

W. S. CARTER, EDITOR

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JEFF DAVIS expects to make a mint of money out of his new book—History of the Rebellion. It will be published in the fall by the Appletons.

ALCOHOL will clean out the inside of an inkstand.—Ex. It will also clean out the inside of a purse a little more thoroughly and quicker than anything else on record.

HENDRICKS may plant and Tilden may water, but the Cincinnati Commercial inclines to the belief that Stephen J. Field is the little harvester who will come tripping along and gather the crop—perhaps.

It is reported that chivalrous Southern dealers in the yellow fever district charge \$10 a barrel for corn meal, and like rates for other necessities of life. If this is true, how much "sympathy" should they expect from the cruel and tyrannical North?

AFTER all the women are not in reality so earnest in the demands for the ballot. In Boston, where the power to vote for school committees has been granted under certain qualifications to women, less than 200 women have taken the necessary steps to enable them to vote.

A PROMINENT Ohio Democrat—Hon. H. B. Payne, of Cleveland—"can't go" Tom Ewing in his trashy financial notions. As an honest money man, he is doing what he can for Foster. Many other Democrats in that State, it is said, feel the same way and will act accordingly. They are sick of humbuggery.

THE exportation of live cattle to Great Britain is now conducted on a larger scale than ever before. No less than 5,500 head have been shipped from New York since the 15th of July by a single man, and twenty-six steamships have been in part loaded with horned cattle, not to speak of considerable shipments of American mutton.

CONSIDERABLE speculation has been going on in the correspondence columns of some of the Eastern papers as to who wrote the declaration of independence, the discussion having been provoked by the assertion that Thomas Paine was its probable author. Now that the discussion is well over, without much new light from either side, we feel it our duty to Thomas Jefferson to say, in the beautiful language of another, "we done it."

OFFICERS of the Texas Pacific give very flattering accounts of the condition and prospects of their road, which is now being extended beyond Fort Worth to Weatherford, a distance of thirty-two miles. The grading and tieing are all done to Weatherford, at which point the road will be in operation by October next. The whole of the line from Shreveport west, and including the quadrangle around Sherman, via Texarkana, to Marshall, on the main line is 475 miles.

BACK in Posey county, Indiana, they have a panorama of the Holy Land, which is enlivened by sparring matches, conducted by two eminent bruisers between the scenes. A few evenings ago the pugilistic encounter became unnecessarily warm, and was prolonged to such an extent that the boy at the crank became disgusted and turned on the next picture, just as the ninth round was about to conclude. The consequence was that one of the combatants was knocked clear through the ruins of Solomon's Temple, and took refuge behind the Sea of Galilee just as his adversary kicked his boot through that sheet of water. The panorama is now closed for repairs.

JOHN BRIGHT is evidently not much of an Imperialist and does not take at all kindly to the Beaconsfield policy in regard to the Indian Empire. At a meeting in London, recently, to consider the state of India, Mr. Bright is reported to have said that "if it were really necessary, as now to expend over half the Indian revenue on the army, it seemed to him it would be almost better to confess our failure, and say the Government of a great Empire in Asia, by rulers sent from England, is impossible, and ought never to have existed." It is not singular that so bold an expression of a view so utterly contrary to England's traditions, should create considerable hostile criticism, among the great Radical's countrymen.

SOUND ADVICE.

An old gentleman who has conducted a large farm successfully for many years, attributes his success mainly to the strict business principles which he has followed. He says it is best to always have a distinct understanding with the hired help—both those on the farm and those in the house—as to term of service, amount of wages, time of payment, hours of labor, and the usual duties to be performed, so far as they can be outlined. Leave nothing unsaid or undone at the beginning of the season that may lead to misunderstanding, hard feelings, or the breaking of contracts when in the midst of hard work. In bargaining with them, do not ask of help to promise things that you know to be over-exacting. Demand a full day's work every time, and pay for that work promptly at the time specified in your agreement. Give help good tools, and exact good usage and care of them. Instruct men who handle teams, or who have charge in any way of the domestic animals of the farm, to treat them with kindness, feed them properly, and care for them as if their own property; and discharge those who disobey such instructions, for they are costing you money they do not earn. Cruelty to animals is an expensive indulgence. Impress upon hired men, and upon your own sons, the importance of thoroughness in their work. It is not alone how much they accomplish, but how perfectly it is done as well. Slighted crops give slight returns. Set a good table for farm hands. It is not cake, pies, and saucers, but good bread, a variety of meats, and plenty of vegetables and fruit that they crave, and they constitute the most healthful and strengthening diet.

OUR GRAND EMPIRE.

Webster's eloquent description of the British Empire is familiar to every reader but we doubt whether it is generally realized that we, too, have a dominion on which the sun never sets. It will hardly be believed, perhaps, without an examination of the maps, that San Francisco, instead of being at the western limit of this dominion, is only about mid way between our eastern and western limits; and yet it is a fact that the farthest Aleutian island acquired in our purchase of Russian America is as far to the west of that city as Eastport, Me., is to the east of it. Between the northwestern limit of Washington Territory and the southeastern limit of Alaska, there is a break of a few degrees, but with the slightest deduction, our territory extends through 197 degrees of longitude, or 17 degrees more than half way round the globe. Hence, when the sun is giving its good-night kiss to our westernmost isle on the confines of Behring's sea, it is already flooding the fields and forest of Maine with morning light, and in the eastern part of that State is more than an hour high. At the moment when the Aleutian fisherman, warned by the approaching shades of night, is pulling his canoe towards the shore, the wood chopper is beginning to wake the forest echoes with the stirring music of his axe.

A HAPPY FAMILY.—The New York Democracy are having much the same kind of a time as that enjoyed by the monkey and the parrot while the family were at church, and the New York Tribune says that to the eye of the casual server it would seem as if the irresistible had encountered the immovable. Kelley is arrayed in solid phalanx against Tilden, and as neither John nor Samuel is an amateur at the business, the prospect is good for an interesting fight, or as Tammany expresses it, "a fight for a funeral." Mr. Kelley says plainly and positively that he and the Tammany organization, of which he is the titular chief, will not under any circumstances support Governor Robinson for re-election. It is known of course that in this instance Governor Robinson stands for Mr. Tilden, and that Tammany chief's shrill note of defiance means simply that between him and the Sage of Gramercy there is to be presently a locking of horns and scratching of gravel. The situation is thus defined by the Tribune: Mr. Kelley must defeat Governor Robinson's nomination or abdicate the leadership; Mr. Tilden must secure the Governor's renomination or throw up his ambition and leave the field. The party has to choose its dictator from the two.

A GEORGIA newspaper expresses the opinion that the dreadful scourge of gambling in futures has done more to impoverish the South than the drought, the caterpillar, the Freedman's bureau, Spanish guano, reconstruction, and life insurance companies all combined.

RAILROAD MEETING.

THE PROPOSITION OF PRES. KOHLER DISCUSSED AND REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

Pursuant to call of the Mayor, the citizens of Corvallis met in mass convention at the court house last Saturday evening, August 16th, to consider the proposition of the Western Oregon Railroad Company relative to the right of way through the city. The meeting organized by electing Mayor Jacobs chairman, and Messrs. L. Royal and J. R. Bryson secretaries.

The communication of Mr. Kohler was read. The following extract therefrom will show the extent of the assistance asked of our citizens:

I.—The right of way will be required over and across streets—1st, over Second street from north end of town to a point where the line would run into block 8 of Dixon's second edition; 2d, over First street from the point where the line leaves block 2 in Dixon's first addition, to the south end of the town; 3d, over all the cross streets which the line intersects in its course through the town limits; 4th, across private property, to-wit: Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 6, in block 3, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in block 2, in Dixon's first addition.

II.—Street vacation will be required for that part of Madison, Jefferson and Adams streets between west line of first street and east line of next lane; also, for the west half of First street, between north line of lot 3, in block 5, of Avery's original town site, and south line of Adams street.

III.—Private property would be required: Lots 1, 2, 3, in block 5; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in block 4, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in block 3—all in Avery's original town site.

Judge Burnett moved that a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what the property could be purchased for, and how much money could be raised for that purpose.

Pending which, remarks were made by Messrs. Burnett, Chenoweth, Nash and others.

Judge Burnett said the matter was one that should receive due consideration. He showed the great inconvenience that would result from having the depot located beyond the corporate limits, and expressed himself as being decidedly in favor of having the road run through the city, provided the same could be secured upon terms that the citizens could afford.

Judge Chenoweth said he had waited long for the railroad; it was the thing long looked for and desired above all things, and now that it had reached our vicinity, he was in favor of doing all in our power to welcome the desired stranger. The request of Mr. Kohler was one to be treated with the utmost deference. He was in favor of the committee, and hoped they would meet the question fairly, and do all in their power to meet the views of Mr. Kohler; and if we could not do all that he wanted, let us do all we can do, and show our appreciation of the enterprise now about to open new facilities to the business and pleasures of our city.

The request is, in the main, reasonable and proper. If it is possible to get into First street, it is the most suitable, and would inconvenience the people less than any other place. There is the place to receive and land freights and passenger cars—giving the shippers an option between the railroad and steamboats. There is no other place that a road will be so little in the way of wagons and teams from the country as that. Three-fourths of all the teams from the country don't cross First street, or come further than Second street; only one time in the year (very important time, it is true,) do they cross First street. Let it run where it will, some persons will be put to inconvenience. We can't expect so large a benefit without some sacrifice. And after all, the most dangerous and hurtful roads are those that never come. Experience shows that railroads can run through the hearts of cities without hurting any one. There is one thing, perhaps, we don't fully understand—and perhaps Mr. Kohler does not mean what we have understood from language used by him: Let, that streets or portions of streets should be vacated; 2d, that those streets occupied by the railroad should be to the exclusion of the public. As to vacating streets, there is surely no power in the city council to do it; those streets leading to the river, as well as all others, belong to the public, and every one has an interest in them, and there is no power in the city council to vacate them. The city council may regulate their use in any way to subserve the public convenience; may allow railroads to put in and across them, but not so as to obstruct the public in passing over them. If the use of the streets for all the purposes of the railroad is what Mr. Kohler wants, then he could see no trouble in granting his request. But if the occupation of the streets to the exclusion of the public, or vacating and closing streets is what is wanted, of course the proposition could not be entertained. Valuable as a railroad would be to us, it is of vastly more importance to keep open full and free communications to the river. It appears to be settled that the road must pass up First street or run west of town and clear of it. If it passes up First street there would be no change of the locality of business, but our town would grow as it has begun and is now growing. But if a depot is established west of town, active business would cluster around it. The warehouses on the river would only be used to store grain for river boats. The farmer would be compelled to determine in advance which line he would ship his grain by, or pay drayage he would lose the benefit of that option he would always enjoy if all the grain were stored on the river bank. Many other buildings, such as hotels and stores, that are now in untenable positions, might become badly located if a new center of trade was established. But it is said a switch can be built to run to the warehouses; yes, this could be, but will it be done? The same difficulties lie in the way of a switch that are in the way of the main track. There is no doubt the road can take care of its own interests. It comes as to look out that we secure the greatest good to our city with the least injury, by the coming of this road.

Mr. Nash was then called for, and shortly afterwards rose, and after claiming the indulgence of the meeting on the ground of sickness, went on to say:

That he appreciated fully the very great importance of the subject on which they had been called together, and recognized the necessity and duty of meeting in every possible way the wishes of the managers of the West Side Railroad, as indicated by Mr. Kohler's letter. But, the speaker went on, in our anxiety to do this we must not throw away any of the natural advantages attaching to the location of our city, and destroy the possibility of that healthy rivalry between river and road on which the future business prosperity of the city and the river, and in effect precludes the possibility of the river's competing on even terms for the trade. Our friend opposite (Judge Chenoweth) disputes that this is what Mr. Kohler asks, and says that if this is what his letter expresses it is surely not his intention, and may have slipped into the letter by inadvertence. I reply that the letter is clear, ably expressed, and perfectly intelligible, and is further explained by the map lying on the table before us. He asks in plain words, and the plan shows that he requires, not the mere right to lay down a track on certain of the streets, (as Judge Chenoweth explains it), but the absolute vacation of portions of those streets, and this I gather from Judge Burnett he admits is beyond the possibility of acceding to. I think, therefore, that a committee should be appointed to consider the practicability of the proposals before us, but I suggest that it be an instruction to that committee not to pledge the city of Corvallis, directly or indirectly, to the absolute grant to the railroad company of the river front of the city, or the major part thereof. The resolution before the meeting does not, to my mind, touch the bearings of the case. I propose, therefore, though unwillingly, to adopt an amendment, in which I desire to move the precise terms of Mr. Kohler's suggestion, but with the addition of the instruction to the committee to which I have referred.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Nash was adopted. The question then recurring on the motion to adopt Judge Burnett's resolution as amended, it was carried.

Thereupon the chairman appointed the following committee: John Burnett, F. A. Chenoweth, E. Woodward, Sol King, J. R. Bryson.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet next Saturday (to-morrow) evening, to hear the report of the committee.

One hundred skilled workmen in cutlery recently arrived at New York from Sheffield, England, under contract with a Bridgeport, Conn., cutlery company, to make pocket knives to overcome the necessity which now exists for the importation of pocket cutlery, which had been increasing while other branches of cutlery have so vigorously advanced as to compete with Sheffield manufacturers in Sheffield itself. The aggregate value of the production of the cutlery trade in this country now is about two millions annually. The demand for cheap pocket knives and for three and four-bladed fancy knives has exceeded the supply, and a large importation, has followed from Germany. With the skilled labor obtained by the importation of the one hundred workmen it is now believed that this trade will be kept for our own manufacture.

THE PENY EXPRESS.

The first regular line communication across the plains and over the Rocky Mountains was opened just nineteen years ago. The question of such a connection was a difficult one, but was finally solved by the enterprise of a private firm, Messrs. Russell, Major & Waddell, who had been engaged as contractors for the conveyance of government stores. They determined to establish a kind of express mail, by which letters should be conveyed in about a week between the two extreme points, depending partly on the commercial public and partly on the government for an adequate return. The contractors first built stations along the line of route, at convenient intervals, stocking them plentifully; then purchased six hundred horses; then engaged a corps of fearless and trustworthy riders; and finally provided an equipment of riding dress, letter boxes, revolvers, and rifles for the men. On the 9th of April, 1860, the service commenced. Two pony couriers started on the same day—one from San Francisco, to come east, the other from St. Joseph, Mo., to go west. When a pony had done his stage, at twelve miles an hour, he was replaced by another; and when a courier had done as many as he could accomplish without rest, another took his place. Thus the mail bags were traveling incessantly at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Each mail accomplished the nineteen hundred miles in about seven days and a half. The men suffered from fatigue, hunger, cold, heat, and especially from the attacks of Indians, but they persevered until the Pacific Railroad left them nothing to do, and their occupation was gone.

WHAT IS WELLS AFTER?

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I have read in your paper lately two letters, signed by W. A. Wells. It is very hard to tell, from those letters, what W. A. is after. If he is trying to enlighten the people on public money matters, then picking extracts from the various newspapers of the day reflecting on the policy of Secretary Sherman, stringing them into letters and publishing them over his own name, is certainly not the way to do it.

If W. A. Wells thinks that he has the stuff in him which makes a public man or a statesman, let him display his abilities for the public good, and let him begin by broaching some scheme which will place the financial affairs of the nation on a firm basis, and put an end to the mistakes and illegal proceedings (as he calls it) of the Secretary.

Perhaps it would be as well, first, for W. A. Wells to let the public know just precisely where he now stands as to political party: Is he an advocate for silver, or is he a green-backer, or is he both? Then let him try to better the political situation by writing something useful and practicable, instead of grumbling at things generally—second hand.

Aug. 11, 1879. PLEXUS.

ALASKA TERRITORY.

ORGANIZATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A civil government was fully organized by citizens at Sitka on the 2d inst., the same having been resolved on at a public meeting July 25. The preamble of ordinance adopted sets forth the fact of danger to person and property, existing for want of all civil law, and inferentially takes the United States government somewhat to task for its neglect. It then gives reasons why no previous efforts could be made to form a government among themselves, and expresses confidence that it is the intention of the government to keep the place protected from Indian violence, and consequently they feel able to organize a provisional government to last until supplanted by regularly enacted laws. A chief magistrate and five selected men, each in separate precincts, are provided and authority given to try civil and criminal cases, to attend to the municipal affairs of Sitka and to take charge of estates. All citizens have entered heartily into the matter and everyone entitled, voted except at the mines at Silver Bay, where they first voted accepting government, but afterwards were induced by a delectable candidate for office to revoke their decision, but now accept the situation. The officers elect are: Collector Ball, chief magistrate; selectmen, first precinct, P. Corcoran; second, T. Halm; third, N. G. Matropoliska; fifth, (causary), Thomas McCauley. There is no test of American citizenship; all white men 21 years of age are voters, so the collector and priest are not debarred by their offices from serving in positions to which elected. The officers elect constitute together a provisional council which regulates and sets in motion the machinery and details of government, hears appeals from selectmen's decision and tries grave offences.

HEAD TO THE NORTH.

The advantages of lying with the head to the north at night, which has been before advanced, is again brought forward by a learned German, who says:

In sleep any position except north and south is disagreeable, but from east to west almost intolerable, at least in our hemisphere. The cause of this remarkable phenomenon obviously is found only in that great magnet which is formed by the earth with its atmosphere—i. e., terrestrial magnetism. The terrestrial magnetism exerts on certain persons, both healthy and otherwise, a peculiar influence wonderful enough to disturb their rest, and in the case of diseased persons disturbing the circulation, the nervous functions and the equilibrium of the mental powers. There are persons the head of whose bed is to the north, and who, in order to wake early, will reverse their usual position in bed, but without knowing the reason why beyond that they could always wake earlier, the sleep being more broken. It is related that at a military hospital in Russia, there were some sick patients of highly sensitive natures, and who were rapidly recovering. When necessity compelled them to be removed to another wing of the building they did not get on so well in fact, prostrate and unable to get up, and it was found advisable to get them back into their former wards as quickly as possible, where the heads of the beds were to the north. Horses, also, have become blind through changing their position from north to south to that of east to west.

Of 16,000,000 acres of land cultivated in Ireland in 1877, 90,000 acres were last year returned as abandoned to barrenness. The total number of occupiers of agricultural land during last year was 531,442, being 2,284 less than 1877. At the rate of decrease, all of the now uncultivated land in Ireland will be abandoned and barren in about 179 years. All this is undoubtedly the result of the injustice of the laws of Ireland, and the feeling of disquietude and unrest that they have brought to the Irish people.

THUNDER STORM.

It was a morning in the middle of August. The little girl had been passing some days at my father's house, and she was now to return home. Her path lay across the fields, and gladly I became the companion of her walk. I never knew a sunnier morning more beautiful and still. Only one little cloud was visible, and that seemed as pure, and white, and peaceful, as if it had been the incense smoke of some burning censer of the skies.

The leaves hung silent in the woods, the waters in the bay had forgotten their undulations, the flowers were bending their heads, as if dreaming of the rainbow and the dew, and the whole atmosphere was of such a soft and luxurious sweetness, that it seemed a cloud of roses scattered down by the hands of Peri, from the far-off garden of Paradise. The green earth and the blue sea lay around, in their boundlessness, and the peaceful sky bent over and kissed them.

The little creature at my side was in a delirium of happiness, and her clear, sweet voice came ringing upon the air as often as she heard the tones of a favorite bird, or found some strange and lovely flower in her frolic wanderings. The unbroken and almost supernatural stillness of the day continued until noon. Then, for the first time, the indications of an approaching tempest became manifest.

On the summit of a mountain, at the distance of about a mile, the folk of a dark cloud became suddenly visible, and, at the same instant, a hollow roar came down upon the winds, as if it had been the sounds of waters in a rocky cavern. The cloud rolled out like a banner unfurled upon the air, but still the atmosphere was as calm, and the leaves as motionless as before; and there was not even a quiver among the sleeping waters, to tell of the coming hurricane.

A few minutes, and the storm was upon us. During the height of its fury the little girl lifted her finger toward the precipice that towered over us. I looked, and saw there a purple light. And the next moment the clouds opened, the rocks tottered to their foundations, a roar like the groan of the universe filled the air, and I felt myself blinded, and thrown I knew not whither. How long I remained insensible, I can not tell; but when consciousness returned, the violence of the tempest was abating, the roar of the winds was dying in the tree-tops, and the deep tones of the thunder clouds came in fainter murmure from the eastern hills.

I rose, and looked tremblingly and almost deliciously around. She was there, the dear idol of my infant love, stretched upon the green earth. After a moment of irresolution, I went up and looked upon her. The handkerchief upon her neck was slightly rent, and a single dark spot upon her bosom told where the pathway of death had been. At first, I clasped her to my breast with a cry of agony, and then laid her down, and gazed upon her face almost with feelings of calmness.

Her bright, disheveled hair clustered sweetly around her brow; the look of terror had faded from her lips, and infant smiles were pictured there; the rose clouds came in furtive glances from the eastern hills. I rose, and looked tremblingly and almost deliciously around. She was there, the dear idol of my infant love, stretched upon the green earth. After a moment of irresolution, I went up and looked upon her. The handkerchief upon her neck was slightly rent, and a single dark spot upon her bosom told where the pathway of death had been. At first, I clasped her to my breast with a cry of agony, and then laid her down, and gazed upon her face almost with feelings of calmness.

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DANIEL HARKER, of Wilton, Iowa, is another old-time Republican who has returned to the party after consorting for a year or two with the Greenbackers. He says, correctly, that the differences in the financial question are submerged by the greater question of human rights and the perpetuity of the nation. He renews his allegiance to the Republican party because the Greenbackers elected to Congress cast their votes with the old rebel element of the South. These are good and sufficient reasons, and they are daily impressing themselves with convincing force upon thousands of men in all parts of the country who left the Republican ranks under the delusion that the Democratic party had accepted the results of the war in good faith and that hereafter economic questions would be uppermost. The accession of that party to power has convinced them of their mistake, and they are rallying again, in unbroken columns, in defense of human rights and the nation's life.

ANOTHER STORM IN ENGLAND.—A dispatch of the 18th inst. says: In consequence of a storm traffic is suspended on the railway between Chester and Holyhead. The viaduct at Llandudras, Wales, has been washed away, and also some of the bridges. Several sewers were burst by freshets on the lines of Liverpool railways. Birkenhead is flooded. There have been thirty hours of continuous rain in Derbyshire, Trent and Derwent the river overflowed, and all low lying lands are flooded. Wheat is gradually rotting, and any crops left standing will not pay for cutting. The rain at Sheffield was so violent as to wash away the foundations of five houses in course of construction.

NOTICE

TO DONATION CLAIMANTS!

THE ATTENTION OF CLAIMANTS TO donations of land, timber, and other legal representatives, is particularly called to that part of section 6 of the act of Congress, approved July 17th, 1854, entitled "An act to amend an act approved September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, to create the office of Surveyor-General of the public lands in Oregon, etc., and also the act amendatory thereof, approved February nineteenth, (fourteen hundred and fifty-three)," which reads as follows, to-wit: "All persons claiming donations under this act, or the acts of which it is amendatory, shall give notice to the Surveyor-General, or other duly authorized officer, of the particular lands claimed as such donation, within thirty days after being requested so to do by such officer; and failing to do so, the claimant or claimants shall forfeit all right claim thereto."

Now, therefore, the undersigned, being such "other duly authorized officer," do hereby give notice, to each and every person, his or her assigns and legal representatives, claimants of donations of lands, within the district of lands subject to sale at the United States District Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, under said act of Congress; that each and every one of them, within thirty days from the 9th day of July, A. D. 1879 (being the day of expiration of six weeks published hereof), give notice to the Register and Receiver of said Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, "of the particular lands claimed as such donations," and failing to do so, the claimant or claimants shall forfeit all rights and claims thereto."

And each and every person claiming the benefits of said act of September 27th, 1850, and all acts amendatory thereof, shall, within six months after the expiration of the aforesaid thirty days, cause to be filed in the United States Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, a verified statement by law, to complete their claim to a donation of land, under said act; and failing so to do, such claims will be held for cancellation.

In witness whereof the Register and Receiver of the said United States District Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, have hereunto subscribed their names this 8th day of June, A. D. 1879.

L. T. HARIN, Register.
J. W. WATTS, Receiver.

16-30w6

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity is now offered to you. You can do as the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business. You can get for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. We will mail you, free of charge, a circular, which will mail free. 85 South Main, Portland, Me. Address H. A. T. S. Co., Portland, Maine. 16374

Home's Process

KEEPS MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Eggs, Vegetables, and Fruits sweet and good without salting, cooking, drying, or sealing up. It also stops fermentation in Cider or Wine, cures the scab on sheep, and is excellent for other purposes. It is not injurious to the health, and costs but a trifle. Family rights are secured and Distinct rights on reasonable terms. Written guarantee given. Money refunded in case the Process cannot be made a success. Genuine testimonials from prominent men testifying to its healthfulness and success. For further particulars inquire of GOLDSON & MATTOON, Corvallis, Benton County, or Albany, Linn County, Oregon, general Agents for the Pacific coast.

Corvallis, July 25, 1879. 16-30w6

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREG., July 9, 1879.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: William A. States Homestead Application No. 2199 for the Lots 4, 5 and 6 and S 1/2 sec. 2, T 14 S R 8 W, and S 1/2 the following: His witnesses, viz: James S. Jones, Benton county, and Thomas Phillips of Benton county, Oregon.

WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

16-29w5

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, got up on the latest improved patterns, and fuel-saving principles. Also, a line of GENERAL HARDWARE.

Worker in copper, sheet-iron and tin. Jobbing a specialty. Having had 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. 16-26w

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW STAGE COACH.

From Corvallis to Newport.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.

New Steam Launch.

A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL Stage Coach, drawn by good teams, in care of a good driver, sober driver, will leave Corvallis at 7 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting with the new Steam Launch at Pioneer at 6 P. M. The Steam Launch leaves Pioneer on the first of August, at Newport in three hours. Only 15 hours running through. Being turning to Corvallis at 7 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Through tickets at 80c; reduction for families. Good accommodations for passengers and freight. Prompt attention to express business and fast freight, at reasonable charges. Better facilities for traveling than have ever been afforded in this section. 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

NEW BUSINESS!

LISTEN FOR THE BELL!

THE ESTABLISHED PROCESS TO ESTABLISH A MILK DAIRY

For the purpose of supplying the citizens of Corvallis with Pure Fresh Milk at the very reasonable rate of 25 Cents per Gallon.

He intends starting a Delivery Wagon on or before the 1st day of June next, when he will be glad to supply all demands for Pure, Fresh Milk, at the above rate. Patrons are respectfully solicited. Apply to the Bell for particulars. A. C. MILKLEY, Corvallis, May 20, 1879. 16-21w1