very effective. It was severely criticised at the time, on account of what were deemed very harsh provisions. Not long afterward Illinois adopted a tramp law somewhat similar to the one in New Hampshire. Ohio followed suit with a law which took effect on the 1st of July. The following are the provisions:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any person not being in the county in which he usually lives or has his home, who is found begging about, or asking assistance by charity shall be taken and deemed as a tramp.

Section 2. That any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house, or shall enter the yard or enclosure about any dwelling house, against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, and shall not, when requested, immediately leave such place, or shall be found carrying fire-arms or other dangerous weapons, or shall do or threaten to do any injury to real or personal estate or property of another, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year or more than three years.

Section 3. That any person, upon view of the offense described in this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace for examination.

Section 4. This act shall not apply to any female or blind person.

The Cleveland Leader declares that there is work enough for every man in Ohio who wants honestly to earn his bread. And yet there are 20,000 tramps in that state. There must be some fascination about the life of a tramp or so many would not fall into that way of living. A real tramp is an impostor, and when he takes to the road without a necessity for it, he generally becomes a criminal. He has determined to live without work—to forage on the community, to beat his way along by false pretenses. This class of men has rapidly increased in California. The number is not diminished even where work is plenty.

A great many of the outrages committed in the farming districts are by tramps. In some places they are so bold that they intimidate farmers and others. They are insolent in their demands, and mutter threats if they are denied anything. The time is coming here when some legislation will be necessary to protect communities against the tramps which infest the country. An honest man seeking work and willing to pay for what he receives by his labor, is not a tramp. But the vagabond who takes to the road and beats his way, threatening unprotected people, has already begun a criminal life. The legislation which Ohio and other states have adopted may yet become necessary in California.—S. F. Bulletin.

STATE APPOINTMENTS.—The appropriation of the State school money cannot be made until the local agents in each county report to the State Board of Education. They have not yet all sent in their reports, but it is hoped they will soon. The State Board of Education will make the appropriation just as soon as possible, and then the County Superintendents will distribute the money among the districts.—Salem Statesman.

GEN. SHIELDS'S SWORDS.

THE ELEGANT TESTIMONIALS OF ILLINOIS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

At the funeral of General James Shields, in Carrollton, on Wednesday, the two swords presented to him by the states of Illinois and South Carolina were crossed over the casket containing his body, and with the floral decorations, helped to make up a rich and pleasing picture. In the procession they were borne, respectively by Col. P. G. Ballingall, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and Mr. J. M. Wilcox, a banker of Carrollton. The inscriptions on the testimonials are: On the first: "Presented by the state of Illinois to Gen. James Shields, for gallant service at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec and the Garretta of Mexico." On the reverse: "On the reverse scenes from the several battles named. The cost was \$2,000."

The other: "From the state of South Carolina to General Shields, in testimony of her admiration of his gallantry in the Mexican war, and as a tribute of gratitude for his parental attention to the Palmetto regiment." The hilt is studded with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, and on the scabbard is a palmetto tree, with dates of several battles in which the old hero fought in the Mexican war. South Carolina invested the handsome sum of \$8,000 in this gift.

It may here be stated that Gen. Shields breathed his last in a hospital attached to a Catholic convent, presided over by a female relative of his, in the beautiful little city of Ottumwa. The immediate cause of his death was the bursting of an old wound received by him at the battle of Cerro Gordo.—Globe Democrat.

LITTLE NELLIE was looking at Woolf's Wild Animals, when Mr. Jorkins called, and she appealed to that gentleman to explain one of the pictures. "That is a wild boar," said he and the little lady looked at it thoughtfully and replied: "It don't look like you, does it, Mr. Jorkins?" "I hope not," responded the guest, "why?" "Because," said the artless innocent, "mamma said when your card was sent up, 'There is that old boar Jorkins, again.'" And it was a full minute before mamma's frozen lips thawed sufficiently to inform the nurse it was Nellie's bedtime.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ORGANIZED.—Rev. Dr. Messing, of San Francisco lectured at Odd Fellows' Temple on Sunday afternoon. The Dr. is one of the ablest lecturers on the coast. He has been engaged for some time in organizing Sunday Schools among his people on this coast, and has met with the greatest success. He organized a Sunday School of sixteen children on Sunday, which will doubtless grow and increase in the coming years. The Dr. is laboring in a good cause, and success will certainly continue to crown his efforts.—Albany Register.

TEXAS has enacted a local option bill-punch law. Each county in the State may decide, as heretofore, whether alcoholic beverages shall, or shall not be sold within its borders, and should the verdict be in favor of the sale, then the county authorities may decide upon the number of places to be licensed and be provided with bell-punches.

If we grieve the Spirit of God by our lightness, worldliness, or presumption, we do but fill our own cup with wormwood and gall.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the defects when the weaving of a lifetime is unrolled.

Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force itself into that tender part of the soul and dwell there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.

Places of difficulty prove man's weakness and want; but they are made great blessings when the Lord comes unto them to supply all that is wanting, in the riches of his great love.

The American Agriculturist warns persons against sending for the "Solarograph Watch," which is advertised for sale at only \$1. It is simply a pocket sun dial and no watch at all.—Ez.

Since the above was in type we have been shown one of the above humbugs, and can vouch for the truth of the statement of the Agriculturist. Without due consideration a notice of the fraud appeared in the GAZETTE, recently.

PACIFIC COAST.

Oregon.

A money order office has just been established in Monmouth.

The new Monumental mill will be running in a short time.

The people of Oregon City are trying to root out the opium vice.

Hay in the vicinity of Perrydale is suffering greatly from the late rains.

The Washington county hay crop will be good—fully up to that of last year.

The stampage on some timberlands in the vicinity of Astoria averages \$100 per acre.

A terrible storm raged on Clatsop plains on last Friday. No very serious damage has been reported.

Rev. N. Lee, an old resident of Polk county, died on the evening of the 11th at his home in Dallas.

John W. Gearhart, who was severely injured at the Astoria fire several weeks ago, has almost recovered.

William Newby of Yamhill, recently sold to Mr. Hewitt of Portland 63 head of fine Merino sheep for \$960.

Twenty cavalry horses were bought in Southern Oregon last week for the use of troops at Vancouver.

Miss Jennie Bush of Grant's pass, Southern Oregon, has started out as a Methodist preacher. She is 19 years of age and is not well educated.

A new trail from John Day settlement to Astoria passes through some splendid land. It is a route which a wagon road can be readily made.

A violin performance at New Market theater in Portland last week by the great artist Remenyi, was distinctly heard by telephone at Oregon City—distance 12 miles.

A church will probably be built at Beaverton this season. Mr. R. P. Wilcox has donated a good site and several hundred dollars towards the building have been subscribed.

SOUTH END

STOVE, TIN & HARDWARE STORE
J. H. PENN.

HAS, and will keep on hand, a full line of cook, parlor, box and office stoves, gotten up on the latest improved patterns and fuel-saving principle. Also, a line of

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Worker in copper, sheet-iron and tin. Jobbing a specialty. Having had a long experience in this line, we are satisfied that we can give satisfaction. All work and stoves warranted to give satisfaction.

WE WANT WORK.

Our prices to suit the times. Call and see our Goodspeed Stove and Orient Range, at Corner of Second and Madison Streets, CORVALLIS, OREGON. 16:26tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!! 200,000 FEET

At Harris' Mill, seven miles west of Philomath, on Mary's river. Rough Lumber, \$8 per M. Flooring and Rustic, (rough), at \$10 per M., cash down or no sale. June 21, 1879. H. P. HARRIS. 16:26m3

Ladies' Bazar, AT CORVALLIS.

MRS. KELLEY has arrived from Portland with a nice stock of Millinery goods. Hats from 75 cents to \$15.00. Ladies' Linen Suits, Sacsques and Dolmans, Calico Wrappers, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, one hundred pieces of nice Embroidery, also nice tuckings for underclothing. Corsets from 30 cents to \$3.00, a nice line of Silk Parasols, Ladies' rubings, babies' bonnets, children's aprons, nice styles of summer gloves, perfumery, hair oil, lace and all kinds of thread, jewelry, handkerchiefs, ladies' back combs and many other articles too numerous to mention. Mrs. Kelley is Agent for a splendid

Preparation for the complexion. No lady's toilet complete without it. Mrs. Kelley having bought out Mrs. Frank Cooper, will be found at her store, two doors south of H. E. Harris, on Second street where she is selling goods, at reasonable rates. Ladies, please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Mrs. J. H. KELLEY. Corvallis, June 19, 1879. 16:25w4

HOUSE MOVING

LORD & TRIMBLE, Prop'r's. BEING SUPPLIED WITH ROLLERS, B Jack Scows, etc., we are prepared to Raise, Move, put under New Sills and level up your barns, and Buildings of any kind, on short notice.

TERMS REASONABLE.

LORD & TRIMBLE. Corvallis, May 1, 1879. 16:21tf

LIVERY, FEED, AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

On the corner West of the Engine House. Good Teams and Saddle Horses to Let. Boarding horses a specialty. Horses bought and sold. [16:26m3] J. M. EGLIN.

Farm for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale his splendid grain and stock farm, four miles north of west of Corvallis, on Oak creek—containing 1200 acres—over one hundred acres in cultivation—two fine birch orchards, and well calculated for dividing into two or more small farms—Terms easy and title perfect. For particulars inquire of E. Holgate, W. B. Carter, or E. MARPLE, on the premises. Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1878. 16:1tf

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. NEW STAGE COACH.

From Corvallis to Newport. CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS. New Steam Launch.

A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL Stage Coach, drawn by a good team, in care of a good coachman, for hire, will leave Corvallis at 7 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting with the New Steam Launch at Newport. On Saturdays, leaving Corvallis at 7 o'clock, arriving at Newport on three hours. Only 15 hours running through the country. Good accommodations for passengers at Newport and Saturdays. Through tickets \$5.00; reduction for traveling than have ever been on the route to the sea shore. The boat is managed by competent men, namely, Ed. Carr and Mack Crow. We expect to receive public favor by first class accommodations and close attention to business. 16:24

Wrenn & Holgate, REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

COLLECTION, LOAN, INSURANCE, GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

Office at present, back of ROSENTHAL'S Store, entrance Madison street, CORVALLIS, : : OREGON.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate. PROMPT COLLECTIONS.

Loans Negotiated, etc. Will keep Regular Auction Sales Rooms. And sell at AUCTION, anything desired, either at the Sales Rooms or elsewhere, in City or Country. Agents for good reliable INSURANCE COMPANIES. We now have on hand for sale, both GRAY and STOCK FARMS, and CITY PROPERTY, at fair prices, and easy terms. WE CAN MAKE SALES IF ANYBODY CAN. We give you a call. WRENN & HOGATE. Corvallis, April 17, 1879.