WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

Corvallis, Oct. 3, 1879.

W. B. CARTER, - - - - - EDITOR

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

We notice that our correspondent R in our issue of the 26th, takes us to task for our statement in favor of Protection in our issue of the 19th. R says: "I was not a little chagrined at the levity, or at least the careless manner in stating the position of the two parties, for both are misrepresented." "Levity" is pretty good now, isn't it. What two parties pray does R refer to? In our editorial we did not discuss the subject of protection, as a party measure at all. We distinctly stated that it was above party; that it was national. We did not attempt to discuss it from a party stand point, for we are perfectly aware that neither of the great parties asking the suffrage of the people are united on this great and national subject. There are prominent politicians in both of, and, in fact, all the parties who favor high protective tariff and others who are equally zealous in advocating free trade—there is no such party as a free trade party in America to-day. But those who hold to the doctrine of free trade are made up of individual members of all parties. But does R attempt to set us right in regard the position of the "two parties," which he says we "misrepresent?" Not one syllable does he write defining the "position of the two parties" or correcting us for mistating their position. Of course he could not, for we had not attempted to make out the policy of any party. We fail to see that R has proved anything or helped the cause of the free trader whose cause he seems to have championed, by making the assertion referred to above. Not one of the propositions we advanced in our editorial of the 19th, does R refute—but says the "reason for the question being agitated at this time, is on account of vast improvements which are now beginning all over the State," which we presume is correct. But R seems to doubt our self respect and patriotism, for he says "When a person undertakes to instruct, or to lead a community, to deal with a question of so much importance as the writer selected, personal self respect, if not national patriotism, would dictate nothing less than a manly and an intelligent treatment of the same." We had fully hoped that our course had been such as to retain our self respect—and no *one* ever before doubted our patriotism, to our knowledge. R says, "The Free Trader does not plead for non-revenue for governmental purposes." We did not say they did; but on the other hand stated that the most violent Free Trader was in favor of a tariff sufficient to meet the expenses of the government. And in the same connection, we said that all the revenue received from tariff fell far short of furnishing the means of operating the government; and we reaffirm the same. Neither does the tariff work a hardship in the case R speaks of, by building up private interests at public expense, for the tariff has no more to do with this particular case than the law of Primogeniture of England. Now R, you are no doubt, astonished at our lack of self respect again—but listen. You indirectly refer to the building the Northern Pacific railroad, when you say rails can be purchased of Eastern manufactures at $2 or $3 per ton less than they can be bought in England and laid down at Portland for, with the tariff added. And that this company ought to be allowed to purchase of England, who has offered to furnish for the whole road at $28 per ton laid down in Portland. Now we lay down this proposition, that if the tariff was entirely abolished, the Northern Pacific, road could not save a penny in the purchase of their iron. Why? Because when Congress passed the act incorporating the Northern Pacific and giving to the said road an immense land grant it was made one of the conditions and inserted in the bill, that all the iron for the equipment of said road should be purchased of American manufacturers. The company saw fit to organize under the act, and have built from Duluth to the Missouri river in Dakotah, at Bismarck, and are completing 200 miles more on this side of the Missouri river—and the company have also put under construction 200 miles of the western end of said road beginning at Snake river, in Washington Territory, and extending east by way of Spokane falls to Pen D'Oreille lake, and not a word has ever been uttered by the company in complaint, because they are compelled to buy American iron. But a few of the free traders of this State have taken up the matter of oppression to this company and have discussed it at great length, until quite recently, having discovered, we suppose, that the tariff could not affect this road in any way, have weakened wonderfully, and have entirely dropped the Northern Pacific out of their category of complaints.

"The falsity of the position of the protectionists may be seen in this case, if it can be seen at all." Now, as we have shown above, the tariff does not cut any figure in this case at all; thus, by your own admission, it *can not* be seen at all. But R seems to think that the State of Oregon is an exception and is uncommonly hard dealt with by the protection of the tariff, because Oregon wheat must find a market in Europe, and come in competition with Russian wheat, raised at a cost of 15 cents per bushel. Oregon wheat generally averages one dollar per bushel to the producer, while Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakotah wheat does not yield the producer, on an average, of over 75 cents per bushel; and yet they have a demand for all they can raise and are getting along nicely, making money, and contending with grasshoppers besides. There is at least 25 cents a bushel in favor of the Oregon Wheat raiser over his eastern neighbor, above alluded to; and yet you do not hear the farmers in those States groaning about the tariff while their wheat goes to the same market that Oregon wheat does; and we cannot see why Oregon farmers should complain. But here as in every community, there are those who think, or seem to, that our government is very corrupt, rotten, oppressive and ineffecient. Yet no people ever had such great liberty, such adequate protection, such glorious advantages, such sublime prospects. And communism, which R so much fears, never did get a foothold IN ANY Republic and can no more flourish under the benign influences of our free institutions, than ignorance and superstition.

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

EDITOR CORVALLIS GAZETTE: Since I last wrote you, I have traveled over more than half of California. There are 58 counties in this State. I have been right square in the middle of thirty-two of them and can say, without fear of contradiction, that they will not compare with Oregon, in any respect. I have often heard Oregonian's complain at the management of Oregon State Fairs; but if they will attend one in Sacramento they will never have anything to say against an Oregon State Fair. In the first place, you have to buy a six day ticket, cost $5 00. Every time you go to the "Agricultural hoss trots," and you get a seat there, it costs you $1 00 per day. Six and five are eleven. Eleven dollars for tickets or admissions, and one dollar for a bed; 50 cents for meals. I presume, if you would sleep on a soft plank on the side walk they would charge you 75 cents. You cannot tell who are on the committees. It is kept a profound secret to all exhibitors; but, notwithstanding all the above, the Plummer Fruit Drier carried away the grand gold medal of California over all competition. So you see that Oregon is no slouch, after all. There were four county or District Fairs last week, namely: Stockton, Vallajo, Placerville, and for the northern part of California, Marysville. The Agricultural hoss trot was the big attraction there, as at Sacramento. Marysville is a well built town, laying between Yuba and Feather rivers. The miners have nearly covered it up with debris or "slickins" (the miner's phrase). They have three nice steam fire engines. They had a first-class fire while I was there and, owing to the superhuman efforts of her brave fire boys, they saved both lots. Scarcity of water was the trouble.

I left Sacramento on Saturday morning and got to San Francisco in time for the Grant jubilee. A grand affair, I tell you. I saw Grant, but there was so many people there I do not think he recognized me at all. People here will give him a grand blow out Thursday. He will then go to Yosemite valley from here and return, and go to Oregon. Well, Grant is a good fellow. I shouldn't wonder if he is President sometime.

CALVIN B. MCDONALD.

I had seen his obituary in the Oregon papers, and supposed he was dead and out of the scrape. He was the first man that I clasped hands with, when I landed here. He is not dead—he says he is not, and I believe him. He says he did not die of delerium tremens; has not been drunk. He thinks the *Oregonian* has done him great injustice. I do not know where they got their information, but hope they will satisfy Mac that they intended no wrong to him. Yours &c. C.

Oakland, Sept. 23, 1879.

PRESIDENT HAYES ON "HARD MONEY."

The following dispatch to the *Oregonian*, dated Cincinnati, Sept. 11th, gives some very plain and sensible talk from the President. President Hayes, Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, and Attorney General Devens, visited the chamber of commerce this noon, escorted by a reception committee. The president of the chamber welcomed the president and party in a short speech. In response, President Hayes said:

FRIENDS: I am very glad to meet this large assemblage of business men of Cincinnati. In the position which I hold it has been my desire to try to do something to bring it about that the government should be administered upon business principles and by business methods. I can see plainly, as you do, and as all my friendly and unfriendly critics, my short comings and failures, and perhaps I see them more clearly than others do, but my steady purpose has been to go forward in the right direction. Though the movement has been slow, still I can say to my friends in Cincinnati, I have honestly tried to keep my face in the right direction. One year ago I took a trip in the north-western states. This month I propose to do a little visiting for recreation and health in the western states. A year ago I found people gloomy and despondent. There were few who were hopeful, and very few who were confident of speedy coming better times. It seemed to me last year that under these circumstances the most good could be done by saying cheering, encouraging and hopeful things; that whatever differences of opinion there might be as to legislation looking to the resumption of specie payment, the wise thing, as we were situated, was to let well enough alone. It seemed to be wise to stop legislating and quit tampering with currency; to let the business of yesterday have a fair chance with the great resources which the country possesses, and that with their boundless energy, American business men could work out their own salvation. Fortunately the country accepted that general view. Specie payments have come and good times are coming with them. Coming west again, what is the thing to be said to-day. It seems to me that a dose of the same medicine which brought better times should be given to prolong better times, and to put as far away as possible the inevitable period when hard times come again. A prominent English writer on English economy says there is a regular periodicity in the recurrence of hard times; that in England they return in about 10 years, and in this country once in about 20 years. The desirable thing is to keep good times as long as possible, and when under these inevitable laws hard times must come, to have calamity bear as lightly upon us as possible. To this end it seems to me the very plain and wise maxims of Dr. Frankiin should be applied. Where debts are least and where they are the least spread and where there is the least over-production, there they will feel hard times the least. I think that this has been exemplified in the history of Cincinnati in the last four years' depression. While every city in the country has suffered more or less, and some of them very severely, Cincinnati, with its steady-going business men, has felt it less than any other city in the country. Let us so far as may be, in public and in private affairs, be diligent to see to it that when hard times do come we are not weighted by debts. I think you for your kind reception.

HOMES FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The upper Alsea valley in Benton county is fifteen miles long by one and a half to five miles wide, exceedingly fertile, well watered and producing excellent crops; has a population of several hundred. The nearest market for this valley is, or has been Corvallis, thirty-five miles distant, over a very rough mountain road. A route that becomes impassible for loaded wagons after the first heavy fall rains. This valley has a natural outlet in Alsea bay and river. For several years the people have been asking for a survey of the bar, with a view to finding a market for their produce by water. Thanks to Hon. J. H. Mitchell, who never turned a deaf ear to the petitions of any locality, the survey of Alsea bay has just been completed by United States Assistant Engineer R. A. Habersham. and enough is known to assert the probability of early steam communication to Alsea. A road from upper Alsea valley to tide-water, on Alsea river, will be pushed to completion. This will be the important step to open trade, establish a market and invite immigration, with or without capital. The south side of the river, more recently the Alsea Indian reservation, has been surveyed the past summer, and claims are being rapidly taken the whole length of the Alsea river from its mouth to the upper valley, together with the tributaries of Fall creek, Lobster and Five rivers, all of which offer fine opportunities for people seeking homes. At present the proper route is by steamer Alex. Duncan to Yaquina, thence by the beach to Alsea bay, twelve miles. Aside from agricultural lands there is no finer timber district unoccupied in the state. The mountains abound in game, elk, bear and deer. The river and bay has a large run of salmon, besides flounders, perch and herring. There are also crabs and clams in abundance. It really seems a pity that a country with such a wealth of good things within the reach of any person, possessing a moderate supply of energy, should have remained so long undeveloped—but the "good time," so anxiously looked for by the pioneers, is near at hand. The event may be hastened through Mr. Hume's enterprise and many persons find homes in Oregon's favored clime.—*Astorian*, 12th inst.

Forest fires have been raging for ten days in the mountains near Lakeview.

The Ashland Academy issues a neat little paper called the College Ceroma.

It is rumored that the fare on the West Side is fixed at $3.50 from Amity to Portland.

Two or three fine fields of sweet potatoes have been raised this season in southern Oregon.

The fishing season is just opening along the coast. R. D. Hume, of Rogue River, begins operation with 150 salmon a day, and a 40-lb salmon sells at Suislaw for twenty-five cents.

A DANGEROUS LEAP.—A correspondent telegraphs from Birmingham that great excitement was caused at the Horse and Hound Show yesterday afternoon during the jumping contest over timber and water. Mr. Robert Leaman's hunter Surfey, after clearing the water jump splendidly, was so excited that he jumped the bar of the ring, clearing five rows of spectators. The distance was measured and proved to be 37ft. The rider, Mr. Henry Grayson, stuck to pigskin, and no one was hurt.—London *Times*.

PIKE'S PEAK SIGNAL STATION.

About six years ago, the U. S. signal service station was established on the summit of Pike's Peak, 14,336 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest, and is now considered one of the most important stations on the globe, especially for the study of astronomy and meteorology. The rarity of the atmosphere at this high altitude gives a remarkably brilliancy to the stars and all the heavenly bodies. On the highest point of the summit stands the signal station, a one-story building, 24 by 30 feet, containing four rooms — officer's room, kitchen, store room and wood room. The station is now in charge of officers Sweeney, Choate and Blake. Usually two officers are at the station on the summit, and one here to receive the reports per telegraph and transmit them to the department at Washington. Four regular observations are taken daily at the appointed minute, and every particular in regard to wind and weather is carefully recorded, such as direction and velocity of the wind, highest range and mean lowest barometer and thermometer, mean humidity, number of clear, fair, cloudy and foggy days, rain fall, snow fall, etc. In case of unusual storms in any part of the country extra observations are taken at any hour of the day and night and reported to headquarters. There are only two seasons in the year on the peak; Summer—August and September—all the rest grim Winter. The highest thermometer during Summer is about fifty degrees, and no night passes without the formation of ice. The coldest weather the past winter was thirty-seven degrees below zero. The swiftest velocity of the wind was 106 miles per hour, which is but a gentle zephyr when compared with the fierce blasts of old Boreas whistling over Mount Washington, N. H., at the rate of nearly 200 miles per hour. From June until November the summit is accessible—not without much fatigue and difficulty—on foot or on the back of an Indian pony or donkey, and parties of five or ten or sometimes more go up almost daily, among them not a few ladies. The officers go up and down every three weeks on Norwegian snow shoes, twelve feet long. Thunder storms on the peak are alarmingly terrific. The atmosphere is highly charged with electricity, and at times the whole mountain top appears like one immense sheet of flame. The supplies for the station, consisting of about 3,000 pounds of provisions and family stores, are carried up in the Summer on the backs of the little, sure-footed donkeys in loads of 200 pounds. Wood is cut at the timber line about three miles from the summit, and it costs $18 per cord delivered at the station.—Troy (Colorado) Times.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

EDITOR GAZETTE—*Dear Sir:* In my last communication I promised Plexus that I should not address him again unless he signed his proper name to his communications—and I shall be as good as my word. This time I shall address the Editor himself. I see that Plexus is determined to keep his advantage by the help of his mask; it is an excellent protection; it has doubtless saved many a man from an untimely end. But whenever he will be honest enough to lay it aside, avow himself, and produce the face which has lurked behind it, the public will be able to judge of his motives for writing his personal letters. His real name will discover his freedom and independence, or his servility to a party. He is pleased to tell me that he addresses himself to me *personally;* I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of, and his invisible attacks, for his dagger in the air is *only* to be regarded, because one cannot see the hand which holds "it," and had it not been for this fact, I should not have obtruded myself at all on the patience of the public. He refers to the use of certain words, and the application I have made of them. I will not contend with him in point of composition, or the right use of words in the expression of my ideas. He is doubtless a scholar. I see at a glance that an academical education has given him an unlimited command over the most beautiful figure of speech, and that he writes Latin with almost as much elegance and purity as he does that of his vernacular, the good "*Old English.*" He is undoubtedly a gentleman *maximus in minimis.* Suffer me then (for I am a plain unlettered man) to continue in my plain style which suits my capacity, for, I think, *medio Tutissimus ibis.*

Pardon me Mr. Editor, for I have read his Latin with so much pleasure and instruction, that I have almost contracted his style. It is really gratifying to realize one's own greatness, (but to be great is not to be good) and to be *Homo Multarum Literarum.* His greatness too has made him very generous, but how much easier it is to be generous than just, and that men are sometimes the most bountiful who have the least to give. But out of his bounty he has been kind enough to give me a little advice, but he fears I will not accept his liberality. I *do* freely accept it, and am free to acknowledge that I am touched by his generosity. I freely forgive the excesses into which it has led him; and, far from resenting those personalties which, considering that he is an advocate for decorum and modesty, he has heaped upon me rather too liberally, I place them to the account of an honest unreflecting indignation in which his cooler judgment and natural politeness had no concern. He has accused me of being an office-seeker, and for his benefit and gratification, I make the following public statement:

1st. I was 41 years old last March, have been "*in politics*" since ten years of age, and have never held a civil political office of any kind, whatever. 2nd. I now seriously and solemnly promise never to accept any corporation, township or county office, or any such nomination for any such office. 3rd. The foregoing is to be understood as including Representive to the Legislature and State Senator. 4th. I furthermore agree never to go on the State ticket for any position except Governor, and not that if any man can be found who will do as well.

5th. I positively refuse ever to be a candidate for Vice President of the United States. 6th. I will never accept any foreign mission except a "first-class" mission, and not that unless it seems absolutely necessary that I should do it to save the country. 7th. I will in no case, and under no consideration, go into the Cabinet, but I will furnish the President, gratituously, with advice and instruction as to how to manage the affairs of the nation. 8th. I will never accept an appointment as Postmaster, collector or whisky inspector. 9th. I will never, unless inadvertantly, accept any position in any society, club or other organization, without a three-fourths vote.

W. A. WELLS.

P. S. I reserve the right, if hard pressed, to accept the Presidency of the United States, but I will never be president of a national bank. W. A. W.

P. S. 2nd. If I ever become physically disabled from raising potatoes for a living, and my family are likely to come to want, then all the foregoing must go for nothing. W. A. W.

P. S. 3rd. I especially request the people of the United States, and Alaska, particularly the office seekers, to preserve each a copy of this manifesto. It will be valuable for future reference. W. A. W.

P. S. 4th. As Canada and Mexico are liable to be annexed, it may be well for the office seekers of those settlements to take the same precaution. W. A. W.

P. S. 5th. As the foregoing is not copyrighted, if Peter Cooper and any other Greenbacker wishes to take the same position, and cannot write anything that suits them as well, they can use this document over their own signature. I cannot conscientiously extend the same liberty to Lord Plexus. He must get up something of his own. W. A. W.

Corvallis, Sept. 27, 1879.

ALSEA ITEMS.

A great many people are now here hunting claims, and find some excellent land still vacant.

David Ruble, of Upper Alsea valley, will soon remove to the Lower Alsea, and build a warehouse on his claim near the mouth of the Bay.

The steam tug *Katie Cook* has been successfully rescued from her perilous position, on the beach, and now lays safely moored in the bay. Mr. D. M. Titus, an experienced ship carpenter, has been engaged to repair her. Aside from the loss of her propeller and rudder, the damage to the vessel is slight.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

The Columbia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South, Bishop Keener presiding, convened at Albany, last Wednesday and adjourned on the following Monday. Good attendance, interesting session. The following are the appointments for the ensuing year:

WILLAMETTE DIST.—T. B. white, P. E.
Albany—M. C. Miller.
Tangent—T. B. White and P. A. Moses.
Corvallis—Joseph Emery.
Dallas Circuit—A. Hardison.
Harrisburg Circuit—D. C. McFarland.
Lebanon and Santiam—E. G. Michael.
Eugene—To be supplied.
Junction—T. Stearns.
Yamhill—To be supplied.
Oregon City Circuit—J. B. Perkins.

JACKSONVILLE DIST.—J. R. N. BELL, P. E.
Oakland—H. B. Swafford.
Jacksonville—W. H. Klyce.
Roseburg—J. R. N. Bell.
Williamsburg—James Gross.
Coquille Circuit—To be supplied.

WALLA WALLA DIST.—H. N. COMPTON, P. E.
Walla Walla—J. B. Davis.
Dayton—F. W. D. Mays.
Pendleton—To be supplied.
Palouse Circuit—H. D. Berger.
Weston—W. Wallen.
Hepner—R. C. Oglesby.
Powder River—T. P. Haynes.
Grand Ronde—S. W. Davies.
Wallowa—To be supplied.
Payette Circuit—J. W. Shreve.
Boise City—S. Gascoin.
Rev. J. W. Stahl was superannuated at his own request, and given work at Sweet Home valley.

One of the Lane county paupers who was given $150 by the county to go East to his relations, got no futher than Portland, where he spent all his money.

A large force of men are at work on the Point Wilson lighthouse. The total elevation of the structure will be 60 feet—elevation of local plan, 48 feet.

The Beaverton correspondence of the Hillsboro Independent writes; Andrew Johnson, a Swede, who resides two miles east of here has just returned from a ramble in the Coast Mountains, where he was lost three days and two nights with no companions but three hounds and a gun. He waded a mountain stream the whole of one day, the brush and underwood being impenetrable. The depth of the stream, he says, varied from one foot to arm pits, in depth. He returned in a sorrowful condition, feet badly swollen, shoulders galled and lacerated by carrying his gun.

DIED.

In Alsea valley, Friday, Sept. 19, 1879, Emma, wife of Ephraim Grier aged 21 years, 7 months and 20 days. Deceased was the daughter of E. McKenney, Esq., of Alsea Bay.

Near Summit, Benton county, Oregon, Sept. 20, 1879, Thomas Henderson, infant son of Fredrick and Elizabeth Troxel.

In Corvallis, Tuesday, Sept. the 23, 1879, at nine o'clock, A. M., Phebe Emrick, relict of the late Andrew Emrick, aged 75 years, 8 months and 11 days.

Her maiden name was Phebe Hewlett. She was born in the State of New York, January 12th, 1804. From there her parents moved and settled in Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1819, when they removed to Ohio. In 1824, she was married to Andrew Emrick, and then moved to Illinois, where they resided until 1843. They moved from there to Iowa, where they resided until 1859, when they crossed the plains to Oregon, arriving late in November. They settled near Salem in 1861, then moved to Benton county, and on the morning of August the 18th, 1863, at the age of 61 years, 4 months and 6 days, her faithful companion breathed her last on earth, and that struggling spirit, freed from its clayey tenement, took its flight to its eternal home. In 1864, she moved to Corvallis, where she has resided most of the time since. She leaves five sons and two daughters, besides a large circle of other relatives and friends, to mourn her loss. Her funeral was preached by Rev. W. C. Kantner, after which her remains were deposited by the side of her late husband, in the family burying ground, near Philomath. Thus we are called, one by one, across to the other shore.

Iowa and Illinois papers please copy.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE WEEKLY

Corvallis Gazette,

FOR

1879!

VOL. SIXTEEN.

OFFICIAL PAPER

FOR

OREGON

AND

BENTON COUNTY!

THE GAZETTE

IS A

LIVE LOCAL PAPER,

Has a Large, and Constantly Increasing circulation, and is one of the BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUMS in the State, being published in the heart of the

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Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

IT is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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$66 a week in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 16:31y1

Ame'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 Wines, cures the scab on sheep, and is excellent for other purposes. It is not injurous to the health, and costs but a trifle. Family rights $10. County and District 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. 16:30tf

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 principles. 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

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, careful, sober driver, will leave Corvallis at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting with the new Steam Launch at Pioneer at 6 P. M. The Steam Launch leaving Pioneer on the first tide, arriving at Newport in three hours. Only 15 hours running through. Returning to Corvallis at 6 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Through tickets $5 00; reduction for families. Good accommodations for passtrage at Pioneer. Prompt attention to express business and fast freight, at reasonable charges. Better facilities 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 M. M. & M. T. CROW

NEW BUSINESS!

LISTEN FOR THE BELL!

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES 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 rates. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Listen for the Bell. A. G. MULKEY.

Corvallis, May 20, 1879. 16:21m1,

NOTICE.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon,
August 20th, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Susan Huard. Homestead application of Thomas Huard, No. 2037, for the N. ½ of N. W. ¼ sec. 2, T. 14 S., R. 8 West, and names the following as her witnesses, viz: Thomas Phillips, of Benton county, Oregon, and James H. Russell, of Benton county, Oregon.

WM. F. BENJAMIN,
16-35:w5 Register.