WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

Corvallis, Aug. 13. 1880.

W. H. CARVER, - - - - EDITOR

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President of the United States,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

For Vice President,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Presidential Electors,
GEO. B. CURRY, C. B. WATSON,
E. L. APPLEGATE.

HANCOCK'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of General Hancock is of course a transparent bid for support, the last frantic and despairing clutch of a party which has in turn tried all expedients, and at last to a simulation of repentance for its sins. For the sake of gaining power conventions of the Democracy have before this stooped to every humiliation that baseness could suggest; have rushed from the treachery of copperheadism to embrace the philanthropy of Greeleyism; have masqueraded with equal unconcern in the blood-stained uniform of Kukluxism and the ragged garments of Greenbackism; have played the farce of stooping to conquer arrayed in every disguise that promised concealment, and as a last hope and a last refuge have donned the uniform of a Major-General, borrowed the blazon of Gettysburg's glory, and if the new plan will work, well and good; if not, then there is no use trying to be a Democratic party. The nomination of Hancock is a piece of political hypocracy, and the unconscious tribute of vice to virtue, yet his blue uniform cannot conceal the regiments of gray butternut behind him. It was an old trick of the rebels during the war to dress some of their men in loyal blue with the intention of deceiving the Federal troops that they might the easier capture some strong position they desired. Gen. Hancock was a gallant leader when he was fighting treason, with loyal legions at his back, but he will recognize the yell that comes from his followers now as the same old "Johny" yell that he used to hear in his front.

Hancock is but a puppet. As a soldier he has been a success, as a statesman he would prove an utter failure. He has no qualifications for the highest office in the gift of the people. Bred to the camp, he would be a nonentity and a mere tool in the hands of his party. The Democracy have played well, but their object is too patent.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Solid South is the corner-stone of Democratic hope. After election it will be the grave stone.

There isn't a great deal of Hancock's civic record, but it is the Republican purpose to give him the full benefit of what there is.

The hungry Democracy shouts: "Give us a change!" And a prosperous country responds: "Oh, give us a rest!"

There being a temporary lull in the Democratic wind canvass, it is well to remark that General Garfield will be the next President of the United States.

Contrast these two extracts and then draw your own conclusions. From The Barnwell (S. C.) People: "The Democrats have obtained control of the state of South Carolina, and they intend to retain it at every hazard and in spite of the utmost efforts of local enemies and their Northern allies." From the Democratic National platform: "The right to a free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States."

One of the correspondents of the Republican National Committee puts the case in a nut shell when he says: "I am not in favor of walking into the Democratic trap simply because they have baited it with a Union "General."

The Democratic papers and politicians are appealing to the soldiers to rally to the support of Hancock in a way and with an earnestness they were not accustomed to in the dark days of 1863.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

Now, as heretofore, the Republican party relies for public confidence mainly upon great services actually rendered. It has given the country prosperity and progress never before witnessed. No other claim to popular support can be greater. It has overcome obstacles deemed insuperable. Difficulties and dangers which, to many at home as well as to nearly all abroad, seemed certain to overwhelm the Republic, have been met and vanquished by the Republican party. It has earned this vast advantage over every competitor; it does not need to rely upon its promises alone, but can point to its deeds as its best vindication. Twenty years it has marched on unfaltering. Almost all the world believed that disunion was inevitable. The Republican party resisted and conquered. Even close to the end of the war the Democratic party solemnly resolved, as observers elsewhere began to fear, that the war was a failure; but the Republican party persisted until the rebellion was crushed. The problem of reconstruction seemed insoluble to many, and there were wise men who predicted fifty years of anarcy and guerilla warefare; but the Republican party found means to force a conquered and sullen South to take an active part in the Government which it had tried to destroy. Never before, since Governments were instituted among men, had a nation managed to restore the value of an irredeemable paper currency. But the republican party undertook that task also, and finished it. The collapse of inflation caused tremendous losses, and the struggle for resumption caused immense sacrifices. Never before had any party, in a free Government, dared to propose such struggles and sacrifices without submitting to temporary defeat. Yet the Republican party led the nation onward to financial honor and prosperity, and never lost the power to carry out its measures.

This wonder-working party, for which no task has yet proved too difficult, has the right to point to the present condition of the country as proof of its fidelity, courage, and wisdom. When dangers have thickened, the party has dared to do right and to trust the people, and they have never failed to meet trust with trust. Where would the country be, politically, financially, or industrially, if disunion had prevailed? It is for the Democrats to say. Where would it have been if Democratic resistance to reconstruction had been permitted to grow into a guerilla warfare? What would have been the condition of business now if the Democrats, led by Mr. Pendleton, had been able to pay the bonds in greenbacks, as they proposed to do in 1872? What would now be the state of the public credit, if solemly-promised resumption had been defeated by Democratic success in 1876? Every capitalist and every workingman in the country knows what grand prosperity has resulted from the resumption of specie payments eighteen months ago; is there a single one who wishes that Democratic hostility to resumption had prevailed at the last election? How many of our mills and factories, how many of our furnaces and mines, would now be in operation, if the blind hostility of Democrats to the present form of tariff had succeeded in causing a sudden, radical, and sweeping change, three years ago? What the country is to-day the Republican party has made it. What sane man is sorry that the Republican party has conquered for twenty years, and so has had the power to make the country what it is?

Virtually, that is the question for 1880; is the country sorry that it has attained the wonderful prosperity which it enjoys? Mistakes are to be found on every hand, as in all human Governments, and errors in the record of every year. But the country knows that in all the greater matters it owes its present condition to the courage, wisdom, and fidelity of the Republican party, and it will hesitate long before it decides to change. Any other party can promise. The Republicans have performed. Every pledge ever made by that party it has kept, even to the doing of so-called impossibilities, such as the suppression of rebellion, the pacification of the country, and the resumption of specie payments. It promises now to go forward in its work; to press still further reforms which it has begun, and to promote still further the prosperity of the country. The work is in the hands of men who have given proof of the wisdom of their plans. If they have done well thus far, so that the country is richer, and grander than ever before, will the people turn over their affairs to a party which has only promises to offer?

If Democratic promises were proof of Democratic purposes, it would be rash to change. Incompetence and inexperience often do more mischief than downright knavery, as the last Democratic Congress has shown. But it is a notorious fact that the Democratic party has not respected its promises, nor made any effort to redeem them. Its successive declarations of "eternal principles" for the last twenty years, if put together, would make the most absurd jumble of contradictions ever known. The party has been true to nothing except its anxiety for office. It proposes, even now, to tear up the tariff under which thousands of factories have been built, and hundreds of thousands of workmen have found employment; and yet the votes of Democrats in Congress show that the party has not the slightest idea what system of taxation it would adopt instead. It proposes hard-money," and yet the votes of nine-tenths of the Democrats in Congress show that the party does not wish gold dollars worth one hundred cents if it can get silver dollars worth ninety cents. Conservative men know what sort of Government we shall have, if the Republican party retains the power. It has been tried, and it leads to a grand prosperity. Wages are ample. Business is active and the unimployed are few. Investments are safe, and the public credit is high. The banks repose full confidence in the integrity of the Government, and the depositors and holders of insurance policies know that funds invested in Government securities are safe. Men know that the Republican party means to promote and increase this solid prosperity, which gladdens the hearts both of rich and poor, of laborer and of employer. But who can guess what may happen, if the Democratic party should have power to enact and carry out the wild vagaries which it has voted for in Congress?—*New York Tribune.*

N. B. INGERSOLL.

We clip the following notice from the *Daily Standard* of July 30th:

The name of N. B. Ingersoll is not unfamiliar to many of the residents of this city, who still remember the dapper gentleman when employed at the wholesale drug house of Hodge, Davis & Co. His departure from Portland was hastened by the discovery made of numerous irregularities committed by him to the loss of his confiding employers, but he was given a chance to reform, and the following, taken from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 25th inst., will show the manner he took advantage of the opportunity to better his ways, and in the failure make amends for the misdeeds of the past:

N. B. Ingersoll is a prepossessing young man, who, until yesterday, was employed as a clerk in the "Golden Rule Bazaar," on Market street. He is also a great ladies' man, and was favored with the acquaintance of a large circle of admiring females. Upon these he lavished indiscriminately numerous presents. As his salary did not allow this wholesale offering of gifts, Ingersoll hit upon the old plan of stealing the wares in the store, giving some away and pawning others. In this manner the liberal clerk has for some weeks past appropriated a considerable stock of goods. Yesterday afternoon, however, matters came to a crisis, and Detective Behen, who had obtained the necessary evidence, arrested Ingersoll, booking against him three charges of petty larceny.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that Mr. Ingersoll was the agent for Hodge, Davis & Co. in settling up the business of J. W. Souther, of this city, some two years ago. Mr. Souther had been in business in this city at different times for more than twenty years, and had established an enviable reputation for business ability and integrity, but on account of business complications was compelled to make an assignment to Hodge, Davis & Co., and his stock and books were placed in the hands of the man Ingersoll, in amount claimed by Mr. Souther to far more than meet all demands against him; but the business was never settled to the satisfaction of Mr Souther, who some months since commenced suit against Hodge, Davis & Co. on account of the same, claiming damages to the amount of $10,000. The suit is not yet decided.

SEAL ROCKS.

ED. GAZETTE:—Ten years ago this place was noted for its seal, or rather sea lions; hundreds could be seen from the shore climbing around on the rocks, and their peculiar barking resembling the deep baying of the hound, could be heard several miles. The Alsea Indians for food and the oil these animals furnished, and for the whiskers, several inches in length, and highly prized by the Chinese as a charm against the toothache and the business of dentistry, engaged in the indiscriminate slaughter of these animals, and for seven or eight years the rookery has been deserted.

The drive from South Beach to these rocks, a distance of eight miles, cannot be equalled in the State, being a firm smooth beach, and in a few years will become famous, especially if these rocks should again become inhabited by sea lions.

The present legislature should pass a law prohibiting the taking of seal or sea lions from Seal Rocks. The rocks are probably a mile from shore, and hence the State has jurisdiction over the land. Pass a law of this kind and some day in the near future an enterprising old sea lion hunting a place for his harem will locate, and soon Seal Rocks will become to Benton County and Newport what the rookery opposite the Cliff House is to San Francisco. I hope the members from this county will not neglect this matter. Everything adding interest to pleasure seekers will increase the annual tide of travel, and tends to popularize a delightful summer resort. RIALTO.

Newport, Aug. 8, 1880.

PACIFIC COAST.

Oregon.

Headers and threshers are made full headway in Douglas county.

R. H Fay has received his commission as agent for the Umatilla Indians.

Much of the wheat between Fifteen Mile and Tygh valley, Wasco county has been cut for hay.

Two panthers were lately killed on Cow creek, one of which measured 8½ feet.

Roseburg has contributed $350 cash and 1700 pounds of flour to the relief of the Gardiner sufferers.

Reliable information from Gardiner says there are 12 families there who are homeless and absolutely destitute.

The firm of B. Herman shipped out of the Coquille river about 10 tons of wool by the last trip of the schooner to San Francisco.

A barn of Mr. G. B. Vanschoit, near Eugene, was burned one day last week. The barn contained his wagon, plows, harrows, harness, and considerable amount of hay, all of which were a total loss.

The great force of grade employed on the Celilo and Wallula railroad, under John L. Hallett, removed on Saturday to Texas Ferry on Snake river, to commence grading the new line from that point to Union Flat.

The following corps of teachers have been employed for the Eugene City district school, which will begin September 20th: Prof. C. G. Morey, principal; Mrs. James Odell, grammary; Miss Carrie Cornelius, intermediate; Miss Agnes Osburn, first primary; Miss Nellie Stevens, second primary; Miss Augusta Patterson, third primary.

THE CENSUS FOR OREGON.

The full returns showing the population of the state of Oregon on June 1, 1880, have at last been received at the office of Supervisor Suksdorf, which shows it to be 175,535, an increase of over 90 per cent. over the returns made in 1870 for the Ninth Census. The returns shows the following as the population of the State by counties:

Baker	4,631	Lane	9,376
Benton	6,354	Linn	12,711
Clackamas	9,287	Marion	14,804
Clatsop	6,025	Multnomah	38,1 8
Coos	4,849	Polk	6,513
Columbia	2,046	Tillamook	808
Curry	1,210	Umatilla	9,481
Douglas	9,590	Union	6,703
Grant	4,304	Wasco	10,220
Jackson	8,160	Washington	7,092
Josephine	2,493	Yamhill	7,950
Lake	2,807		
Total population			175,535

THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of towns having over 400 inhabitants at the time of the taking of the census is as follows:

Portland (exclusive of Chinese)	16,049
East Portland	2,915
Salem	2,580
Astoria (exclusive of Chinese)	2,753
The Dalles	2,576
Albany	1,871
Oregon City	1,155
Eugene City	1,136
Corvallis	1,128
Jacksonville	839
Baker City	835
Roseburg	822
Canyon City	796
McMinnville	62[illegible]
Dallas	58[illegible]
Dayton	43[illegible]
Union	419

This does not include North and South Salem or other precincts outside city limits proper.

The estimate of the Chinese population of Portland is put at 4,500 or more than one-fifth of the entire population of the city. If these figures are based upon a correct estimate, there are but few who are prepared to believe that we have such a proportion of an obnoxious class of residents in that city. The figures given are deemed by many who assert that the Chinese population does not exceed 2,500, or 3,000 at the most. Many of the Chinamen who are enrolled as citizens of Portland are now at work at the fisheries and on the lines of the various railroads under course of construction, and as they claim their headquarters in Portland they are so placed on the returns as residents thereof.

The election of Hancock involves all sorts of risks—financial, industrial, commercial and constitutional. The election of Garfield involves no risk of any kind, but is a guaranty of stability and continued prosperity. That is why Garfield will be elected.

J. B. Underwood and James Huddleston of Eugene, have sent to Sacramento for 100 yellow cat fish which they propose to put in the waters of the Long Tom and Mohawk. These gentlemen are entitled to much credit for inaugurating this enterprise. Perch will also be introduced later in the season.

A correspondent to an Eastern paper at Washington says: "The Hancock boom has shown a tremendous amount of flatulency, and that it seems to be like a bumble bee, biggest when first hatched.

Only a Democrat could be stupid enough to cry for a "change" amid prosperity.

WRITTEN ORDINANCE NO 37.

An ordinance to provide for the working of city prisoners.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Corvallis, as follows:

Sec. 1st. That hereafter all city prisoners, during the term of their imprisonment or commitment after conviction, shall be liable to work upon the public squares, lots, blocks, engine houses, streets, cisterns, sewers, sidewalks, street crossings, wharves and other property of which the city has direct charge or control, and in cleaning the crossings of streets in the city, and upon any and all streets, alleys and parks of the city when so required by the city marshal and chief engineer of the fire department or either of them.

Sec. 2d. It shall be the duty of the city marshal, whenever he shall have prisoners in his custody, to notify the chairman of the committee on Streets and Public Improvements and the chief engineer of the fire department of the fact, stating the number of prisoners available for work, and these officers, or either of them, shall designate to the city marshal the place, or places, where the labor of such prisoners may be required, and the kind of work necessary to be done, and thereupon the city marshal, or his deputy, or some person specially appointed by the city marshal, shall have such work performed by the prisoners his custody as far as practicable.

Sec. 3d. The city prisoners must labor as herein provided under the direction of the city marshal, his deputy, or some person specially appointed by the city marshal whose duty it shall be to see that prisoners are guarded to prevent escapes, and if necessary, such person as may have such prisoners in charge may shackle them or attach to them a ball and chain.

Sec. 4th. No city prisoners shall be allowed to labor more than ten (10) hours in one day. If prisoners shall refuse to labor when directed by the city marshal, his deputy, or other person specially appointed by the city marshal to work such prisoners they shall each, for every such refusal, be closely confined in the city jail, with no food except bread and no drink except water, for a period of twenty four (24) hours.

Sec. 5th. On or before the second day of each and every month the city marshal shall file with the recorder a statement containing the names of prisoners who shall have performed work during the preceeding month, together with the number of days work performed by each prisoner, the kind of work performed and the aggregate number of days work performed by prisoners under his direction during the said preceeding month.

Sec. 6th. No female shall be required to perform labor under this ordinance, nor any prisoner on Sunday. The term prisoner or city prisoner, as used in this ordinance, shall be construed to include all persons who have been or shall hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment for the violation of any ordinance of the city of Corvallis, or committed to prison for the non-payment of any fine imposed for the violation of any of such ordinances, and not otherwise.

Passed the Common Council, August 9th, 1880. Approved, August 9th, 1880.

Attest. D. CARLILE, Mayor.
J. R. BRYSON, Recorder.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform passed by the recent Republican convention held at Chicago:

Republican rule has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and legal tender equal in every part of our extended country. It has raised the credit of the nation from the point where 6 per cent. bonds sold at 86, to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly bought at a premium. Under its administration, railways have increased from 33,000 miles in 1869, to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports in 1880, were $264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879.

Without resorting to state, it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of the government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and disbursed annually more than $50,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $889,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge, from nearly $151,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we ever enjoyed. Upon this record the republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits to their approval the following statement of the principles and purpose which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

First—We affirm that the work of the last 21 years has been such as to commend it to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the disevered union now happily restored should be perpetuated and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be imperiled; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should ever be promoted and that the commerce already so great should be encouraged.

Second—The constitution of the United States is the supreme law, and not a mere contract of confederated states. It makes a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the national while others are retained by the states, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by national and not by state tribunals.

Third—The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several states, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several states and the destiny of the nation must be guided not by the genius of any one state, but by the average genius of all.

Fourth—The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each state is exposed to its particular domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay some prohibition upon the legislation of each state and to forbid the appropriation of the public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

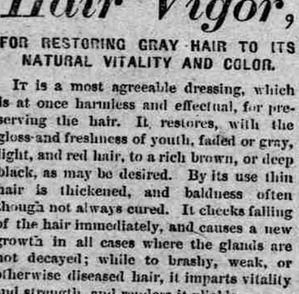
Fifth—We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railroad or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the states, its twain barbarity, polygamy, must die in the territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption; that it is the duty of congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but we insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations to men who preserved the integrity in the day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of 15 years since their final victory; their perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and the sacred duty of the American people.

Sixth—Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United states and foreign nations rests with the congress of the United States and its treaty-making powers, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invokes the exercise of that power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

Seventh—That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of R. B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided that original of his immediate predecessor to him for a presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as chief executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honor which are due to an efficient, just and courageous fulfillment of the public business, and will honor his interposition between the people and proposed partisan laws.

Eighth—We charge upon the Democratic party the national sacrifices of patriotism and justice to a supreme and unattainable lust for office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the national and state governments, and of the control of place and position they have obstructed all the efforts to preserve the purity and conserve the freedom of suffrage, have devised fraudulent returns and certificates, have imposed on and lawfully elected members of congress to secure at all hazards the vote of the majority of the states in the house of representatives, have endeavored to occupy by forcend fraud places of trust given by others by the people, have resisted by the courage and action of Maine's patriotic sons, have by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice blocked partisan legislation to appropriation bills; have crushed the rights of individuals and violated the principle and sought the favor of rebellion against the government and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war to overcome inestimable moral results, freedom and individual equality.

We affirm it to be the duty and purpose of the Republican party to use all legitimate means of this union to secure the perfect harmony which may be practicable and we submit to the practical sensible people of the United states to say whether it would not be dangerous to the best interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the national government to a party which seeks to overthrow a beneficiling policy under which we are so prosperous, and which bring satisfaction and confidence there is no fear and confidence and hope.



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Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

IT is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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Persons wanting land should address or call on me.
R. A. BENSELL.
Newport, Benton County, Oregon. 17:26tf

F. A. JOHNSON, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon.
OCULIST AND ELECTRICIAN.
Surgery a Specialty.
Office with Allen & Woodward. 16:26tf

SAVE YOUR
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THEN USE
PLUMMER'S NEW PATENT
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which absolutely has no machinery of any kind, and is so simple in its construction that children and aged people can run it on any kind of fruit or vegetables. Seventy-five in successful operation in Linn county. Its cheapness and efficiency recommend it to everybody.

We have opened a foreign market and are prepared to pay the cash market price for all fruits dried by this process. It has no equal. Terms liberal. Write for information to the

CORVALLIS FRUIT COMPANY,
July 1st. 1880. 17:28tf Corvallis, Benton co., Oregon.

CITY MARKET,
J. L. LEWIS, - Proprietor
CORVALLIS, OREGON.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE Market and fixtures, and permanently located in Corvallis, I will keep constantly on hand the choicest cuts of

BEEF,
PORK,
MUTTON,
and VEAL.

Especial attention to making extra Bologna Sausage. Being a practical butcher, with large experience in business, I flatter myself that I can give satisfaction to customers. Please call and give me trial.
January 19, 1880. 16:45tf

The Oregon and Washington Land Company

ADVERTISE OREGON FARMS FOR Sale, largely in the East, free of expense to Farms, unless sale is made. In that case, $6 00 for each farm sold. Farmers will find it to their interest to call on
CHENOWETH & JOHNSON,
Agents O. & W. L. Co.
Corvallis, Oct. 8, 1879 16:41y1

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THOS. EGLIN Proprietor.
On the Corner West of the Engine House,
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

HAVING COMPLETED OUR new and commodious BARN, we are better than ever prepared to keep the

BEST OF TEAMS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES
AND
SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.
At Reasonable Rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Boarding Horses. Horses bought and sold or exchanged.
PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.
April 2, 1880. 17:2y1

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AND
A NEW FIRM.
UNDER THE NAME OF
CORVALLIS HOUSEHOLD STORES,
Commenced Business June 21st, 1880.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED to call and inspect the stock on hand, and to give a share of their patronage to the enterprise. The firm undertake to supply goods of the best quality, in every branch of their business, at the lowest possible prices.

The Stock will consist of Groceries, of all kinds, Vegetables, Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Corvallis June 24th, 1880. 17:26m3

THE
SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN,
..... THE .....
Leading Evening Newspaper West of the Rocky Mountains.

IT IS THE RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY IN COMMERCIAL and Financial Circles, and the best Family Journal on the Pacific coast.

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Albany, Or., January 15, 1879. 17:3tf

T. C. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY at LAW
CORVALLIS, OREGON.
OFFICE ON MONROE STREET, NEAR COURT House. 15jan17tf

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Corvallis Plow Co,
Corvallis, May 28, 1880. 17 22y1

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And shall always keep and make to Order, Everything in the Furniture Line

Window Shades, the Hartshorn Spring Rollers made up in all Colors, Opaque and Linen Shades Goods, at bottom Prices.

PHILIP WEBER.
Corvallis, May 21, 1880. 17:21m6

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M. M. & W. T. CROW
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