WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

Corvallis, Oct. 31, 1879.

W. B. CARTER, - - - - EDITOR

FROM THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY TO THE SEA.

From an article in the Oregonian of the 24th inst., head "From Portland to the sea," we make the following extract:

"The value of a free open channel from Portland to the sea cannot be estimated. It is not second, even, in urgency and importance to direct connection by railroad with the eastern states. Upon the broad bosom of the Columbia must be borne the principal products of an area of 200,000 square miles of rich territory—an empire equal to the combined areas of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois—or those products are less valuable by half. To open this channel and afford to full-freighted vessels of the largest class a safe and easy passage at all seasons between the ocean and Portland has been an object well worthy the efforts of the highest engineering skill.

Plans for this improvement, estimated to cost $300,000, from Portland to the ocean were adopted some time ago by the U. S. board of engineers for the Pacific coast, and the practical work of carrying them into effect has just commenced." * * * * *

If "the value of a free, open ship channel from Portland to the sea cannot be estimated," what shall be said of a free, open ship channel, connected with about fifty miles of railroad, from the very center of the great Willamette valley, the garden spot of the Pacific coast, to the sea?

We rejoice to learn "that the practical work" of opening the ship channel referred to has commenced. It will be a grand thing for Portland and the State in general, and should have been inaugurated long ago. But while this is all true, it does not argue that the entire commerce of this rapidly growing and prosperous State should be circumscribed to ONE ocean outlet, or that all appropriations of Congress should be expended upon that outlet, when Nature has done so much for a second one. It is believed, by competent engineers, that an expenditure of $150,000 would remove the rock at the entrance of Yaquina Bay, so as to admit vessels drawing from 20 to 25 feet of water, or even greater depth.

Far be it from us to say one word against the improvement of the Columbia river bar. We rejoice to note these improvements, and trust they will be pushed, with energy, until every impediment to the free navigation of that noble stream is removed, and its carrying capacity be increased a hundred fold. But, while this good work is going forward nobly, Portland should not become proud and selfish, and attempt to monopolize the commerce of the entire State, and demand that it shall all pass through her hands, when other outlets have reasonable claims.

Facts are stubborn things, and it is now an acknowledged "fact," that the Yaquina Bay is the most direct, cheapest and best outlet for the commerce of Central Oregon. Situated abreast of the center of the Willamette valley, and within sixty miles of Corvallis, with a railroad in process of construction from the latter place to the Bay, it offers inducements for the immediate improvement of the harbor, which should not, and, we believe, will not, be much longer ignored by the government. Senator Slater and Congressman Whiteaker, having recently visited Yaquina, and seen its wonderful advantages, we doubt not they will do their utmost to secure an appropriation for its improvement at an early day. If ONE outlet to the sea is good, will not TWO be better?

The grand jury of Marion county, by a vote of 4 to 3, refused to find a true bill against J. J. Whitney, the derelict prosecuting attorney of the third district. The political cast of the jury is indicated by the vote—3 Republicans and 4 Democrats. This action on the part of the grand jury, while it will protect Mr. Whitney from the just punishment that should follow an unfaithful official, will not be sufficient to acquit him before public opinion any more than the failure of the Grover Senatorial investigation to find positive evidence of the bribery of legislators convinced the public that no bribery or other corrupt means was used to compass Grover's election to the United States Senate.—Portland Bee.

Statistics gathered by the treasury department show that while a workman received more money for his labor ten years ago, the reduction in the prices of all commodities now enables him to buy for the same money a third more than he could ten years ago.

Three thousand bushels of grain are received daily at Kinney's at Salem.

BAY NEWS.

MR. EDITOR:—After an absence of over a month I am again in sight of the Pacific, none the worse for having participated in a damp State fair and the generous reception tendered Gen. Grant by the citizens of Portland and Salem, accounts of which you have had.

I am glad to find that during my absence the Bay has been visited by Hon. James H. Slater, U. S. Senator, and Hon. John Whiteaker, M. C. Both these gentlemen were pleased with what they saw, and realize the necessity of early legislation regarding the improvement of Yaquina harbor. Senator Slater, while editing a paper in Corvallis over twenty years ago, earnestly advocated and prophecied the building of a railroad to this Bay, so the importance of the enterprise is nothing new to him. The good people of the Bay treated the Hon. gentlemen with proper consideration and were complimented for their hearty welcome, and the Willamette valley folks may rest assured of congressional aid if earnest work on the part of our representatives can secure it.

Capt. Lutjens, after a delay of several weeks, has sailed for Portland—will return as soon as possible. The steamer Geo. Hartley, 90 tons burden, Capt. Jordan, 14 days from San Francisco, with 40 tons of Indian supplies for agent Swan at Siletz, came in recently at *dead low water*, drawing nine feet, and had no pilot. Let the gentleman who added a marginal note to the instructions concerning beacons, buoys, etc., make a note of this. On page seven you will find this nonsense about Yaquina Bay: "Vessels should not attempt to enter this bay without a pilot, as the bar is constantly shifting." The Alex. Duncan, on *her first* trip, entered without a pilot.

Capt. Jordan was accompanied by Capt. Berry with 20 men, en route north to take, or try to take, the three masted schooner Courier off the beach; its an $8,000 job. Both Capt. Jordan and Berry expressed themselves as completely surprised to find a bar harbor so easy of access as Yaquina, especially after so long and severe a storm. Discharging her freight, the Hartley sailed out at nearly low water, through a thick fog, late in the evening—in fact it was so thick that people on the beach could not see the vessel over the bar. Three farewell whistles, however, told us the staunch little boat with her gallant captain was safely on her way north.

Mr. Sweeney, agent of the George Hartley, said the balance of the agency freight will leave S. F. in a short time on the steamer Thos. P. Whitelaw, of 400 tons burden, and that the Whitelaw proposed running regularly between Crescent City and Portland, touching at intermediate points. There is certainly nothing discouraging in all this. I hope the people of Benton county will take heart and join hands with those who are trying so hard to build up the country—encourage capital to come here, kindle to a blaze the dead embers of commerce, develop the natural resources of our county, and open a nearer and better route to the sea for all the products of labor. For years Oregon has been pleading for capital, begging its animating presence. Now capital is seeking us, coming without special solicitation. Let us receive it as becomes a people fully understanding the benefits certain to follow. Repair your roads, fix up your fences, paint your houses, wear a smile of contentment, speak confidently and encouragingly of the future, and every stranger wanting a home in Oregon will purchase in Benton county. Population means wealth, and wealth means several degrees of happiness above our present condition. RIALTO.

NEWPORT, Oct. 27.

CHINESE POLYGAMY AND SLAVERY.

There is no reasonable doubt that a majority of the Chinese who arrive in this city are under labor contracts to either one of the Chinese six companies or to parties for whom one of these companies acts as agent. The truth of this statement has been denied by the attorneys of six companies, but it is so strongly fortified by circumstances that the denial does not carry much weight. It serves for some apologist of the Chinese system of labor to base a defence upon, but it does not convince even the men who make it. Now the treaties with China and the laws made in pursuance of it, meet this case completely. The importation of coolies or persons bound to labor, is strictly forbidden. All the government has to do is to demonstrate by absolute proof that the bulk of Chinese immigrants are practically coolies, in order to stop their immigration. This proof can be furnished by the state or by the city, and when furnished the United States government cannot well refuse to put a stop to an immigration which is largely in violation of law. The federal government has recently taken some steps to check the immigration of Mormons. Its course in this respect is commended, without distinction of party. An inquiry into the social and industrial character of Chinese immigration is quite as much in the line of the government duty, and vastly more important in results. The immigrants who replenish the Mormon church are few in number compared to the number which will come from China if no action is taken to prevent it, and are more desirable residents. In fact, except the peculiar feature of Mormonism to which objection is made, their immigrants are good citizens. In this one respect the Chinese are as objectionable as the Mormon polygamist. In their own country they openly practice polygamy. They buy women as they do cattle, and sell them when tired of their purchase. Of the many relations which the sexes have sustained to each other in the progress from barbarism to civilation, the Chinese system is about the worst. It is lower than the modified form of polygamy practiced by the Mormans. The latter go through a form of marriage ceremony and are bound to support their offspring. The Chinese buy one wife or a dozen, according to fancy or means. It may be said that the domestic relations of the Chinese are not so troublesome as those of the Mormans. The reason is that we trouble ourselves less about them. Chinese women are bought and sold every day in this city, and we take no note of the fact. It is only when one of the chattles makes an effort to regain her freedom that Americans know of these transactions. It may be urged that the Chinese laborers cannot afford to purchase wives' and of course, generally do not practice this form of polygamy. To an extent this is true, but to the same extent a still lower condition of the sexual relations exist. What is known positively is that not one Chinyman in a hundred lives in what Americans term honorable matrimony. The converts to the European or American custom of one wife for one husband are not much more numerous than the converts to christianity. The mass of them live in polygamy or in a more flagrant promiscuous relation. These facts can easily be ascertained by the government with proof which will stand in a court at-law. We know of no reason why the Chinese should be permitted to practice polygamy when the American is not, nor why a Chinese contractor should be permitted to make long contracts for labor while his American competitor is limited in this respect. An American or a white immigrant ought to have as much liberty in this country as the Chinese enjoy.

TAKING THE TENTH CENSUS.

Capt. R. H. Lamson is in receipt of several circular letters from the department at Washington which furnish much valuable information in reference to taking the tenth census of the United States. The work of taking the census will not commence until next June, according to the recent law passed by Congress. Oregon is entitled to only one supervisor who has charge of the different enumerators who may be appointed. Capt. Lanson will cheerfully furnish information to any one who may call at his office in the Post Office building.

Among other letters the following has been received:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1879.

The following facts, relative to the organization of the census service, are communicated for the information of all concerned:

SUPERVISORS.

The census is to be taken under the direction of officers to be styled "supervisors of census," one or more for each state or territory, not exceeding one hundred and fifty, for all the states and territories, to be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate. It is provided by law that each supervisor of census shall, upon the completion of his duties to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior, receive the sum of $500 in full compensation for all services rendered and expenses incurred by him, except that an allowance for clerk hire may be made, at the discretion of the superintendent of census. It is not the intention of the department to make an allowance for clerk hire exceeding $100 in any but the largest supervisors' districts, where the population considerably exceeds the average.

The supervisors' districts, one or more for each state or territory, are to be formed by the secretary of the interior; and an announcement will be made of the number of supervisors for each state or territory, and of the extent and boundaries of the several supervisors' districts, not earlier than October 15, 1879. Applications for appointment to the position of supervisor of census may be addressed to the secretary of the interior. The nominations to this office may be made before the meeting of congess in December.

ENUMERATORS.

The actual work of enumeration within the supervisor's district will be performed by officers to be styled enumerators, who will be designated to the superintendent of census, at Washington, by the supervisor.

The rules and rates of compensation for enumerators will be determined by the secretary of the interior, and due announcement will be made thereof, not later than the date of nomination of supervisors as aforesaid.

Enumeration districts are not allowed by law to exceed four thousand inhabitants, according to the census of 1870. It is the view of the department, in the majority of instances, enumeration districts should be much below the maximum indicated, and that only for the strongest reasons should more than one township in states where townships exist, be comprised in an enumeration district. It follows from what has been stated above, that application for appointments to the position of enumerator should be addressed to the supervisor of the district in which the applicant resides. Hence, applications prior to the appointment of supervisors are premature, and can be of no service to persons desiring appointments as enumerators.

THE CENSUS OFFICE.

The census office at Washington has been organized by the appointment of Mr. Francis A. Walker as superintendent of census. No appointments to clerkships in that office, not already determined upon, will be made prior to May 1, 1880. Applications for appointment in the census office will, therefore be in ample season if received at the department of the interior by April 10, 1880. No preference in appointment will be given to any one by reason of earlier application. Appointment in the census office will be made only upon examination to determine the qualifications of the applicants for the position sought. Extracts from the standing regulations of the department, governing applications for appointment will be found appended. C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

REGULATIONS.

I. Every application must be made in the handwriting of the applicant to the head of the department. It must state; (1) applicant's name in full; (2) place and date of birth; (3) legal residence and how long it has been such; (4) education; (5) occupation past and present; (6) whether ever employed in the civil service, and if so when, how long, in what branch and capacity and reasons for leaving the service; (7) whether ever in the regular or volunteer army or navy, and if so, when, and in what organization and capacity.

II. The applicant must certify to having compared and written the application without assistance; to the truth of the statements which it contains; as to being a citizen of the United States, and faithful to the union and constitution; if ever in the regular army or navy, to having been honorably discharged.

III. Every application must be accompanied by a certificate signed by two trustworthy and responsible persons, well known in the community in which they reside; that the applicant is personally well known to them to be of good moral character, and of temperate and industrious habits.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN GRANT'S LIFE.

Following is a summary of the principal events of General Grant's life:

Ulysses S. Grant, born at Mount Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 27th, 1822.

Family removed to Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, 1823.

Appointed cadet at West Point, by Hon. T. L. Harner, 1839.

Graduated June 30, 1843, standing twenty-first in a class of thirty-eight members. Entered on the army rolls as brevet Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Fourth Infantry, on the Missouri frontier, as a supernumerary.

Commissioned, Sept. 30, 1845, Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

Went in Taylor's army to Mexico and took part in all the actions, from Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, to Monterey, September 23, 1846.

Transferred to Scott's army and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz.

Assigned as Quartermaster of his regiment April, 1847.

In the battle of Molino Del Rey, September 8, 1847, promoted on the field, by General Scott, to First Lietenant for distinguished gallantry.

Battle of Chepultepec, September 13, 1747, officially noticed for gallantry by Gen. Worth.

Entered the city of Mexico with the army.

Sent to the Pacific Coast at the close of the war, and assigned to duty in Oregon, with headquarters at Fort Dalles.

Appointed brevet Captian 1850, for services at Chepultepec.

Commissioned Captain August, 1853.

Resigned July 31st, 1854; spent a few years in business in St. Louis and in farming.

Removed to Galena, Illinois, and, with his father, established there the leather house of Grant & Son, 1856.

Appointed mustering officer and aid to Governor Yates of Illinois, at Springfield, April, 1861.

Commissioned Colonel of the twenty-first Illinois, (three years) Volunteers, June 15, 1861.

Appointed Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, August, 1861, (commission dated back to May 17), and placed in command of the district of Cairo.

Occupied Paducah, Ky., by a surprise movement, September 6, 1861.

Defeated Jeff. Thompson at Greenville, October 16, 1861.

Battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861.

Moved up the Tennessee, and with Foote's ironclads captured Fort Henry, February 6, 1862.

Invested Fort Donelson, February 11, and captured it February 16, by the unconditional surrender of the enemy.

Promoted to be Major General of Volunteers, commission dating from the fall of Donelson.

Advanced against Corinth, March, 1862.

Battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 7 and 8, 1862.

Placed in comand of the Army of the Tennessee, April 13th; occupied Memphis and Holly Springs in June; made Commander of the Department of the Tennessee in July.

Began the campaign against Vicksburg October 25, 1862; captured the city after a long and bloody winter and Spring campaign, July 4, 1863.

Appointed Major-General in the Regular Army.

Severely injured by being thrown from his horse at New Orleans, September, 1863; three ribs broken.

Appointed to command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, October, 1863, and announced headquarters in the field, arriving at Chattanooga October 23d.

Battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, November 24 and 25, 1863, driving Bragg from before Chattanooga.

Appointed and confirmed Lieutenant-General of the Army, March 2, 1864, the grade being created for him.

Arriving at Washington March 8, 1864.

Assumed command of all the Union Armies; headquarters with the army of the Potomac, March 12, 1864.

Crossed the Rapidan May 3, 1864.

May 5th, 6th, 7th, battles of the Wilderness.

May 11th, "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer."

May 29th crossed the Pamunkey.

Crossed the James and placed Richmond and Petersburg under seige June 14th. Constant battles during the summer, fall and winter.

Began the final campaign of the war, March 25, 1865.

Battle of Five Forks, March 31st and April 1st.

Occupation of Richmond, April 2d.

Surrender of Lee's army, April 9, 1865, and substantial end of the war.

Appointed General of the armies of the United States, July 25, 1866, the grade being created for him.

Secretary of War ad interim, August 10, 1867.

Unanimously nominated for President of the United States by the Union Republican Convention at Chicago May 21, 1868.

Elected President of the United States November 3, 1868.

Nominated for a second term by the National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia, November 5, 1872.

Re-elected President in November, 1872.

Sailed from Philadelphia, on a tour around the world, in the steamship Indiana, May 17, 1877.

Arrived in San Francisco, on his return to the United States, September 20, 1879.

Mr. J. C. Cartwright, collector of internal revenue for this district, has appointed Mr. Edwin Cartwright deputy collector for the second divison of the district.

INFIDELS AND CHRISTIANITY.

The following extracts from a sermon by Rev. D. K. Nesbit, (for a number of years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city), contains an interesting collection of the views of professed infidels on the doctrines of the Christian religion. The sermon was preached at Hazelwood, Penn., September 7th, 1879:

Let us look now at what some skeptics have said in their cooler moments, about the moral influence of Christianity and infidelity.

There is James Parton. He has never been suspected of being unduly biased in favor of orthodoxy. He wrote a charming biography of that brilliant rake, Aaron Burr, whose splendid talents and vaulting ambition were only equalled by his selfish nature and unbridled lust. Parton says that the writings of Voltaire, Jeremy Betham and Volney had much to do in coloring Burr's character, and that the writings of these men so popular among the politicians of that day did much to relax the morals of society and produce the corruption in politics that followed.

That is his testimony as to the demoralizing influence of infidelity. Did you ever know a Christian or an infidel put that estimate on the value of good Christian literature?

Thomas Paine, while an unbeliever himself declared that his own religious theories were unsatisfactory. Turn to the autobiography of John Stuart Mill. Did you ever read a sadder history? See him as a little child walking through the morning fog, with pencil and note-book in hand, by his father's side. He must not express his joy at the beautiful flowers, nor clap his little hands at the song of birds—he must never weep for sorrow or shout for joy—the tears and laughter of childhood suppressed. The warm currents of his moral nature were frozen by the chilling influence of his stern father. The whole story of the great man's life as told by himself shows his capacity for life enjoyment, cramped and crushed by his thoroughly godless training.

You have heard about the "Liberty of Man, Woman and Children" that is to be brought about by the overthrow of Christianity. Let me throw some pictures roughly on the canvas that you may have an idea of that glorious liberty. I have not time to touch them up. I give them in the rough. The Australian—wild, stark naked, riding on a log through an Australian swamp. That is freedom without any Bible. That is the liberty of man. Put along-side of that this specimen from a Bible land: Joseph Cook, the intellectual giant, thrilling a Boston audience with his machless logic and his burning eloquence.

Or this: The heathen woman on the pyre, or sold in a slave mart, to her future husband. That is the "liberty of woman." Put along side of that, woman in a Christian land reigning as the queen of society.

Or this: The child tied to a board and leaned up in the corner of a wigwam, or tossed into the Ganges, or traded off for a string of beads. That is the "liberty of the child." Place beside that your own blue-eyed darling, whom you press to your bosom as a priceless treasure.

Skeptics must and will admit that in countries where the Bible is taught there is the only real "liberty for man, woman and child."

Thomas Jefferson was not a professor of religion; far from it. Hear what he says of the Bible: "I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers and better husbands."

Hear Diderot, the great French infidel. If you would learn something of his sentiments in a brief compass, read Carlyle's essay on him. Yet Diderot said, "No better lessons than those of the Bible can I teach my child." Put that down as testimony of a foe for us.

You all know Huxley, no suspicion of Christianity has ever sullied his scientific name, yet he says: "I have always been in favor of secular education, but I must confess I have been seriously perplexed to know by what practical measures the religious feeling which is the essential basis of conduct, is to be kept up without the Bible. By the study of what other book could childrend be so humanized.

Henry St. John Bolingbroke, who died about the middle of the Eighteenth century, one of the greatest of the infidel hosts, said, "Constantine acted the wise politician in protecting Christianity as it tended to give firmness to his empire and softened the ferocity of the army and reformed the licentiousness of the provinces."

One of the strongest testimonials for our Rock comes from Mr. Ingersoll. Let me refresh your minds by reading his beautiful eulogy on Alexander Clark. [Here he read the eulogy]. He tells us Clark "practiced what he preached." We all know, and so does Mr. Ingersoll, that Dr. Clark 'preached' Christianity and we have Mr. Ingersoll's words to prove that the practice of that adorned Alexander Clark, with his many virtues, and made his life one that even Mr. Ingersoll was compelled to admire—and he admits too that this beautiful life was consistent with the Christianity that Mr. Clark believed and taught. Dr. Clark was his ideal man. Dr. Clark, he admits, was an honest believer and was a Christian, therefore Mr. Ingersoll's ideal man is a Christian. If the honest belief and practice of Christianity result in this high character, then it follows that if infidel preaching is the very opposite of Clark's, and the infidel practices what he preaches, then the infidel practice and life must be exactly the opposite of Dr. Clark's. My opinion is that this beautiful eulogy fits Mr. Clark better than it would fit Mr. Ingersoll.

Let me mention one more testimony from one whom many of you know. Bucher Swoope was not a professing Christian, but if you wish to see a masterly eulogy on the Book of Books, go and read his "Lawyer's Tribute to the Bible," and you will not be surprised after that to learn that with his latest breath he confessed that his only hope of salvation was Jesus Christ.

Suspicicious looking blood-marks have recently been found at a residence near Independence which was lately occupied by H. Taylor Hill. The Riverside, whose editor has visited the place, says: "A struggle evidently commenced near the fire place, at the south end of the house, and was continued through that room and an adjoining bedroom, culminating in a severe struggle near a window or opening in the outer wall of the house. At this point was found a large club on which were stains of blood; and some gray human hairs were found on the floor at this point. From this place the blood marks passed to the outer side of the wall, where all traces of it were lost. All appearances indicate that there has been a verw savage fight, or something worse; and we think that an effort should be made to clear up the mystery."

A Dalles paper says: Some miserable, cold-blooded miscreants residing out on Fifteen-mile creek, have taken pains to destroy valuable property belonging to theis neighbors and we would not be surprised to hear that bloodshed had been inaugurated. Jas. Gray, a well known farmer of that section, had 17 head of cattle, worth about $180, poisoned by stryehnine, within the past three weeks, and has had two fine young colts shot dead in his pasture by unknown parties. John H. Hagan, who lives near Brochhouse's, has had several fine merino bucks poisoned, and a mare worth $250. Another one of his mares got a dose of poison, but was saved by giving her great quantities of lard. Parties suspected of having committed the outrages are now being closely watched.

K. B.

KING OF THE BLOOD

THE MOST THOROUGH PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD YET DISCOVERED.

Cures all Humors, from a Common Eruption to the Worst Scrofula.

It purifies the Blood.
It invigorates the Liver.
It regulates the Bowels.
It strengthens the Stomach.

It gives vivacity in place of lassitude; cheerfulness in place of gloom, and robust vigor in place of debility.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Disordered Liver, Constipation, Nervous Affections, General Debility, in short all the numerous diseases and discomforts caused by impure blood are speedily conquered by this powerful corrector, the chief and sovereign of all ancient or modern medical discoveries—KING OF THE BLOOD.

ITS NAME IS ITS BEST DESCRIPTION, as it is a royal dispenser of the blessings of health, and vanquishes the foes that lurk in the blood.

It banishes PIMPLES, SALT RHEUM, SCALY ERUPTIONS, ULCERS, SCALD HEAD, FEVER SORES and all SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

It checks CONSUMPTION in its early stages. It has frequently cured it when advanced.

It disperses TUMORS and CANCERS without the Surgeon's knife.

It cures DROPSY, general or partial.

It cures FEMALE WEAKNESS and DISEASE.

It reduces in a safe and effectual manner all swellings, external or internal.

It eradicates the effects of Mineral Poisons, and establishes a sound constitution.

Many certificates, much further information and full directions for using, will be found in the pamphlet, "Treatise on Diseases of the Blood," in which each bottle is enclosed.

Price $1 per bottle containing 12 ounces, or 40 to 50 doses. Sold by Dealers in medicine.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Proprietors,
Buffalo, N. Y.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our NEW PRICE LIST. More complete than ever. Contains descriptions of every thing required for *personal or family use*, with over 1000 Illustrations. Send nine cents for it. (Stamps will do.) We sell all goods at wholesale prices to quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
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STEWART'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE,
THE BEST OF
THE SINGER PATTERN,
MADE IN THE WORLD.
JOHN A. BROWN, Agent,
At WRENN & HOLGATE'S,
Corvallis, Sept. 16, 1879. 16:38-2

The Oregon and Washington Land Company

ADVERTISE OREGON FARMS FOR Sale, largely in the East, free of expense to Farms, unless sale is made. In that case, $6.00 for each farm sold. Farmers will find it to their interest to call on
CHENOWETH & JOHNSON,
Agents O. & W. L. Co.
Corvallis, Oct. 8, 1879. 16:41y1

CORVALLIS FLOURING MILLS,
Corvallis, : : Oregon.

FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS and CHOP Feed, constantly on hand.

PRICE OF FEED:

Bran	$12 00	per ton
Shorts	15 00	"
Chop feed	15 00	"

GRAY, KORTHAUER & CO.
October 1st, 1879. 16:40m3*

SEED WHEAT
For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE, AT MY FARM, ten miles south of Corvallis,
1,000 Bushels French Wheat,
For sowing from Sept. to April. Also
700 Bushels White Russia,
Upon which Rust will have no effect. It matures in 90 days. To be sown in April or May. Address SAM. DAW, Corvallis, Oregon.
October 1, 1879. 16:40tf

NEW MILLINERY STORE,
(Cor. Third and Monroe Sts.,)
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

To the Ladies of Corvallis and vicinity:

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST, and most desirable stock of
Millinery Goods
Ever brought to this city, comprising the very LATEST STYLES of the season. Also latest styles of LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Do not fail to examine my stock before purchasing. Everybody cordially invited to call.
MRS. J. MASON.
September 17, 1879. 16:38tf

Particular Notice.

MR. J. P. THOMSON IS AGENT for the beautiful Estey Organ and Weber Pianos. Instruments sold on the installation plan, and warranted for five years. Can be found at the Vincent House. Agent for D. W. Prentice & Co., Portland, Oregon.

Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to.
Corvallis, Aug. 8, 1879. 16:32tf

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, Oregn., Oct. 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: Alonzo Case pre-emption declaratory statement No. 3149, for the W. ½ of S. E. ¼, the N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼, and lot 2, sec. 26. T. 11 S. R. 11 W., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William B. Stout of Benton county, Oregon, and James Craigie of Benton county, Oregon. L. T. BARIN, Register.
16:42w5
Dated October 17, 1879.

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

$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 injurious 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

J. R. LOMER. J. C. POLLEY.
OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
CORVALLIS, OREGON,
LOMER & POLLEY, Propr's.
The only First Class Hotel in the City.

THE OCCIDENTAL IS A NEW BUILDING, newly furnished, and the recognized headquarters for Commercial Travelers, and all prominent men visiting Corvallis. Large sample rooms on first floor, for commercial men, and bath room for the exclusive use of guests. Board from one to two dollars per day, according to room.
October 20, 1879. 16:43m6

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO ALL WHOM IT may concern that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Viola Scrafford, deceased, by the County Court of Benton county, Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate will present them with the proper vouchers to me within six months from this date, at my residence in said county.

Dated this the 22d day of October, 1879.
J. R. SCRAFFORD,
16:43w5 Administrator.

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.

EGLIN & LOMER,
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. 16:30tf