## WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

CORVALLIS. - - JANUARY 30, 1880

BOTH SIDES OF IT.

Two steamers am a ringin' de bell, Listen to de warnin'; One goes to heb'n and one to hell Farly in de mornin'. Oh! dorkies git on bo'd dis craft. Listen to de warnin'; We's gwine to start de gospel raft Early in de mornin'. Early in de mornin'. Dis is de only line to take, Dis is de only line to take, Listen to de warnin'; To get to heb'n widout mistake, Early in de mornin'. De debbei runs de ndder line, Listen to de warnin'; He's runners out to hab you jine, Early in de mornin'. Don't heah a word de debbel say, Listen to de warnin'; We's gwine to start at break ob day, Early in de mornin'. To cotch all sinners, such as you, Listen to de warnin'; De debbel's steamer's painted new, Early in de mornin'; Early in de mornin'. But if you git on bo'd wid him, Listen to de warnin'; 'Tis bell you will be landed in, Early in de mornin'.

#### Doom of the Czar.

The Berlin correspondent of th London Daily News has received from St. Petersburg a copy of a proclamation issued by the Revolution Committee on the day that the Czar returned to St. Petersburg. It reads as follows:

On the 9th of this month, on the Moscow and Kursk Railway, by order of the Executive Committee, an attempt was made on the life of Alexander II, by means of an explosion. The attempt failed. We do not find it convenient to publish at the present time the reason of the failure. We are convinced that our agents and our party will not be disheartened at the failure of the attempt, but will gain from it a new experience, a lesson of precaution, and at the same time fresh consciousness of their own power and of the possil ility of a successful issue. Addressing ourselves to all honest Russian citizens who value liberty, to whom the national will and the national interests are sacred, we once again point to Alexander II. as the personification of a despicable despotism of all that is cowardly and sanguinary. The reign of Alexander II. from the beginning to the end is a lie, in which the famous emancipation of the serf ends with Makoff's circular. From the commencement to the end it has been devoted to the consolidation of the classes hostile to the people, and the destruction of everything by which the people lived and wished to live. The will of the people was never so contemptuously disregarded and trampled on. The present reign has supported by every means all those who rob and oppress the people, and at the same time systematically exterminate all who are honest and devoted to the nation. There is not one village that has not supplied martyrs, who have been deported to Siberia for supporting communal interests and for protesting against the administration. From among the intelligent classes tens of thousands drag in an interminable string to Siberia to the mines, exclusively for having served the cause of the people in the cause of liberty and in order to attain a higher level of development. The ruinous procees of extermination of every independent element is at last simplified. Alexander II. is the usurper of the nation's right, and the main pillar of reaction. the chief author of the judicial assassination. Fourteen executions weigh on his conscience. Hundreds of sufferers cry for vengeance. He deserves to die for the blood he has spilled, for all the suffering he has inflicted. He de serves to die, but it is not alone with him that we have to do. Our object is the national welfare. Our task is to emancipate the people and make them masters of their fate. If Alex. ander II. would recognize what a dreadful calamity he is inflicting on Russia, how unjust and criminal the oppression he creates, and renouncing his authority, would transfer such to an Assembly freely elected by uni-versal suffrage and provided with in-structions by its electors, then only would we leave Alexander II. in peace, and forgive him all his offenses. Until then, a struggle, an implacable struggle, while there remains in us a Russia, how unjust and criminal the drop of blood, until, over the ruins of despotism, there waves the standard of national liberty, and the will of the people shall become the law of Russian life. We appeal to all Russian citizens to support our party in this struggle. It is no easy task to support the whole pressure of the gov. ernment forces. The failure of the attempt of the 19th of November is an instance of the many difficulties with which even separate and comparatively unimportant episodes in the struggle are attended. We want general support in order to break up despotism and return to the people its right and authority. We demand and expect such support from Russia. St. Petersburg, Nov. 22, 1879

#### A Literal Application.

Professor H., one of the oldest tu-

tors of one of the oldest colleges in the country, was as accentric as he was learned. His judgment anywhere in the field of natural science and philosophy was to be taken as law. No one ever thought of questioning tria, after a sharp struggle, from the Ot-tokar of Bohemia, and had given more than one Emperor to Germany. But its position was the reverse of undisputed. it. The mathematical knot was never wrought which he could not sever. On a certain occasion Professer H. wanted a servant. Several applicants It was in reality the fear of the Turks presented themselves— were tried and of the French, and the consequent and discarded. Finally one came whose looks the pedagogue liked.

"Now, look ye, my man," the savant said, "if you can remember and the House of Hapsburg and united it to earry out one course of procedure, I the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary. think we may get on. I cannot afford The union was not altogether willing; to waste words, nor can I afford to the decree of fate was long struggled find thoughts for a stupid servant. You must do your own thinking and understand my wants at a hint. For instance, when I say 'Bring me a ra-zor,' you will comprehend that I am The history of the House of Austria in going to shave; so you will under- its broader features for the two centustand that I want hot water, soap, towel, comb, brush, and so on. And so with every hing. My initial order you will take as a cue, and of your own thought supply all possible accessories and contingents."

The new servant proved himself ment of the eighteenth century, altered equal to the occasion, and his master was more than satisfied. the situation forever. The huge ever-grown dominion of the Heuse of Hapsvas more than satisfied.

One day the professor came home pale and shaky. Said he to his servant: "John. I am not teeling well. Go

and call the doctor.' The man bowed and departed.

An hour passed-two hours-and vet no doctor and no servant. Finaly, however, the doctor arrived, and in a moment more in came the servant.

"How is this, John," demanded the professor. "Why have you been so ong?"

"You told me to call the doctor, sir.'

"Aye, you could have done it in ten minutes."

peace of Hubertsburg led inevitably to that of Prague, and the treaty of Pres-burg was their connecting link. The his-tory of Germany from 1756 to 1866 is the "But, sir, you told me you were not well. I took your simple order as a cue to all you might need. I found the doctor absent and left word for history of the attempt of France to imhim. Then I went to call watchers in pose the headship of a weakened House case you should require attendance of Hapsburg on a weaker Germany, and through the night. Then I called of the determination of the Hohenzollerns not to allow it. Austria by 1866 upon your lawyer, in case you should desire to make your will. And then, had ceased to be a necessity to Germany, and the peace of Prague only sanctioned the decree which fate had long since registered. — Lady Fitz Maurice in the sir, I had to hunt up the undertaker, that he might have all in readiness in case"-Academy.

"Stop, stop, John! That will do. Bless me! you can be literal in your application of a hint."

'Yes, sir. Any further orders, sir?' "Not now, John. You may go." The professor is still living, and John still serves him

American Cartridges. Russia was among the first to make use of the American metallic cartride she attempted in vain to imitate them. After wasting 10,000,000 of cartridges made of inferior material, she wisely concluded to buy here, as other foreign na-tions have since done. Some of the American cartridges sent to Russia were subjected to the unparalleled test of a five weeks soaking in the waters of New York harbor, the vessel carrying them having sunk off Staten Island on her having sunk off Staten Island on her way out. They were fished up as good as new, and, triumphantly passing the or-deal of a new test of their firing quality, went on their way again, and have, no doubt, long since added their quota to the return of casualties. For good cart-ridges American copper is needed, a fact which the Europeans are beginning to learn. Even so long ago as the days of the mound-builders it was discovered that our Lake Superior region produced that our Lake Superior region produced a copper ore of uncommon purity. Ore of eq al purity is not, it would seem, to be found elsewhere, and perhaps the probe found elsewhere, and perhaps the pro-cess of annealing is not so well under-stood abroad. At all events, the brass made of the foreign copper, abounding in the sulphurets, lacks the necessary strength and ductility, and for some rea-son the me'allic cartridges made abroad are liable to deteriorate in quality. Duranother the Peabody-Martini cartridge, and the largest the Sharp or Remington special long-range cartridge. The Government cartridge contains seventy grains of powder and a hardened bullet, com of powder and a hardened bullet, com posed of one part of tin and sixteen parts lead, weighing 495 grains. The Peabody-Martini has eighty-five grains of powder and a bullet of the same composition, weighing 480 grains. The long-range bullet has one part of tin to fourteen parts lead, and weighs 550 grains, the charge of powder being 100 grains. The advantages of the heavier cartridge are well known in the experiences of the Turkish war already referred. Whatever else they may lack the Turks have conelse they may lack, the Turks have certainly shown superior intelligence in the armament of their troops. The English, who use the same gun, had on a smaller scale an experience similar to that of the Turks. The rifles used by the rifle brigade in the campaign against the Afgbans were sighted for 2,000 yards, and at 2,100 yards were found effective. The rifles with which our own army is provided are with which our own army is provided are sighted to 1,200 yards, as will be seen from the cut on page 450, showing the military sight. Some of the sights used by riflemen in long-range shooting are also shown, the Vernier sight and a sight combining a spirit-level and a wind-gauge. The ordinary Vernier will regis-ter to the thousandth of an inch, and Verniers have been made so as to regis ter the twenty thousandth of an inch, these finer sights being used to regulate the ordinary fights. These very fine the ordinary splits. These very fine sights are not adapted to military ser-vice, in which the rifle is subjected to a vice, in which the rifle is subjected to a very different usage from that prevailing at Creedmoor, where the long range rifle-man is able to give his weapon all the care that a musician would take of his precious Stradivarius violin or his Tourte bow.—Scribner's Monthly. An English paper advertises a book entitled "The Amsteur Poacher." Some-thing in the way of "Hints to Young Burglars" and "The Complete Forger" may soon be expected.

#### Austria and Prussia in European History

There is nothing more remarkable in

history than the simultaneous aggran-dizement of the House of Hapsburg, both eastward and westward, at the close

of the fifteenth and the commencement of the sixteenth century. Before that date it had indeed occupied a consider-

able position. On the extinction of the House of Babenberg it had wrested Aus-

recognition of the necessity of some kind

of union among heterogeneous princi-palities and powers which finally made the Empire of Germany hereditary in

against. But the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the warlike policy of the French Kings and the all but successful in-

trigues of Francis the First to be elected

in the

## The Use of Lager Beer.

J. C. Flood is about to retire from The virulent vaporings of the Prohiition party, reported a few days since a these columns, and its attack upon stock operations. M. Leon Chottean is again en route for he ex-President of the State Board of America. Health-ex-President of the American Medical Association, the most honored No lady can wipe her nose too often on a \$10 lace handkerchief. leader of Massachusetts physicians, a noble gentleman, who has devoted his A French cook can take a rib of nutton and turn out a spring pullet. ife to the welfare of humanity-have educed already two responses relative, the one to the moral, the other to the in-There are 5000 trees in Joe Jefferson's orange orchard in Louisiana.

ellectual value of such statements The Empress of Austria visits Ireland As a temperance man of nearly forty years' standing, one of the earliest to reagain in February for the hunting ason. eive' the pledge at the hands of Father Rochester men prefer death to being noted "N. G." in the Mercantile Mathew, and one of the founders of a temperance society when a studennt of Harvard; as one who has examined the gency Ohio's first colored jury found a principal breweries of the United States verdict of: "Not guilty, 'cause he didn't rom Milwaukee to Machias, and during done it." ive years abroad those from Burton to Beersheba, and made a careful study of the statistics of intoxication in the This is good weather to "freeze out" various beer, wine and spirit drinking countries, I may be permitted a word as to the physical consideration involved in the suicidal policy of prohibiting the use of them. of lager beer.

1. It is an incontestable fact that every nation always has used, does and will ries which followed is the history of the use, some sort of external agency capable of temporarily accelerating or retarding the action of the mental machinery. The finding of the least double struggle against her two great enemies east and west. The final defeat of the Turks before Vienna, and the vicharmful among such agents is the desid-eratum of sensible humanitarians. The tories of Eugene and Louis of Baden on the Rhine and the Danube at the close least harmful agent is lager beer, the proportion of alcohol in this being no of the seventeenth and the commence more, may be properly taken as food; for physiologists have now ascertained that alcohol, in small amount, is a normal burg was no longer a necessity as a de-fence against the Turks, and the world constituent of the tissues of the human body. I do dot speak of "ale," which is soon began to find it out. It may sound paradoxical, but the fact is that the pownot beer.

er of the Hapsburgs was destroyed by its own victories. Meanwhile, in Ger-2. Lager beer is too bulky to produce intoxication; particularly in the case of Americans, who drink, as a rule "standmany another power was arising which had no foreign dominions or alien sub-If those drinking it would only ing. jects, and therefore considered itself a better guardian of German interests at sit down, as the Germans do, the res obtained would be as valuable as the home and equally able to protect them to tonic effects of the beer, and the sitters the West. The statesmen of France made would be more likely to substitute beer no short-sighted calculation in allying for bitters.

themselves with the Hapsburgs against 3. Beer is not a stimulent, like spirits, the Hohenzollerns in the great struggle of the Seven Years' War. But the stars which are like an application of a whip to an already over-tired horse; it is rathin their courses fought against them, and er like a good meal of oats. It is a tonic and fattening food (being composed of malt) and a nervous sedative (from the against the French Empire when it aimed at accomplishing the same object. Ros-bach was in this sense the forerunner of Gravelotte, and Leuthen of Sadowa. The

hops in combination.) 4. While spirits stimulate to violence and lust, beer produces merely somnoence.

5. A taste for beer drives out or destroys the liking for spirits, thus proving its raison d'etre, if only as the lesser of the two evils, one of which must exist in answer to the demand (real or fancied)

6. The physical and psychical abnor-malties of the New Englander are gaun-tiness of the body and nervous excitability. The characteristics of the beer-drinker are adipose tissue and a mental

placidity bordering upon stolidity. The philosopher, the philanthropist, the patriot and the physician may well pon-der upon the relations of cause and A GREAT GRANDMOTHER. -To the latter venerable condition our Queen attained before she had completed her sixtieth effect, and be grateful for a fluid so year, a circumstance which we believe cannot be said of any of her predecessors anmirably caculated to obviate the effects of our every-day atmosphere. As a step in the right direction may be on the throne; scarcely any of whom, indeed, lived to see their children of the noted in a little announcement in the third generation. There was a time-Advertiser on the 11th inst., viz.: "The "'tis sixty years since" and more-when grog to be served on the Jeanette is to be, not spirits and hard liquors, but beer,

coffee and tea." 7. In Maine, where beer is prohibited

## Paris High Life.

The curtain rises on "Cendrillon" at 1:30. It is true that the adorers of the diva are always certain of seeing a good deal of her from their avant scene toward the middle of the piece. But this was not sufficient for Theo. She desires that they should also see her in the first act, in which lies the principal feature of act, in which lies the principal feature of attraction. It is an appearance so mar-velously lovely that it suffices to explain the popularity of the new "Cendrillon." The pretty head of Theo rises suddenly in the center of a corbeille of flowers illuminated by electric light. The coup d'œil is indescribably beautiful; no effect like it has ever been seen at the

theater. When any one goes to her box to congratulate her upon her perform-ance she always eagerly inquires: "Did you come to see me in my corbeille?" When she receives a reply in the negative she usually dismisses her visitor without further remark.

assed through Paris they twice advanced

ings in succession. Prince Vladiman

even made Theo promise that she would

introduce this luminous corbeille in all

all her operettas when she goes to sing in St. Petersburg. But this is not all.

Theo is daily invited to go and give

seances de corbeille at parties or at large clubs of the capital. The newspapers

have given the name of corbeillomanie.

From all this Theo derives a fresh

celebrity. It had enabled her again to rally round her that court of platonic

adorers which for some time past had been on the point of deserting her. Among them are rich, intelligent and

Theo. It is a devotion more inexpli

ble from the fact that they derive but

college professors and freeze in boxing This peculiarity has naturally caused a great deal of disturbance in the gastro-Frank Leslie has many different publinomic habits of the jennes elegants, who cations and he steals the matter for all would do anything rather than displease

the star of their dreams. Some break-fast later, some dine earlier, and all Mr. Moody isn't a man of the world, or he'd a' known better than to have tackled arrange in one way or other to go to the Porte St. Martin before 8 o'clock so as St. Lonis.

Mr. Holvoake, the English apostle of not to miss the corbeille. It is a settled o-operation, is praising America since habit. When the Russian Grand Dukes returning home. Ex-Governor Seymour has a complete the hours of their dinner to go and see Theo in her corbeille a couple of even

SHORT ITEMS.

collection of biographies of American statesmen in his library. A Mexican Governor at a dinner had

eventeen courses of hash served before he main part of the meal.

A cur that no one will own will get tin kettle over a given distance as quickly as a \$100 imported dog will.

Venus was the first person who had her boat sawed in half, when she came ashore on the half-shell.

"Can a man marry his widow's sister?" He can-provided he is a "California widower," and his wife is willing. London police stations have hot and old water. The hot water is to throw

Among them are rich, intelligent and well educated young men, the bearers of great names, and who for the last six years have had but one idea, one object over prisoners who kick the bars. The Rev. Morgan, of Boston, can se in life-that of devoting themselves to no difference between church fairs and lotteries, and is aiding to suppress both.

little satisfaction from it. The diva of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, from his their affections is faithful to her husband. profession and lectures, earns from \$40,000 to \$70,000 a year, and spends a working tailor, and she will not permit any one to make love to her. Notwithmost.of it. tanding that the fact is indisputable, her

sighing swains persist in ther attentions. Do they each entertain the secret hope Owls talk with each other by each one olding the end of a straw in his mouth. that some day or other Theo will be less That's what gave birth to the audicruel to them? It is probable. They continue, despite all discouragement, to hone

A minister in one of the small Illinois send her flowers and presents. She deigns to accept them, and they comtowns was the unfortunate loser of several dollars the other night. He had a mence over again the same game without lonation party. ever tiring or uttering the least complaint.

Ohio school girls drink red ink become She has organized and regulated the ery ill, send for their lovers, make up, whole of her little court, establishing and get well, and are heroines for the next defining clearly the duties and rights of our weeks.

each of its members. The visits which Lovers in New Jersey now get married at midnight, so as to be joined between two days and be a little more spooney she receives at the theater are divided into series. Certain admirers can come to her dressing-room on the Mondays, others on the Tuesdays, and so on during than other folks.

Susan B. Anthony has just celebrated the week. These visits are more or less long, according to the degree of con-siderations in which the visitors are held. her twenty-second birthday.-Free Press. Does this mean that she was born on the And she presides over their receptions 29th of February. It was a happy thought that suggested. with the most perfect tact, taking care

during the war, the using of cotton for always to mark the rights of ancients and to avoid bringing together people who detest each other or adorers who belong breastworks, and the practice has been kept up ever since.

clique, All

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Hamlin & Wrenn, Propr's.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM Salem with a new truck, and having leased the barn formerly occupied by James Eg-lin, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

DRAYING AND HAULING, either in the city or country, at the lowest living rates. Can be found at the old truck stand. A

share of the public patronage respectfully soli Corvallis, Dec. 27, 1878. 15:52tf

JOB PRINTING.

-THE-

IS NOW PREPARED TO DO

Nobody expects any Congressman to distinguish himself for the first two weeks. After that it is expected that they will throw their whole souls into a bere" at roll-call.

A man was standing on a corner the other day, gazing around at nothing in particular, when a friend stepped up and said: "I see you have a mourning band on your hat." "Yes, I have; it's for my mother-in-law," replied the man in mourning. "Why, I did not know she was dead." "Well, she isn't, she's recovered.

A "drummer" for a New York house called on a merchant recently and handed him a picture of his betrothed instead of his business card, saying he represented that establishment. The chant examined it carefully, remarked that it was a fine establishment, and returned it to the astonished man, with the hope that he would soon be admitted into partnership. The last seen of the drummer and merchant they were talking about the outrages in Maine.

the nation was confidently looking for-ward to the birth of a great-grandchild of the reigning monarch and his Queen, a child who might now have been our King had he lived. Who shall say that Providence has not ordered events otherwise for the great good of this nation? Who that considers the parentage from which she sprang can wish that the Princess Charlotte had lived to succeed her father? Little did those who mourned in November, 1817, imagine what compensation was in store for all who loved their country's best interests, under the rule of another Princess not born until eighteen months later. That Queen Victoria should have lived already to see her eldest daughter a grand mother seems to be in accordance with those outward signs of prosperity which, by the rules of poetical justice, such a life and such a reign as Her Majesty's deserve. And when we pray vivat Regina, we are inclined to add, "And may she live to be a great-great-grandmother." In the classes who marry early, which are the highest and the lowest, it is not such a very uncommon thing for persons to live to be greatgrandparents. Probably every country parish can produce one or two specimens among the poor. And in the annals of the great and noble, carefully preserved by such chronicles as Sir Bernard Burke and Captain Dodd, we sometimes meet with curious cases of longevity and (to coin a term) great-grandparentage. We could name, for instance, a noble Duke and Duchess who are great-grandparents, though wanting still two or three years of seventy; a Viscountess, some years younger than the present century, who has a great-granddaughter aged twelve; one Earl whose son is sixty-one, and another whose grandson is thirty-seven. It is less than ten years since the widow of the twentieth Lord Grey de Ruthyn died, and had she been living now she would be, though not older than eightyseven, a great great-grandmolher, for her Ladyship was the grandmother of the late Countess of Loudoun, whose grand-son, the Earl of Arundel and Surry, was born last September.—[London Society.

THE WAGES OF FARM HANDS .-- The Department of Agriculture has been collecting some figures of wide interest regarding the rate of wages paid for farm laborers in different parts of the country. The statistics show that, with the exception of Minnesota and some States and Territories still further West, the average monthly rate of pay declined from 3 to 15 per cent. during the year ending last April. But this decline in ending last April. But this decline in was more than compensated for by an equal reduction in the expense of living so that the relative condition of the laborer improved during the year. The pay of farm laborers in New England on yearly engagements, without board, averages \$20 31 per month, and the average cost of living \$8 02. The average for the Middle States is \$16 60; the South Atlantic States \$11 19; and the South Atlantic States \$11 19; and Gulf States, \$15 80; in the nine inland States east of the Mississippi, from \$49 50; south of the Ohio to \$29 90 in <sup>6</sup> \$49 50; south of the Ohio to \$29 90 in North. West of the Mississippi the present average is \$23 81 per month, a slight increase over a year ago, while the price of subsistence has fallen off. In California and Washington Territory, the increase has been still larger, and now reaches \$38 25, but is more than offset by a much greater increase in the cost of living. There is almost every-where a good demand for labor, and there seems no doubt that the condition of the agricultural class is steadily improving along with the rest of the

improving along with the rest of the untry.

bad whisky, being of lesser bulk, is tak-ing its place with bad effects.—Boston Advertiser.

# A'Splendid Gem.

I have recently been favored with a sight of one of the most famous jewels of the world—a stone that has its history and its pedigree, and is celebrated in the annals of the noted gems of Europe. I have held it in my hand and admired beneath the rays of the sunlight the finest sapphire that is known to exist. This beautiful and well-nigh priceless stone combines in a singularly perfect degree the leading qualifications of size, shape, color and water. In form it is a

flat oval, being about two inches long by an inch and a half wide. It is cut slightly en cabochon on top, and into a multitude of small facets beneath. Its hue is perfect, being a warm, lustrous Marie Louise blue, not so dark as to

show black beneath the gaslight, but having all the velvety softness and purity of tint that is required in a really fine gem of this description. Its weight is 300 carats, and it belongs to a noble and wealthy Russian family, in whose possession it has been for the past two centuries, and it has been placed by its owner in the hands of one of the great liamond merchants of Paris for safe keeping. One of the Rothschild family

has offered for it no less a sum than \$300,000 but the offer has been refused. If asked the courteous gentlemam in whose care it has been left as to the actual value of the stone. He told me that, as it was perfectly unique, no pre-cise valuation could be set upon it, but that he was inclined to estimate it at

some \$400,000. He also showed me a string of enormous graduated pearls of extreme purity and fineness (the center one was as large as a small cherry) and he told me that the necklace belonging to the noble Russian was composed of six similar strings of equal beauty and ex-

ceptional size. The great sapphire was mounted to be worn as a brooch, being surmounted with large diamonds of some twenty carats each. Its guardian nformed me that the pendant belonging pear-shaped sapphire, weighing sixty carats, and set in diamonds. The whole collection of jewels belonging to this one family is worth over \$2,000,000. "There is no such sapphire as the largest one," continued my informant, "even among the crown jewels of Russia. I furnished the crown jewels of Russia. I furnished myself two very fine ones to the Em-press, each weighing six carats, but they do not compare with this magnificent gem." The gentleman who spoke was well qualified to give an opinion, as he is one of the few diamond merchants of the world, and is, moreover, a noted expert. He it was who was recently sent for by the Bussian Government to go to St. Petersburg to make a full esti-mate of the value of the crown jewels, and he furnishes whatever ornaments in precious stones are purchased by the members of the Imperial family.

"No man on earth can move me from my position," says Lucy Stone. Let her sot. Who cares whether she moves or not?

The man who marries under the in pression that his wife gives up every-thing for him—father, mother, brothers, sisters and home—finds out sometimes that, however much the wife may have given up, the father, mother, brothers, sisters, etc., have not given her up.

Don Carlos, of Spain, swee will have his rights or perish; but we all feel the same way, and are as much of a hero as he is.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran of Washington, is the owner of the beautiful Sevres dessert service which was once owned and used by George Washington.

Nevada has a town named Zero, and neither the weather nor the thermometer man can get the start of the place. Strangers may expect a cool reception.

New Jersey wants to make a legal holiday of the birthday of Christopher Columbus. She believes he discovered New Jersey when he did the rest of America.

Just as soon as a man imagines that the world owes him a living he will seek to collect the debt from which some one has gained his own living and laid up something besides.

"How far is it to Butler if I keep straight on?" "Wall, if you're a goin' to keep straight on, it's about twenty-five thousand miles, but if you turn round t'other way it's about half a mile!" tenced to perpetual exclusion.-Corr. N. Y. Herald. Observing little brother's remark be-

fore a room full of company: "I know what made that red mark on Mary's nose; it was the rim of John Parker's hat." And there are girls who believe

In Hungary, males marry at fourteen and females at twelve, whereas in Austria, persons are minors until they that little brothers never go to heaven. We feel obliged to remind the Presiattain the age of twenty-four, and they dent again that the country is getting on swimmingly without any minister at either the English or Russian Court. must not marry before that time without the formal consent of their parents. There is no restriction on the ground of religion, however, although children of But we admit that Ohio is being neglect-

A contemporary says Eve is as deserving of a monument as Adam, and he surgests "Give them a monument apiece." But why not treat them as this country has George Washington-give them a

piece of a monument. It will soon be time for the members

of the New York Legislature to have their button-holes lined with sheet-iron in operation, each having a reference to a particular district. The ages fixed by these range from twelve to fourteen for to save them from breaking out when the Senatorial candidates hook their fingers girls, and fourteen to eighteen for boys -for so in truth we must call them. About two or three and twenty years ago, a law was passed in Hesse-Darmstadt prohibiting males from marrying before they had attained the age of twenty-five, in them. Commodore Vanderbilt once visited a

spiritual medium, who commenced busi-ness by saying, "Your first wife wishes to communicate with you." "Perhaps so," said the Commodore abruptly, "but that is not what I came here for."

"Why, Dick," said a lady teacher the other day, "you are gettting to be an awfully good boy, lately; ever so much better than you were last year. How is it?" "Oh. pshaw! Miss Hetty," said the youngster, "I don't have so much tum-mick-ache now." for the other sex-the lower ages being always found to obtain in those districts

A school teacher, who has just been telling the story of David, winds up with: "And all this happened over 3000 years ago." A little cherub, its blue eyes dilated with wonder, after a monent's thought: "Oh, dear, marm, what a memory you must have."

eighteen and sixteen. In Turkey there are no laws on the subject at all, but it a memory you must have." A little girl passing the Washington statue lately asked a lady who was with her if. Washington was buried there. "No," said the indy. "Where is he buried?" said the little girl. "I don't know," said the lady. "Then I guess you don't read the Bible much," said little innocence. is worthy of note, remembering the social affinities of the Laps, that in Laplanguage.

Remarks a writer: "A gentle hand can lead an elegpant by a hair." Now, what foolishness that is to put into the minds of children? Why, bless you, elephants don't have hair; they have just hides, that's all. Perhaps a gentle hand might lead him by the tail, but, mind you, we have our doubts even of that.

obey Theo as conscripts obey their instructing captain. The diva moves about, and powders and dresses herself in the midst of the dazzled faithful. She Gazette Job Printing House places them all under contribution, and is careful not to be ceremonious with any of them, knowing that this off-hand mode of proceeding renders her still more seductive and charming in their eyes. One holds a looking-glass before her, an-Plain and Ornamental Printing. other searches for something she has lost on the carpet. She asks for infor-mation of this gentleman and for her As neat and Cheap as it can be done by any her powder box of that, and orders them all to close their eyes while she changes her costume. There is no court, even a court d'amour, without a certain degree of discipline. Theo frequently exhibits great severity for the slightest infraction of her rules. The delinquents—those who in despite of their pledges try to make love to her or to kiss the tips of her signaments. her fingers-are immediately punished

When to Marry.

both sexes under fourteen are forbidden

to marriage. In Denmark a man may not marry under twenty, nor a girl un-der sixteen, but in other parts of

Scandinavia a man must be twenty-one.

In Belgium and France, eighteen and

fifteen are the respective limits, and in

Bavaria there are no less than four laws

but since this law has been amended, and twenty-one is now the limit. In Switzer-land there is no uniformity at all, each

canton apparently having gone its own

way in the business. The ages appointed

there range from twelve to seventeen

years for girls, and fourteen to twenty

where the old cannon laws are still re-

spected. In two cantons people may

marry at any age after their first commarry at any age much men mise com-munion. In Greece the ages are eighteen and fifteen; so they are in Roumania, but in Russia they are

bill Hoads, Letter Heads, Note heads, Programme Ball Tickets. Invitations Circulars, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Amail Posters, Envelopes, Legal Blanks -bels with a suspension of their privilege of Bank Notes, shipping Receipts, Order Books, visiting her, more or less prolonged in proportion to the gravity of the offense. Those who repeat it are liable to be sen-

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land boys marry at seventeen, and girls at fourteen, provided they have attained the requisite knowledge of the Christian

