EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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15:3tf

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WATCHES,

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Musical Instruments &c #85 Repairing done at the most reasonable ates, and all work warranted.
Corvallis, Dec. 13, 1877. 14:50tf

GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO.,

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Drugs, Paints. MEDICINES. CHEMICALS DYR STUFFS. OILS,

CLASS

PUTTY. PURE WINES AND L'OUGHS

-FOR MEDICINAL USE .-

And also the the very best assortment of

Lamps and Wall Paper

ever brought to this place

AGENTS FOR THE

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER

# the Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XVII.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corvallis Lodge No I4, F. & A. M.

Holds stated Communications on Wednesday on or preceding each full moon. Brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend. By order

Barnum Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F.

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-

CHENOWETH & JOHNSON.

CORNALLIS . . . . OREGON

MLEN & WOODWARD.

P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Have a complete stock of

DRI GS, MEDICINES, PAINTE, O.L.

GLASS, 1T'., 1T4.

School Pooks tat oneny, &c.

We buy for Cash, and have enoice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medic nes

Prescriptions accurately prepared at half the usual rates. 2May16:1Stf

AUGUST KNIGHT,

Cabinet Maker.

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Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of

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Work done to order on short notice, and

Woodcock & Baldwin

(Successors to J. R Bayley & Co.)

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

Heavy and theif Hardware,

TOOLS, STOVES,

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, Burrell & 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

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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

stock, before going elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WOOKCOCK & BALDWIN.

Corvallis, May, 12, 1879. 14:4tf

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.

sither 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 solic-

DRAYAGE !

REES HAMLIN.

EMMEAT F. WRENN.

DRAYACE!

RANGES. ETC

at reasonable rates.

IRON, STEEL,

proved

Apothecaries,

and

F. M. JOHNSON.

tend. By order of

F. A. CHENOWETH.

September 4, 1879.

Druggists

the market affords.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1880.

NO. 32.

Legend of Wallawa.

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 he Soldiers' Homestead Act, located and made final proof on less than 160 acres, can dispose of Write (with stamps to prepay postage).

Newport, Benton county, Oregon 16:2tf H E. HARRIS. One door South of Ochsm & Hamilton's,

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRMS! HOMES!

R. A. BENSELL,

CORVALLIS, . . OREGON. GROCERIES. PRO JISIONS.

-AND-Dry Goods.

Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878. DRAKE & GRANT, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE we have JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and well selected stock of Cloth, viz:

West of right in Broad liths, reach assimeres, eoich Tweeds, and merican -ultitur.

Which we will make up to order in the most approved and tash onable styles. No pains will be stared a 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.

CORVALLOS. - . . OREGON.

ur stock. DRAKE & GRANT.

Corvallis, April 17, 1879. 16:16:1 Boarding and Lodging. P flomath Secton Co . oregon

GEORGE KISOR, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE TRAV-aling public that he is now prepared and in readiness to keep such boarders as may choose to give him a call, either by the

S NG E 13 - L DAY. OR WEEK. share of public patients; edileted. Give as a call. GEORGE KISOR. Philomath, April 28, 1879.

J C. MORELAND. (CITY ATTORNEY.) ATTORVEY AT LAW,

PORTLAND, - . OREGON. OFFICE---Menastes' Brick, First street, between Morrison and Yamhill. 14:38tf

THE STAR BAKERY. Main Street, Corvailis. HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR. Family Supply Store!

famn, Groceries, Bread. Cakes, Pie res, Pies, Candies, Toys, Etc.,

Always on Hand. Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877.

CORVALLIS

SALE STABLE.

Main St., Co val is, Oregon,

SOL. KING, - Porpr.

OWNING BOTH BARNS I AM PREPARED

to offer superior accommodations in ery 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

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

Legends are as common to the American Indians as the witch tales of New England were common to her people in Colonial times. There is always some-thing wild and weird about them that strikes awe to the savage heart and mind, and appeals to his native credulty and superstition. Legends are pre-served by tradition handed down from one generation to another in the same manner by which the story of wrong and suffering is retained in the mind of the savage. The long lapse of time does not essen the influence, or rather the impression, a strange, fantastic legend has upon the Indian mind. It may be that the mind of the savage is dark and unen-lightened and that his sole desire and thirst is to lead a worthless life, but let me here remark, however far it may be from the subject, that the American Indian is more imaginative than any other race of human beings. When he talks he refers to the sun, moon and stars, the mountains, the valleys, the rivers, and almost every object in the natural world to illustrate and impress his thought. However ignorant the savage may be, this is the impression I have derived from a close observation of many tribes and careful study of their habits. But to return to the theme. My readers will remember the long and bloody struggle the Government had about two years ago with Joseph's band of renegades who roamed over Northern Idaho and Western Washington Territories, and that the struggle on the part of the Indians was made for the posses-sion of the Wallowa valley. This valley is rituated in Eastern Oregon, and is the grandest and most beautiful in the world. It is walled off from the rest of the world, and is only accessible through a narrow pass. In the southern portion is a lake of crystal water, which seems to have been in the long past the crater of a volcano; this much is known, its depth has never been ascertained. As Scott has

For rarely human eye has known
A scene so stern as that dread lake,
With its dark ledge of barren stone,
Seems that primeval earthquake's sway
Hath rent a strange and shattered way.
Through the rude bosom of the hill;
And that each naked precipice,
Satle ravine and dark abyss,

on and the warrior returned. The battles over with the hostile tribes, he bore with him the bloody trophies of his triumph, with which to grace his coming nuptials with Wah-tu-wah. He has almost reached her secluded but: the lake and the bordering crags are in sight. One moment more and he will be with Wah-tu-wah. But look! see! With wild shriek the warrior sees his future bride leap down the mountain side and run toward the lake, pursued by a fierce run toward the lake, pursued by a fierce monster. With speedy flight, the warrior runs to her rescue. Alas! he is too late. The monster seizes the dusky maiden and disappears beneath the waters. The legend runs that the warrior became but a sigh, and that his restless spirit still broods over and haunts the lake where the maiden disappeared. No Indian ever bathes in its waters as the lake is considered secred. waters, as the lake is considered sacred to the two Indian spirits. Joseph and his tribe are far from their native homes, but, doubtless, they preserve in their traditions, in sacred awe, the legend of the Wallawa.

The world has no gratitude; no memory for aught but disagreeables. And yet I know not why one should speak of her so hardly, making her, as it were, the scape-goat of individuals—so meek and unrevengeful as she is too. I suppose the cause is cowardice; a collective hatred, too, has all the relish without the bitter after-taste of a personal anithe bitter after-taste of a personal ani-mosity. But to continue. The world hates all musicians because they make a She classes them with Germen bands, barrel-organs, paper boys, old clothes men, the irresistable sparrow, the matutinal quack of the park-haunting duck, and the town-bred chanticleer, who, by crowing throughout the night, forfeits his only claim to respect. Musicians violate the peace of the domestic hearth; their art is an obtrusive one. hearth; their art is an obtrusive one.
The poet who recites his verses and tears
his hair is not, though his ravings equal
those of the Cumsan Sibyl, as a rule, audible through that razor-like partition dible through that razor-like partition which, as in Swedenborg's other world, separates many a Heaven and hell; but the abortive efforts of the tyro-musician cannot be restrained by the thickest and hardest of walls. Shut the window and door, the detestable flat notes drift down the chimney with perplexing perseverence. Do what you will, short of stopping your ears with wax, you cannot escape those unsirenish sounds. The only resource left to you is to fly to your piano—I don't ask if you have one—has a prize-fighter fists? Did Fitzgerald possess a pair of pistols?—to fly to your piano and revenge yourself upon your unoffending neighbor on the other side. Thus the musician is not only the direct means of destroying other people's comfort, but is indirectly the author of multitudinous evils, and consequently an obping your ears with wax, you cannot escape those unsirenish sounds. The only resource left to your bushod's sake, for your own sake, for your comount of your comount of the prize-fighter fists? Did Fitzgerald possess a pair of pistols?—to fly to your piano and revenge yourself upon your unoffending neighbor on the other side. Thus the musician is not only the direct means of destroying other people's combined for, but is indirectly the author of multitudinous evils, and consequently an object of universal execration. Would not who who where he may be, turn in his grave if he knew that his innocent composition was daily torturing the most Christian is souls into mingled thoughts of hatred and revenge? The Persians have doubt seed and revenge? The Persians have doubt water allone contained in a transparent vessel cannot be heated, yet, if you have one—has a prize-fighter fists?

Sisters, take good care of your own make, for your comouses an exhileration of the recursion. The water coming into contact with the lung fibre causes an exhileration of the last from his lungs, then leaping into the last thing a prize-fighter fists?

If a piece of wood be placed in a decaption that the courage, when he saw that all was absolutely lost and death inevitable the same for the water as soon as a full inspiration of water as soon as a full inspiration of water as soon as a full that is death would not only be paired the substance, science asserts that is death would not only be paired the substance, science asserts that is death would not only be paired the substance, science asserts that is death would not only be paired the substance, science asserts that is death would not only be paired the substance, science asserts that is death would not only be paired the substance, science

Sayings About Cats.

For living a "cat and dog life," the French say to "love like cats and dogs;" and this leads us to observe that many of the sayings which are current in one language appear in others more or less modified. Thus, we say "to buy a pig in a poke;" but in France, Flanders and elsewhere they say "to buy a cat in a

A scalded cat dreads cold waterjust as much as a burnt child dreads the fire; and though a scalded cat does not go back to the kitchen, the Spanish idea is good: "One eye on the pot, and the other on the cat." The Italian means cat when he is in earnest, does not mean cat when he is in jest, and plays the dead cat when he dissimulates. He calls the cat when he speaks plainly; he sets about skinning the cat when he undertakes a hard task; and when he sees no one he finds himself neither cat nor dog. That evil-doers are caught at last, he shows by saying the cat goes so often to the bacon that she leaves her claws there. He goes to see the cat drowned when he lets himself be imposed upon, and he cheats another when he gets him to go and see him fish along with the cat. Though every cat would like a bell, the cat of Messina scratched out its own eyes in order not to see the rats.

cat would be a good friend if he did not scratch, and he thinks a cat which mews is not a good mouser. An Italian says one had better be the head of a cat than the tail of a lion; a wary German goes like a cat round hot broth, and believes it too late to drive the cat away when the cheese is eaten. Many believe that a good cat often loses a mouse, that no cat is too small to scratch, and that you cannot keep away the cat when it has tasted cream. The Russian that play for cats means tears for the mice; the Arab says that when the cats and mice are on good terms the provisions suffer; the Turk tells us that two cats can hold their own against one lion. Another Turkish saying is, it is fast day to-day, as the cat said when it could not get at the liver.

The Englishman fancies that some mer

tened?" when he sees a place full of lights; and he asks, "Who has to take the cat out of the water?" when something unpleasant has to be done. That any one watches as a cat a mouse, is French as much as English. The French always say, She is as dainty as a cat; it is nothing to whip a cat for; their singers have a cat in the throat when the throat is not clear; and the phrase "cat music" is not unknown. If one has a scratched face, he has been playing with cats; and an impossibility is a mouse's nest in a cat's ear. That people should sometimes go like a cat over hot coals, is intelligible enough.—The Queen.

#### Care of the Hands.

A writer for an Eastern exchange says:

It does not follow that hands which look the worst do the most work; but it may prove that the hands have been treated carelessly, and I might say cruelly. For instance, when a woman plunges her hands into hot water until they look like boiled lobsters, or taking hold of the handles of hot kettles or flat-irons, caushandles of hot kettles or flat-irons, causing them to become like some people's conscience, "seared as with a hot iron." How it looks to see a well-dressed lady, with hands all scratches, burns or scars! I have wondered if they did not almost wish they could take them off and leave them at home whenever they went in company. Have plenty of soft, thick holders near the stove to take hold of the handles of kettles or page. Keep a pair handles of kettles or pans, Keep a pair of gloves near your sun-bonnet to bring of gloves near your sun-bonnet to bring in wood, work in the garden, or to put on when yeu sweep, that your hands may not become callous. If they are liable to chap, use plenty of glycerine or wash them in vinegar, and when you sit down to your swing and your hands feel like a nutmeg grater, rub them with camphor, and it will make them feel so soft and pliable that you will be enabled to handle the finest fabric without its adhering to your fingers. If you are troubled with salt rheum, use juniper tar soap, which is almost an infallible remedy. Keep a bottle with a few cents' worth of oxalic acid dissolved in it, and marked poison, somewhere handy, and when there are fruit stains, or you have been coloring carpet rags or old garments, use a few drops on the stained parts and they will disappear. If you are in the habit of scraping the pans or kettles with your finger nails, don't do it—never again; but keep an old knife for the purpose. Sisters, take good care of your hands, for your husband's sake, for your components and they will a ske, for your comfort and for your convenience.

DROWNING AN EASY DEATH.—Ine strangest incident perhaps among the many stranges incidents that crowded themselves into that terrible hour that followed the wreck and the burning of the Narraganseti incident perhaps among the many stranges incidents that crowded themselves into that terrible hour that followed the wreck and the burning of the Narraganseti incidents that crowded themselves into that terrible hour that followed the wreck and the burning of the Narraganseti incidents that crowded the wreck and the burning of the Narraganseti incidents that crowded the wreck and the burning of the Narraganset incidents that crowded the wreck and the burning of the Narraganset incidents that crowded the wreck and the burning of the Narraganset incidents that crowded the wreck and the burning of the Narraganset incidents that crowded the wreck and the burning of the Narraganset incidents that crowded the wreck and the burning of the Narraga in wood, work in the garden, or to put

How to Use Glue.

The following practical hints on the preparation and use of glue are from the London Furniture Gazette:

All the glue as received from the factory requires the addition of water before it will melt properly, and every addition of water (while the glue is fresh made) will, up to a certain point, increase the adhesiveness and elasticity; and it is the duty of every man who uses glue to find out just where that point lies, as it is pos-sible to melt glue and have it so thick that after it is dry or set it will be so brittle as not to adhere to the wood. Some glues will bear more water than others, out all will bear more water than usually falls to their share, and that, too, with greater increase in the quality of the

work. For glue to be properly effective, it requires to penetrate the pores of the wood, and the more a body of glue penetrates the wood the more substantial the joints will remain. Glues that takes the longest to dry are to be preferred to those that dry quick, the slow-drying glues being always the strongest, other things being

equal. good result as the following: Break the glue up small, put into an iron kettle, cover the glue with water and allow it to soak 12 hours; after soaking, boil until own eyes in order not to see the rats.

The Spaniard, like the Italian, plays the cat when he dissimulates, but it is not a dead one. The Spaniard says the portion and melt in the usual way. Expected by the cat with the line of the hoof. He does pose no more of the made glue to the at-mosphere for any length of time than is necessary, as the atmosphere is very destructive to made glue.

Never heat made glue in a pot that is

subjected to the direct heat of the fire or a lamp. All such methods of heating glue cannot be condemned in terms too

Do not use thick glue for joints or veneering. In all cases work it well into the wood in a similar manner to what painters do with paint. Glue both sur-faces of your work, excepting in the case of veneering. Never glue upon hot wood or use hot cauls to veneer with, as the hot wood will absorb all the water in the glue too suddenly, and leave only a very little residue, with no adhesive power in it.

Through the rade bosom of the hill; and that each naked precipies, Satle ravines and dark abyas.

Tells of the oursge still.

When in possession of the valley, the Indians never entered the water, and awe. Years and years ago, tradition runs, an Indian maiden, the chosen daughter of the chief, and the pride of the tribe, named Wah-tu-wah, lived with her parents near the enchanted lake. An Indian warrior, brave and lake. An Indian warrior, brave and dusky maiden; and in the autumn, when dusky maiden; and the pride acts and that day acts and that man shall marry peaceably. Bill Skittles lives in South Arkansas. For the past six marry peaceably. Bill Skittles lives in South Arkansas. For the past six marry peaceably. Bill Skittles lives in South Arkansas.

It is not intended that man shall marry peaceably. Bill Skittles l well acquainted with Zeb, and I don't believe he'd kick."

The young lady finally agreed, and the wedding day was fixed.

Grand preparations were made. The girl's brothers had caught a couple of 'possums, and the old lady had baked an interpretable of the couple of the c immense sweet-potato pie. The Justice of the Peace arrived. The parties took their places. The Justice proceeded with the ceremony, when Zeb Monk walked in and demanded:

"Let up thar, boss. Say, cap'n, turn that gal loose."

"I reckon I won't," replied Bill.
"Well, then," said Zeb, drawing a revolver, "I'll kinder resort to extremi-"See here," remarked Bill, "are you in yearnest about this thing?"

"I reckon I am." "Do you mean hog's head and turnip "I reckon I do.". "Right down to corn bread and cab-

"I reckon it is." "Well, then, you can take the gal; it was only sweet milk and apple pie with me. I'm in fun. I had a new pair of

with 'em. Come a little closer. Is it

spar ribs and backbones?"
"I reckon it is." "Then the gal's yourn," and with a slight change in the license the marriage proceeded.—Little Rock (Ark) Gazette.

DROWNING AN EASY DEATH .- The strangest incident perhaps among the many strange incidents that crowded

Corvallis Gazette

RATES OF ADVERTISING.					
100	1 W.	1 M.	8 M.	6 M.	1 Tr
Inch	1 00	3 00	5 00	8 00	1 12 0
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	4 00	7 00	18 00	18 00	1 80 0
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#### The Horse's Frog.

If we were to go to many a blacksmith and ask him if he did not think nature had made a mistake in putting the clumsy frog into the horse's foot,he would hardly be ready to say yes, and very likely would put on a surprised look, and perhaps explain that in some countries horses did very well without shoes, and so the frog was left to care for itself. But while not ready to take ground with you in any criticism of the plan upon which the foot is constructed, you have but to look in the corner of the shop where two horses stand newly shod; lift up their feet and ob-serve for yourself, that if the smith has not said it, the knife has said the frog is a bad thing, and must be cut away. The horses do not stand on the ground, but nearly half an inch higher, on the iron of their shoes, and outer shell of their hoof. The practice is as sensible as it would be for a man who had to travel on all fours, taking the weight on the nails of his fingers and toes rather than on the cushion which lies behind them. It is always the soft part—the india rubber part of the feet of animals that have such—which receives the weight, and not the shelly, hard part. We know what an elephant's foot is; it is all rubber-like. The horse has the same encased in a shell, which gives him accuracy and steadiness of movement. Now, this casing protects the not take his weight wholly on the rim of his feet. Old horses would have feet more like them if blacksmiths would allow they knew a little less than nature, and really knew enough to read her

intentions.

The object in shoeing the animal, aside from the occasional one of changing its gait, is simply to prevent the wear and shattering of the outer shell, and to enable it to take a firmer hold of the ground, escaping the slipping of the unshed horn. It is an unfortunate incident of our system of shoeing that the horse is raised from the ground as a boy is when he mounts stilts.

#### Little Duties.

Could not Marry Peaceably.

A letter carrier in one of our large cities a few months ago, found on reaching the post office, after a long round of delivery, a letter in his bag overlooked.

His family suffered during the winter for

many necessaries of life, but his loss was of small account compared to the enormous amount of misery caused by his single failure in duty.

Another case: A mechanic who had been out of work a long time in New York and the state of the sta York went last September to collect a small sum due to him. The gentleman who owed it, being annoyed at some trifle, irritably refused the money. The man went to his wretched home, and, maddened by the sight of his hungry wife and children, went out to the back

yard and hung himself. The next day an old employer sent to offer him a permanent position. Here was a life lost and a family left paupers because a bill of a dollar or two was not

paid at the right time. The old Spanish proverb says: "There is no such thing as a trifle in this world."
When we think how inextricable the lives of all mankind are tangled to gether, it seems as if every word or action moved a lever which set in motion a gigantic machinery, whose effect is wholly beyond our control. For this reason, if for no other, let us be careful me. I'm in fun. I had a new pair of to perform promptly and well the duties trowsers and didn't know what to do of life—even the most trivial.

An Afghan Woman's Shors .- The

slippers and shoes are of Cabulese make, and are very pretty. On a pale green background beautiful patterns are worked with gold and silver thread and parti-colored silk until the effect is more like that of a fairy slipper than one for daily use. But a stout leather sole is put on, with high heels rudely bound with iron, and then the work of art is complete. The stalls in which their slippers and shoes are made are the gayest in the whole bazar. A Cabthe gayest in the whole bazar. A Cabulese lady's foot is small, almost to deformity, and the baggy trousers by contrast make them appear exceedingly petite. From the few faces seen, and those chiefly of old or passes women, it is difficult to judge of the famed beauty Cabulese are said to boast of. The children are certainly, as a whole, the prettiest I have ever seen. Their comchildren are certainly, as a whole, the prettiest I have ever seen. Their complexions are red and white, with a tinge of olive pervading the skin, eyes black and lustrous, well-shaped features, teeth to make a Western beauty envious, and bright intelligent looks that sadly belie the race to which they belong. Their mothers must be beautiful, for their fethers are generally villainous-looking: fathers are generally villainous-looking; the men losing all the pleasing traits which as boys they possessed. The lady I have described as seen in the ze-