

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XVII.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

NO. 25.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. S. WOODCOCK, Attorney and Counselor at Law. CORVALLIS, OREGON.

OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPP. WOODCOCK & BALDWIN'S Hardware store. Special attention given to Collections, Foreclosure of Mortgages, Real Estate cases, Probate and Bond matters.

J. K. WEBBER, Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Force and Lift Pumps, House Furnishing Hardware.

NEW RICHMOND RANGE, Best in Market. The BONAZA COOK STOVE, Something New. And the NEW ECTA PARLOR STOVE.

J. R. BRYSON, Attorney at Law. All business will receive prompt attention.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY. Corvallis, July 14, 1879. 16:20f

J. W. RAYBURN, Attorney at Law. OFFICE—On Monroe street, between Second and Third.

JAMES A. YANTIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law. CORVALLIS, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of the State. Special attention given to matters in Probate. Collections will receive prompt and careful attention.

DR F. A. VINCENT, DENTIST. CORVALLIS - OREGON.

OFFICE IN FISHER'S BRICK - OVER Max. Friendly's New Store. All the latest improvements. Everything new and complete. All work warranted.

G. R. FARRA, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE—OVER GRAHAM & HAMILTON'S Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 14:26f

W. G. CRAWFORD, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE, etc. Also, Musical Instruments &c.

Repairing done at the most reasonable rates, and all work warranted. 14:50f

GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO., DEALERS IN Drugs, Paints, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, OILS, GLASS AND PUTTY, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL USE.—And also the very best assortment of Lamps and Wall Paper ever brought to this place.

AGENTS FOR THE AVERIL CHEMICAL PAINT, SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. 14:30f

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corvallis Lodge No 14, F. & A. M. Holds stated Communications on Wednesday or preceding each full moon.

Barham Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. Meets on Tuesday evening of each week, in their hall, in Fisher's brick, second story.

F. A. CHENOWETH, F. M. JOHNSON, CHENOWETH & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

CORNALLIS, OREGON. September 4, 1879. 16:36f

ALLEY & WOODWARD, Druggists and Apothecaries, P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Have a complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, ET., ETC.

School Books - Stationery, &c. We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medicines the market affords.

Prescriptions accurately prepared at half the usual rates. 2May16:18f

FRESH GOODS - AT THE - BAZAR OF FASHIONS

Mrs. E. A. KNIGHT, CORVALLIS, OREGON. Has just received from San Francisco, the largest and best Stock of

Millinery Goods, Dress Trimmings, Etc., Ever brought to Corvallis, which I will sell at prices that defy competition.

Agency for Mrs. Demorest's reliable Patterns. 25Apr16:17f

Woodcock & Baldwin (Successors to J. R. Bayley & Co.) KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE old stand a large and complete stock of

Heavy and Shelf 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 jobs worked neatly and quickly done. Also agents for Knapp, Burrell & Co., for the sale of the best and latest improved

FARM MACHINERY, of all kinds, together with a full assortment 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 application.

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 stock, before going elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. G. COCK & BALDWIN, CORVALLIS, May, 12, 1879. 14:41f

REES HAMLIN, EMMETT F. WRENH, DRAYAGE! DRAYAGE!

Hamlin & Wrenn, Proprs. HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM Salmon with a new truck, and having leased the barn formerly occupied by James Eglin, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

DRAWING AND HAULING, either in the city or country, at the lowest living rates. Can be found at the old team stand. A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. Corvallis, Dec. 27, 1878. 15:22f

J. C. MORELAND, (CITY ATTORNEY,) ATTORNEY AT LAW. PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICE—Monaster's Brick, First street, between Morrison and Yamhill. 14:38f

THE STAR BAKERY, Meta Street, Corvallis. HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR.

Family Supply Store! Groceries, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Candies, Toys, Etc., Always on Hand. Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877. 14:29f

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANDS! FARMS! HOMES! I HAVE FARMS, (Improved and unimproved,) STORES and MILL PROPERTY, very desirable.

FOR SALE. These lands are cheap. Also claims in unsurveyed tracts for sale.

Soldiers of the late rebellion who have, under the 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. 16:24f

H. E. HARRIS, CORVALLIS, OREGON. GROCERIES. PROVISIONS.

AND - Dry Goods. Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878. 16:1v1

DRAKE & GRANT, MERCHANT TAILORS, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and well selected stock of Cloth, viz: Wear of a superior Broad cloth, Tweeds, and various styles.

Which we will make up to order in the most approved and tasteful styles. No pains will be spared 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. 16:16f

Boarding and Lodging. Philomath, Benton Co., Oregon. GEORGE KISOR, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE TRAVELING public that he is now prepared and in readiness to keep boarders, as may choose to give him a call, either by the

SINGLE MEAL, DAY, OR WEEK. It is also prepared to furnish horse feed. Liberal share of public patronage solicited. Give us a call. GEORGE KISOR, Philomath, April 28, 1879. 16:18f

CORVALLIS Livery, Feed SALE STABLE. ...AND...

Main St., Corvallis, Oregon.

SOL. KING, - Propr. OWNING BOTH BARN I AM PREPARED to offer superior accommodations in the Livery line. Always ready for a drive.

GOOD TEAMS. At Low Rates. My stables are first-class in every respect, and competent and obliging hostlers always ready to serve the public.

REASONABLE CHARGES FOR HIRE. Particular attention Paid to Boarding Horses. ELEGANT HEARSE, CARRIAGES AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS. Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1879. 16:1y1

A MONTH guaranteed. Twelve dollars a day made at home by the inductions. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Coaly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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 you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free \$6 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 16:31y1

FRANKLIN CAUTHORN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Corvallis, Oregon. Special attention given to surgery and diseases of the Eye. Can be found at his office, in rear of Graham, Hamilton & Co's Drug Store, up stairs, day or night. June 3, 1879. 16:28f

CONCERNING PARSONS' WIVES.

An anxious and obscure sort, distasteful to men, is very naturally performed by women. So in church work the parson's wife supplements the parson; but when Mary Jane had poor health, and had to take care of two babies, and do all of our household and sewing, I really did not see how she could supplement me, and I did not insist upon it. The Griggville church, however, made the usual demands upon her, and I should no doubt have been compelled to leave Griggville ere this if she had not caught a timely cold by going out in a furious snow-storm to attend a meeting to promote the spread of the gospel in Abyssinia. That cold resulted in a three months' siege of rheumatism which has proved in its way a blessing; for the parish no longer expects her to attend every meeting, and the ladies content themselves by petting me as much as possible, and saying spitefully, "What a power dear Mr. Buttles would be if he had a wife worthy of him."

When I bought my first cow, Deacon Budge took me all over the country to look at beasts, white, red, black and brindle, short horned and milky, and as we were riding home the Deacon, after a long period of silence, said abruptly, "Mr. Buttles, he ye any idee, now, what sort of a critter would suit ye?" There are eleven churches in Griggville, ten of which are Protestant, so I have had considerable opportunity to observe parson's wives, and I have never seen, as yet, one who quite pleases her husband's parish. One lady dresses too much, and is not enough. One is too domestic, one is too officious in church work. One never speaks in meeting, one talks to the exclusion of some of the sisters who are gifted in exhortation. There is always a fly in the ointment. When I hear the criticisms made upon these worthy ladies, whose only sin is that they are parson's wives, I am sometimes surprised to hear that Deacon Budge did me when I could not find a cow, to my mind, "He ye any idee what kind of a critter would suit ye?"

As the parish will not let the parson's wife alone, nor allow her the same freedom of liberty and happiness that it permits to other women. I think each sect ought to establish training schools where young women who contemplate marrying parsons can be educated to please the parish. Unprepossessing female orphans could be trained to do such institutions, and spinners so inclined could be worked off as third and fourth wives to the widowers of the cloth. Ministers' wives who don't suit could be sent to one of these schools for a few months, and return to be the delight of their husbands' flocks. The single minister, instead of running the gauntlet he now does, and also incurring the dreadful risk of marrying a worldly young miss, could look quietly over the department roll of the training-school of his sect, visit the chapel at the school, make his selection, and be confident that his wife is warranted to suit.

All the plans that have occurred to me this appears most feasible. The cost of these schools would be inconsiderable, for the facilities could be made up of deacons, old ladies and spinners, who would be trained to do the work. The salary would be to them of secondary consideration. Each church could have a society to raise funds for the necessary expenses, and at least three ladies could hold office. The supply of young women trained could be carefully regulated by the demand, and the peculiar tastes of certain churches could be suited by the special and individual training of select students.

This plan I offer especially to the consideration of my brethren in the ministry, feeling confident that it will be carried out if it would relieve them of much worry, and their wives of much worry, and though its means alone will be found that bird rare, that Phoenix among women, the parson's wife who pleases the parish.—Christian Union.

A Theatrical Joke. In the "good old days" at the Haymarket Theater they were running the musical farce of No Song, No Supper, and the exigencies of the piece required a real boiled leg of mutton every night, which, according to the law of "property" or rather the "property-man" law in a theater, went after performance almost by the exigencies of the piece required a real boiled leg of mutton every night, which, according to the law of "property" or rather the "property-man" law in a theater, went after performance almost

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The Coming of Christ.

Mount Vernon Place Church was crowded last night, the subject chosen by Rev. Dr. Harrison for the discourse being one of unusual interest—"The Star of Bethlehem; Is it coming in 1881?" Dr. Harrison first gave the ordinary opinion about the star which appeared at the birth of Christ, that it was directed by God to guide the kings of the east to the birthplace of our Savior. Some persons asserted it was a direct miracle. He then referred to the investigations of the great Kepler, in the wonderful astronomical phenomena which commenced to appear in 1603. In the fall of that year there was a conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, and in the spring of 1604 Mars joined them, forming a triple conjunction, a very rare phenomenon. In the fall of 1604 appeared suddenly, without previous warning, a marvellously brilliant star, almost in conjunction with the three planets. No star had previously been seen in its place. It was wonderfully brilliant, and lasted a few months in its splendid magnificence. It then faded out and disappeared as suddenly as it came. At that time men were engaged in discussing the actual date of the birth of Christ, and Kepler lent his great intellect to an astronomical solution of the question. He found a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in the year of the City Rome 747, and that in the following spring Mars joined the conjunction. It occurred to Kepler that perhaps the star that blazed into such sudden and unexpected brilliancy in 1604 appeared in the fall of 749, and if so, the exact date of Christ's birth could be determined. If his suppositions were true, then the star lingered till 750, A. U. C., and then disappeared soon after the birth of the Saviour. Acquainted with astronomical laws, the magi, anxious to investigate this phenomenon, were led to Bethlehem and to the Saviour. In these facts is found a perfect key to the seeming mysteries attending the birth of Christ. It has recently been found that the Chinese have well authenticated astronomical tables going back for thousands of years; and these Chinese tables say that in 750, A. U. C. a star or comet came in view in the very place indicated by the Biblical historian—another proof of the correctness of the evangelical account. It has been surmised by some that the Star of Bethlehem was the same as the famous comet of Charles the Fifth of Spain, which have traced the wonderful visitant as far back as the year 104 A. D., and astronomers confidently looked for it from 1848 to 1852. It did not come. It may come next year, and if it be, indeed, the star which shone at the birth of Christ, then will the "Star of Bethlehem" shine again for us. This comet of Charles V., so called from appearing at the time of the abdication of that monarch was the grandest astronomical event ever seen. With its nucleus at the meridian, at an elevation of 75 degrees, the comet shone to the horizon and remained visible in its grand sweep of the heavens from 11 to 5 o'clock, occupying one-quarter of the heavens with the sweep of its gigantic tail. If, indeed, it were the "Star of Bethlehem," as is pondered by the soul of Herod, it is possible that the portentous phenomenon. It is possible, but not probable, that next year the comet of Charles V. may come. It is very probable that we shall have the triple conjunction of Mars, Saturn and Jupiter. It is possible that the star like Kepler's or Tycho Brahe's, that flashed out at midday in its superb splendor, may join the grand conjunction. Atmospheric disturbances may accompany these celestial phenomena; electrical storms may occur, volcanic eruptions may cover half spots of earth with flowing lava; earthquake shocks may destroy cities and shake the solid globe to its center, but there is, in any event, a sure foundation for the footsteps of the man who believes on Jesus Christ—which was the nucleus of the doctor's sermon.—Washington Post.

SALE OF OLD COINS.—At a recent sale of old coins in New York, Anglo-Saxon pennies brought from \$3 to \$2 75 cents; an Edward III. gold rose noble, \$14 50; a Richard III. London Groat \$5 25; a Henry VII. gold angel, \$8 25; a gold crown of the same reign, uncirculated, \$6 25; a gold sovereign of Edward VI., the first dated gold coin, brought \$32; a Queen Anne shilling of rare design, \$6 75; while a gold half-sovereign, with the Queen in ruff in flowing hair, was sold for \$25. In the Stuart coins, a James I. gold rose rial, in superb condition, brought \$14. Charles II. medal of the Restoration brought \$20; the two-guinea piece (1664) sold for \$26 50; a silver medal of the battle of The Hague, (1692) \$13; a George III. and Catherine (1761), gold, \$30. In the coins of Scotland, a Henry Darnley and Mary, (1568), in fine condition, sold for \$1,675, and a gold thistle noble of James VI. (1716), brought \$25. In Nova Scotia money, a brass farthing, found by Professor Anthon in Halifax, some ten years ago, and sent to collectors there, brought \$10.

TEXAS HUNTER.—An eminent divine from New England, traveling in Texas for his health, impaired by arduous clerical duties, upon arriving at one of the towns, was fired at by a party of desperadoes, who repaired and improvements. On entering an establishment of this kind, he observed a big double-barrelled gun leaning against the wall. Having a constitutional aversion to arsenic, he hastily asked the barber if the gun was loaded. A half-shaved native, who occupied the chair, turned round his lather-beaten face and exclaimed: "Stranger! if you are an anti-firer, you'll find a six-shooter what is loaded in my coat-tail pocket!" This recalls another story of an English tourist who proposed to visit Arkansas, and asked a citizen if he could not provide himself with a revolver. "Wall," replied the citizen, "ye must not want one for a month, and ye must not want one for three months, but ef ever ye did want one, ye kin bet ye'd want it almighty sudden!"—The Hour.

A Party From Deadwood. A Brooklyn boy, who had spent some six months in the Black Hills, struck home last week and sauntered up Fulton street. He was dressed in an antelope skin shirt, a pair of black tail deer skin pantaloons, beaded moccasins and a white felt hat with a brim like a wagon wheel. He wandered into a saloon, thumped his fist on the counter and howled for tan juice with a glittering eye. "Will yer jine me, strangers?" he said to three or four gentlemen sitting at a table, adding as they hesitated, "I reckon yer'd better jine. With me a white means liquor or blood. You'd better come up."

They approached the bar, and all took beer, except one, who took cider, explaining that he never touched spirits in his life. "Wall, I'll be dogged!" roared the skin decked traveler. "Ef yer was with me whar I hang out ye'd be inter a hole. Cause thars whar yer got ter drink, whether yer drink or not. 'Sluck!' and he poured in the poison.

"Where are you from, if I might ask?" inquired the order man. "From! right from the gulch. The clean up put me a few thousand ahead and I'm wanderin' to see the sights. You bet."

"From the mines?" "Straight from jist whar yer reckon I was, stranger. I been inter the hills. Panned out big and now I'm in for a reg'lar old he. You bet!"

"How are things down in the Hills now? Is business depressed or are things flourishing?" "I don't know nothin' about them big words, but ef yer want ter know how things is, they're thar; right thar. I seen twenty millions of money taken out of my mine in fourteen hours. That's a fact. That's the way it goes every wash, and don't you forget it; you bet!"

"How does Custer City seem to progress?" "I ain't no business with no Custer City—I'm a miner, I am."

"I saw in a recent paper that a number of troops have been moved to Fort Meade. Do they think there is any danger from Indians?" "Injuns! Injuns, pard! Why there's more'n seven millions of 'em settled around on the rocks waitin' for a chance to live in. Injuns! Why you don't know nothin' about Injuns here. I seen ten thousand troops killed in an hour and a half. But I don't mind no Injuns! I tunneled under four tribes camped half a mile from my claim, and every dog, feline one of them went up in the blast. You bet! There can't no Injuns git away with a Hiller, and don't yer forget it!"

"Deadwood must be rather a dangerous locality. I had no idea it was so exposed." "Deadwood! Danger! Jay, stranger, if yer ever learn to gamble, jist put your money on the statement that Deadwood is dangerously placed. Yer'll win, pard. Yer'll scoop the pot each tussle, or count my going to be in Brooklyn any length of time."

"Just come to take a squint at it. Say, show me around. Show me a faro bank. I've got too much dust fer comfort, and I'd like ter drop or pick up. Show me around, Mearner, and I'll make yer proud of yerself nother time."

"I don't think you'd find me a very good guide, for I've been here a comparatively short time, but perhaps one of my friends, who reside here, would—"

"Don't belong here? Whar yer from, stranger? Whar's yer tope?" "I live in Deadwood," responded the stranger. "I'm only—"

If the young traveler will come around and pay for those drinks all will be forgiven.—The Sierra Snow Breaker.

The loose snow drifts deeply between Truckee and Sierra Vista. The mail is carried tri-weekly, hence the road has to be trav'ed in the winter weather. During the heavy winter weather the sleigh which carries the mail is drawn by three horses driven tandem. By this means a single broad path is beaten in the middle of the road. When the storms are raging it is necessary to carry the mail on horseback. Its average weight is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds each trip. The mail bags are strapped on two horses, which are led by the driver, Sol Rossen, who rides a third horse. A fourth horse, with only a halter, is turned loose to break the road. The horse is kept for the sole purpose, and is called the snow-breaker. For six years this animal has traveled the Sierra Valley road. Turned loose at either Truckee or Sierra Vista, it is once set out upon his wily journey. The winds obliterate all traces of the narrow path, but with marvelous instinct the horse follows its every turn and winding. Sometimes the huge drifts bewilder him for a moment, and, misting the head-beaten path, he sinks out of sight in the loose snow. Out of sight is quite literally, for it frequently occurs that his body is completely covered, and his head alone is above the surface. If he knows on which side the trail lies, he will plunge and struggle to regain his foothold. If, as sometimes occurs, he is confused as to the proper direction, he possesses the wonderful instinct of keeping perfectly quiet until the driver dismounts from his horse and comes forward to point out the road. By the aid of a long stick the driver finds the trail, and beating a path for a few feet in front of the discomfited snow breaker, speaks an encouraging word to the poor animal. Every nerve and muscle is immediately strained to point out the lost trail, and the horse again resumes his task as guide. This snow breaker seems to possess almost human intelligence. Neither darkness nor storms ever daunt him or cause him to be misled more than a few feet. When in doubt he will take little short steps, scarcely six inches in length, and each foot feels for the hard beated ledge which forms the path.