OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPP. WOOD-COCK & BALDWIN'S Hardware store. Special attention given to Collections, Fore-losure of Mortgages, Real Estate cases, Probate Will also tuy and sell City Property and Farm Lands, on reasonab March 20, 1879.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW CORNALLIS OREGON September 4, 1879.

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OFFICE-On Monroe street, between Second and

Special attention given to the Collection Notes and Accounts. 16-1tf JAMES A. YANTIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

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OFFICE-OVER GRAHAM & HAMILTON'S Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 14-26tf

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Stoves, Ranges, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,

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WATCHES.

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Repairing done at the most reasonable rates, and all work warranted. Corvallis, Dec. 13, 1877.

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PURE WINES AND LOUDES

-FOR MEDICINAL USE .-

And also the the very best assortment of

Lamps and Wall Paper

ever brought to this place.

AGENTS FOR THE

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SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER

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Corvalliz Gazette.

VOL. XVII.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1880.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS. CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORVALLIS Holds stated Communications on Wednesday on or preceding each full moon. Brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend. By order W. M. Barnum Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. Y.

SALE STABLE.



Main St., Co. val is, Oregon.

SOL. KING, - Porpr.

OWNING BOTH BARNS I AM PREPARED to offer superior accommodations ery line. Always ready for a drive,

GOOD TEAMS

At Low Rates. My stables are first-class in every respect, and petent and obliging hostlers always

ready to serve the public. REASONABLE CHARGES FOR BIRE. Particular attention Paid to Boarding

ELEGANT HEARSE, CARRIAGES AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1879.

Woodcock & Baldwin (Successors to J. R Bayley & Co.) KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

Heavy and helf Hardware. IRON, STEEL, TOOLS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC

Manufactured and Home Made Tin and Copper Ware, Pumps, Pipe, Etc.

A good Tinner constantly on hand, and all Job Work neatly and quickly done.

Also agents for Knapp, Barrell & Co.,
for the sale of the best and latest im-

FARM MACHINERY. of all kinds, together with a full assort-ment of Agricultural Implements. Sole Agents for the celebrated

ST. LOUIS CHARTER OAK S OVES the BEST IN THE WORLD. Also the Norman Range, and many other patterns, in all sizes and styles.

Particular attention paid to Farmers' wants, and the supplying extras for Farm Machinery, and all information as to such articles, furnished cheerfully, on applica-

No pains will be spared to furnish our customers with the best goods in market, in our line, and at the lowest prices.

Our motto shall be, prompt and fair dealing with all. Call and examine our stack before account of the control stock, before going elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. WOOKCOCK & BALDWIN.

LANDS! FARMS! HOMES!

Corvallis, May, 12, 1879.

HAVE FARMS, (Improved and unimproved,) STORES and M:LL PROPERTY very desirable, FOR SALE.

These lands are cheap. Also claims in unsurveyed tracts for sale. Soldiers of the late rebellion who have, under he Soldiers' Homestead Act, located and made final proof on less than 160 acres, can dispose of the balance to me.

Write (with stamps to prepay postage).

R. A. BENSELL, Newport, Benton county, Oregon 16:2tf

ALLEY & WOODWARD, Druggists

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Apothecaries, P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON

Have a complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTE, OIL,

GLASS, IT'., ETG. School Pooks - tat.oneny, &c.

We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medic nesthe market affords. Prescriptions accurately prepared at had the usual rates. 2May16;18tf

FRESH GOODS

-AT THE-

Only a Faded Flower.

Corvailis Lodge No I4, F. & A. M. Meets on Tuesday evening of each week, in their hall, in Fisher's brick, second story. Mem-bers of the order in good standing invited to at-tend. By order of N. G.

J. R. BRYSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. All business will receive prompt COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Dry Goods. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

West of trigland Broad toths, rench ussimeres, cotch Tweeds, and merican suitings. Which we will make up to order in the most approved and tash onable styles. No pains will be s; ared in producing good fitting garments.

Parties wishing to purchase cloths and have them cut out, will do well to call and examine our stock.

DRAKE & GRANT. Corvallis, April 17. 1879.

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-AND-

DRAKE & GRANT.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

C"BVALLIS, . . . OREGON.

and well selected stock of Cloth, viz:

PROVISIONS,

Corvallis, July 14, 1879.

GROCERIES.

Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878.

share of public patronage solicited. Give us a call.

GEORGE KISOR.

ALBERT PYGALL. | WILLIAM IRWIN. PYGALL & IRWIN.

Philomath, April 28, 1879.

City Trucks & Drays.

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City Hau ing. Delivering of Wood. Lte., Etc.,

in the city or country, at reasonable rates. Patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

A LBERT PYGALL,
WILHAM IRWIN. Corvallis, Dec. 20, 1878.

J C. MORELAND. (CITY ATTORNEY.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW. PORTLAND, . . OREGON.

OFFICE---Monastes' Brick, First street, between Morrison and Yambill. 14:38tf

THE STAR BAKERY. HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR. Family Groceries, Bread.
Cakes, Pies, Candies, Toys, Etc.,

Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town and no c.pital risked. You can give the ousiness a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing also until you see for yourself what you can do at 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 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

It was a lovely August night, and the cloudless sky was studded with myriads of brilliant stars. The sweet night wind made a rustling, soughing sound as it played among the trees, and the odor of many scented flowers was wafted from the extensive and beautifully-arranged flower-garden of the wealthy Mr. East-

On the terrace before the house stood a lady and gentleman, and to judge from their appearance, the calmness of the summer night was having anything but soothing effect upon them; for the girl's proud handsome face was flushed with assion, and the words which fell from

her lips were hard and cruel, as she hurled defiance at the man beside her. She was Mr. Eastlake's only child; and her companion was Colonel Dowering of the — Dragoons. Her father had amassed his wealth in India, where for years he had held a lucrative civil appointment. Soon after the birth of his little girl, his wife, to whom he was devoutly attached, died, and fearing the effects of the Indian climate on his one remaining treasure, he sent her with her nurse to a maiden sister of his in Eng land, who unfortunately was a weak, silly woman, and totally unfit for the charge she had undertaken; for from her baby-hood Ina had shown signs of a wilful, passionate temper, while being quite un-curbed by her aunt, she only became more unmanageable as she grew older.
As the years passed on, the girl, seeing
her aunt's weakness, grew to have a contempt for the woman who could never
say her "nay," and domineered not only
over her, but over all those ground her.
Nature had bestowed one great gift on Nature had bestowed one great gift on Ina, namely, beauty; and beauty of a most uncommon style, for she was far more like a Spanish than an English girl. Her hair was as black as the raven's wing, and her eyes large, dark, and voluptuous. She knew the power of her beauty well, and never lost an opportunity of testing it. When her father returned to England, and claimed her, he could hardly believe that the glowing

Boarding and Lodging.

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CEORGE KISOR,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE TRAVeling public that he is now prepared and in eling public that he is now prepared and in readiness to keep such boarders as may choose to give him a call, either by the

SINGLE MEAL. DAY. OR WEEK.

Is also prepared to furn sh horse feed. Liberal share of public patronage solicited. Give us a

goons was then stationed at the garrison town of Westford; and Ida, having persnaded her father to call upon the offi-cers, indulged her love of flirting to the utmost. It was said to be the nicest and gayest regiment that had been stationed in the neighborhood for years; and many were the balls and parties given in their honor, and returned by them with equal

hospitality; and wherever Ina went, her wild, beld beauty fascinated all.

There were, however, two men in the

regiment to whom ere long the winning of Ina Eastlake became an absolute necessity; the one from love, and the other from motives best known to himself. Never were two men so completely dissimilar in every respect than Colonel Dowering and Captain Fox—the former one of Nature's noblemen; while the latter was heartless, selfish and crafty. There had never been any love lost be-tween them; but from the hour Captain Fox discovered that the little heart Ina possessed was in his Colonel's keeping, he hated him with an undying hatred, and vowed to have his revenge, and to gain the end he had in view-not caring one tittle by what means he attained it. With him the girl's fortune had been the bait, for he was not capable of a disinterested affection. Colonel Dowering and Ina Eastlake had been engaged for months, and her fiance had long ago discovered that the girl he had placed on a pedestal, and worshipped, was by no means the faultless creature he had thought her, and warm words often passed between them, for, in spite of her engagement, she was carrying on a desperate flirtation with Captain Fox, who, with all his bad qualities, could be very fascinating when he pleased, was, with the subtlety of a serpent, fast drawing Ina into the trap he had laid for her. In vain did Colonel Dowering tell her the character the man bore, in vain did he reproach her for want of consideration for himself; alas! her old self-will and obstinacy were asserting the aselves once more, and she declared that, until she married, she would amuse herself in any way she liked. One of the annual county balls had just taken place, at which Ina's behavior with Captain Fox was so glar-ing, so reckless, that it called forth many a sneer, many a shrug of the shoulders, while her flance was watching her with a stern, set face, and with a dull, gnawing

stern, set face, and with a dull, gnawing pain at his heart, for the conviction was fast forcing itself upon him that, after her present behavior, she must either succumb to his wishes, or they must part. The scene on the terrace was the result of his determination to assert his authority, if possible. Long and earnestly he pleaded, on that fair summer night, with the girl he loved so well; but his interference had aroused her but his interference had aroused her worst passions, and she had worked her worst passions, and she had worked her self up into such a state of fury that she was hardly conscious of the words she uttered. Never before had he seen her in one of her outbursts of passion—often warm and contrary, but never like that; and he stood before her astonished hocked, and deeply grieved.

"Do you mean all you say?" he said, quietly, when, almost from sheer of many than the girl that save in the grant of the the

afterward, "what is the reason of Colonel
Dowerling's sudden departure? I hear
he has gone away for a month or six
weeks, and he has never been to say

Misery in Paris. good-by; it really is most extraordinary

The color came to Ina's face as she answered in a tone of apparent indiffer-

"Well; the fact of the matter is, Mon-sieur le Colonel chose to be rather ex-acting, and decidedly jealous, so we had a few warm words on the subject, and he went away decidedly cross; quite peni-tent and more devoted than ever. I don't think he could be angry with me long, poor fellow!" And with a little laugh she walked to the pier glass, where she gazed at the image reflected there; and as she looked, she again thought that there was little fear of his not returning. Ina's explanation appeared to satisfy her father's curiosity, for, after a muttered remark about her not taking umbrage at every little thing, he let the subject drop. But if Ina thought that beauty alone could enthrall a man like Colonel Dowappened thus. Mr. Eastlake, finding he never came near them, wrote him a note, asking him to dinner, thinking he would give him and Ina an opportunity of becoming reconciled; so his astonish nent and mortification were great, when

he received the following reply: "DEAR MR. EASTLAKE.-I am very sorry I must decline your kind invita-tion to dine with you, but from your letter I do not thing your daughter could a month ago, our engagement was engagement was entirely at an end, and under no circumstances whatever can it be renewed. I deeply regret it all, and you must see with me that our meeting again would only cause pain to both par-ties. Thanking you for all the hospital-ity and kindness I have received from you, believe me yours, very sincerely, PERCY DOWERING."

In her heart of hearts Ina had really cared for the man she treated so badly and she was thoroughly unhappy when she found for once she had gone too far. But her pride was great, and finding Col-onel Dowering was obdurate, she deter-mined to be even with him. Well she But her pride was great, and finding Colonel Dowering was obdurate, she determined to be even with him. Well she knew that although he might be invul
New Cut and Seven Dials in London.

The Parks comparable to the back slums of New Archipelago and among the central Chilean mountains, where sometimes New Cut and Seven Dials in London. ment between herself and Captain Fox would sting him to the heart, so when that gentleman, who had only been bid-ing his time, proposed, she, in a mad moment, accepted him.

It was the year 1854, and our troops

were daily leaving the shores of old England for the Crimea. One of the regiments under orders to sail was the — Dragoons. Captain Fox had sold out, as Mr. Eastlake would not hear of him marrying his daughter unless he did so. Percy Dowering had gone, like

many others, never to return. The glorious charge of Balaklava was over, and the ground was thickly covered with the dead and dying. Among the latter was Col. Dowering, shot through the lungs. Courting death as he had done, first and foremost in every desper-ate encounter, he had until the present time escaped unwounded; and now, when beginning to think he bore a charmed life, he was suddenly cut down. He knew he was dying, knew that no mortal aid could save him-and he was glad to know it; for since his one idol had been shattered, his life had become worthless to him. As he lay on the cold ground he thought he heard some one calling him by name. He was too weak to raise his voice in reply, but held up his arm, hoping it would attract attention. In a few minutes one of his oldest friends was

kneeling by his side. "I saw you fall, Dowering, and came windows, the fireless rooms, the to look for you. Thank Heaven you are

here as soon as possible."

"There will be but one more move for me, Percival," whispered the dying man, "and that will be to the grave. But I am glad you are here; I want this sent to England for me;" and as he spoke he drew a letter from his breast and put it into his friend's hand. It was his last expiring effort, and in a few minutes more the gallant soldier was at rest.

Ina Fox had been married some months but the landlords here were heartless, and worse than heartless. Nor would you be far wrong. It is well enough—or bearable enough—in the summer, and even in an average winter, when people can get out and about; but seasons like that of 1870 Ina Fox had been married some months, and this of 1879, upset all calculabut even before her wedding tour was over she had discovered the true character of the man she had chosen; for as you cannot work. You must work,

soon as all occasion for concealment was or you have no money, and you past, he had shown himself in his real colors. Deep, heartfelt contrition for the past did Ina feel; but that could avail her nothing now; she had brought all on herself, and as, in the solitude of her own room, she pictured the long, miserable years before her, she almost felt that her contribution of the past did in the solitude of her own room, she pictured the long, miserable at present. Fancy this: One hundred at present. punishment was more than she could and forty nine thousand people, ear. But she was not a girl to wear her roughly speaking, are at present heart on her sleeve, so whatever her own registered on the books of the Bueelings were, the world knew nothing of reaux de Bienfaisance, or Relief them; and wherever she went she was Offices. Seven thousand five hun-

That was all, and nothing more. As she gazed vacantly at the lines before her something dropped from between the lieve it. Said one, "Gang into the gallery and see." She did so, and saw the written sermon. After the luckless weather had concluded his reading on last page, he said, "But I will not reacher had concluded his reading on last page, he said, "But I will not reacher had concluded out of the fact that the property paper's give out."

So saying, he turned and left her, but roundness, and her laugh was but seldom not before he had picked up from the ground a crimson rose which had fallen from Ina's dress in her excitement.

"Ina," said Mr. Eastlake to his daughter, as the two sat at breakfast a few days hundreds of his braye countrymen

lute houseless pauperism, is, as you know, not recognized by the French law. It sets its face steadily against it, and will have nothing to do with it. If it comes across a shivering wretch under a lonely arch, it simply puts him into prison, to teach him that he has no business to be wretched. It is, on system, as hardhearted and callous as the Alderman

in "The Chimes," who never missed a chance of "putting poverty down," and who was as convinced that colewort. there ought not to be any starvation as that he, the Alderman, was a model of acuteness and logical common sense. The Government, so needlessly meddlesome and paternal ering, she was much mistaken, as was proved by a letter received by her father from him, on his return to Westford. It the great question of pauperism, refuses to believe in it, ignores it on carrot, sown for two or three years in principle, scouts it, flouts it, and rich as well as light soil, will yield exlocks up the audacious individual who thrusts the objectionable reality under its nose. The plan keeps misery out of sight—not a small boon to society (the richer part of cultivated carrot came originally from it)—and it largely diminishes the Flanders, and that it was first grown at public taxation. And yet opponents of the system might urge, with a have made you aware of the terms on fair show of reason, that misery is which we parted. When I left Westford not abolished by being hidden in not abolished by being hidden in darksome corners; and that difficul-

ties so real and awful as famine, cold

and disease are better faced than

evaded. Thanks to the Revolution,

property has long been more equitably distributed amongst French peo there are no quarters in Paris com-Socially they come nearer to equaldoubt they owe this, in some measure, to the absence of regular refu-

gees and homes for the poor. But there are moments when system, logic, rule and measure are insults to reason; when want, gaunt and hollow-eyed, will break from its covert, and cry aloud upon the house tops for pitiful sympathy. Such has been the case this last week in Paris. It has snowed, with hardly a day's interruption, all the

week. The roads are choked up, and rendered hardly safe for man or beast, by a foot and a half of frozen snow. The gutters are so many murderous traps tor careless travelers. The night air is laden with consumption and death. One hour in the streets soaks your feet and chills your body. It looks so fair and pure, this white sheet spread over the whole face of the great city; and it is as cruel as the grave. Heaven help the poor of Paris in such weather! The French have little idea of comfort at all times.

tions. You must have warmth, or

said that there were no materials in England of which to make it. According to Northwick, this was in 1509. If so, it must have been within a few months of the royal marriage, and the young King, to gratify the wish of his bride, forth-Misery, in the abject form of abso- with sent over to Holland for gardeners to come and cultivate what was requisite for the purpose. Our native stock, as in the case of fruits, appears to have been remarkably scanty, and, such as they were, have been for the most part altogether superseded by foreign importa-tions. We have, for instance, a native species of cabbage still found here and in England growing wild; but of the 187 distinct samples mentioned in the Royal Horticultural Society's Journal for last July as having been under culture and examination at Chiswick, probably no one would own to any relationship with the scrubby little indigenous cabbage or

> There is a species of carrot, again, indigenous to this country, and it would seem, indeed, to almost every other country where a light soil is found. In its wild state, however, it is scarcely edicellent roots. Those who have tried this experiment, however emphatically deny the truth of this, and it is probable that all our present varieties came from abroad. Some have maintained that the Sandwich, in Kent, in the time of Elizabeth, Gerard calls the plant the candia. Very much the same history may be given of the parsnip. This, also, is in-digenous, but in its wild state is worthless, and our present edible sorts are

from "over the sea." Nobody knows precisely where the potato came from originally. It has been tound apparently indigenous in many parts of the world. Mr. Darwin, for instance, found it in the Chonos Archipelago. Sir W. J. Hooker says ple than it is, perhaps, in any other country in Europe. Great fortunes that it is common at Valparaiso, where it are rare. Great poverty is rare, too, grows abundantly on the sandy hills though it is commoner since the war near the sea. In Peru and other parts of 1870. There are no Vanderbilts of South America it appears to be at or A. T. Stewarts in France, and home, and it is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Darwin should have noted it both stretch. It was to the colonists whom ity here than you do, probably, in Sir Walter Raleigh sent out, in Elizathe free States of America; and no beth's reign, that we are indebted for our potatoes. Herriot, who went out with hese colonists, and who wrote an account of his travels, makes what may, perhaps, be regarded as the earliest mention of this vegetable. Under the heading of "Roots," he mentions what he calls the "openawk." "These roots," he says, "are round, some large as a walnut, others much larger; they grow on damp soils, many hanging toget as if fixed on ropes; they are good for food, either boiled or roasted." At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Phillips says this root was planted, as a curious exotic, in the gardens of the no-bitity, but it was long ere it came into general use. Many held them to be poisonous, and it would seem not altogether unreasonably so, either. The potato is closely related to the deadly nightshade and the mandrake, and from its stems and leaves may be extracted a very powerful narcotic. In Burgundy the adoption of the potato for food was for a time forbidden by law, being deemed "a poisonous and mischievous root." In England prejudice against it was for a long time very strong, more especially among the poor. It was believed to occasion dysentery and leprosy. Rhubarb was obtained directly from China. Modern Europe first became ac In their home arrangements they are quainted with it in 1535. Our garden criminally unthoughtful. To look peas are said to have come to us from France, and were first known as "Fulat the stone floors, the draughty

ham pease, because the grounds about London, neere Fulham, doe bring them soonest." The introduction was probably in the reign of Henry VIII., whose honeymoon indulgence of his bride's desire for salads seems to have exerted a wonderful influence on English horticulture. In the reign of Elizabeth, however, they were still not grown to any great extent, though they seem to have been imported from Holland. Fuller says "they were dainties for ladies, they came so far and cost so dear." Gerard says that there is one kind of pea indigenous to England. Beans we appear to have imported from Morocco, and the authority last quoted says there is no difference between the garden has a so difference between the garden bean and the field bean, except such as is to be attributed to cultivation and good soil The kidney bean is not a native of England. This, we are assured, was first introduced into the country from the Netherlands in 1509—another importation, therefore, in all probability due to Henry's horticultural enthusiasm at the time when he was a doting young spouse. It is a curious fact that the early i duction of the scarlet-run have met with no little prejud-sition from an idea that the cold

"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!"

flowers was due to blood .- I

Lady—"Why did you leave your last place?" Servant—"Well, yer see, mum, I had to pay for all my breakages, and as they came to more than my wages, yer see, mum, it make kind of impogission that I couldn't stand."

Roman gossip as a that the re Queen Margherita to the ballon Bordighiera had its original domestic difficulties that

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Where England Found Her Vegetables.

When Queen Catharine, on one occa-

sion, expressed a wish for a salad, it is