WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

Corvallis, Oct. 28, 1881.

"THOSE BOMBASTIC HEADLINES,"

"Time sets all things even," tis said, and thereby hangs a tale, fresh in the memory of the citizens of Benton county, and, for ought we know, many of the people of Albany and of Linn county have not forgotten the incident or the circumstances surrounding it. A few years since, William B. Carter, then editor of the Corvallis Gazette, who had fought so earnestly and persistently to arouse the citizens of Benton county, and impress upon them the fact that indenting the west coast of their harbor that could by a little trouble and expense be made a natural outlet for the transmission of the exports and imports of the central valley; who had worked and toiled through the columns of his paper for long and weary years to arose public sentiment to a pitch that would assure the building of a railroad from Corvallis to Yaquina Bay; who, when the prospect seemed flattering of immediate success, came out in the Gazette with a bold flourish of headlines announcing that "the Yaquina railroad was almost a thing of life, and to look out for the ringing of the bell." Let us shift in imagination to Portland, into the editorial sanctum of one of the prominent dailies of that city, and note the peculiar expression that flits over the features of the chief editor, as he picks up the Corvallis Gazette, and his eye catches those headlines. We will not attempt to describe that "expression," but the next issue of that daily ironically alluded to "those bombastic headlines," which W. B. Carter had raised in the exhuberance of his imagination, to tell the people of Benton county and of the central valley that the long dreary night of monopoly in the carrying trade was drawing to a close, and the bright and sunny morn of competition and low freights was soon to dawn.

William B. Carter is dead! Died at his post like the True man he was, fighting to he very last the shylocks of our plodding and oppressed industries; but "those bombastic headlines" that he raised in the Gazette, thank God, still live. Live to perpetuate the virtues and exertions of a man whose memory is kindly cherished in the hearts of the whole central valley. Live, to confront the editor who so sittingly spoke of an enterprise that was intended to give release to the industries of a state and enhance the industrial condition of a commonwealth by giving it a shorter and safer outlet to the sea. Live, though their author is dead, to hail in triumph the completion of the work they so earnestly and faithfully portrayed. Yes, "time sets all things even," and we would humbly suggest, not doubting but that our suggestion will find a responsive echo in every heart in Benton county, that the directors of the Oregon Pacific Railroad company, in justice to the memory of a man who did all that he could to fashion an enterprise, in which they are so greatly interested give the first engine that goes steaming over this road, hauling in its wake the products of the central valley to the sea, the honored name of William B. Carter.—Albany Herald.

The affairs relating to the estate of the late President will shortly be turned over to trustees that will be appointed. All expenses incurred during the sickness of the President will be regarded as debts of the estate, and the bills will be called for by the trustees. If Congress so desires, a schedule of the bills will be furnished for any action that they may see fit to take. If an appropriation is made covering the expense incurred, the estate will be released from the payment. The trustees will proceed on the theory, which is a perfectly correct one, that these expenses are private debts, and not an indebtedness of the Government. What part Congress may see fit to assume is, of course, not known. J. Stanley Brown says that he has no idea of what the entire expense of the sickness of the President will amount to. So far no bills have been presented, and probably they will not be until the Trustees call for them. He say that he left Mrs Garfield in good health, and making preparations to superintend the education of her children.—Washington National Republican, Oct. 5th.

Last week a house belonging to Hon. Enoch Hoult, on the southeast of Harrisburg was burned down. It was occupied by two young gentlemen who were "Baching," and who were absent at their work at that time. The origin of the fire is a mistery.

The Anthracite Industry.

The preliminary report of the special census agent, Raphael Pumpelly, on the production of anthracite coal gives the following facts and figures:

The antracite mines are confined to eight counties in Pennsylvania, in which there are 279 collieries, having an average yearly capacity of 149,348 tons of 2,000 pounds. The average product for the census year was 100,488 tons. The maximum yearly capacity of the collieries reported is 30,772,000 tons. The actual output was about 58,000,008 tons. The total number of employees was 68,236, of whom 19,585 were miners, 47,410 were laborers, and 1,244 were of the administrative force—foremen, engineers, superintendents, etc. The number of men employed above ground was 15,264; boys, 11,921. The number of men and boys employed below ground was 36,952 men and 4,802 boys. The total wages paid, $21,580,120. Nearly 10,000,000 of "culm" or impure coal and, were raised during the year.

The consumption of material included 30,405,658 linear feet of unsawed lumber, worth $330,743; 39,605;547 feet of sawed lumber, (board measure), worth $644,109; explosives to the value of $1,550,680. The number of acres of coal lands reported was 164,854, valued at $102,614,-844. There were employed in anthracite mining 409 horses, 7,718 mules, and 1,604 steam engines worth respectfully $48,862, $848,665, and $3,708,366. Other statistics run as follows: Horse power of engines, 102.522; number of boilers, 4,007; value of boilers $2,332,640; mine locomotives, 80—value $243,258; number of pit cars, 30,384—value $163,560; miles of railroad track underground, 1,083; miles of track outside, 258. Total value of machinery, including engines and boilers, $10,292,415; value of plant (machinery; trucks, cars, animals, shafts, etc.) $39,814,399 value of working capital $ 7,731,953 More than 4,000,000,000 tons of anthracite remain to be mined, or enough to last 149 years at the present rate of mining.—Scientific American.

SILK MANUFACTURE—WHY NOT MORE SUCCESSFUL IN THIS COUNTRY.

Citing the $30,000,000 of silk fabrics produced in this country, Consul Peixotto writing from Lyons, remarks that we have not a single silk filature worthy of the name, and are dependent entirely upon Europe and Asia for the raw material. There are two questions? Can we raise silk? And can we reel it? The first has already been answered, because, having ascertained that the mulberry will do well in this country, ability to raise the worm follows. As to reeling, the impossibility of competing by hand labor with 30 cents a day paid in Europe for reeling and 6 to 10 cents in China and Japan is evidently hopeless. Machinery must find the way out of the problem, if there is any. An American engineer, who "believed it possible to invent machinery which, by the use and application of electricity, would not only overcome existing difficulties and produce a superior quality of thread, but solve at the same time the all important labor question, and render silk-reeling in the United States as possible and profitable as anywhere else in the world," has been studying the subject in Europe, and Mr. Peixotto thinks he has been successful. The decline in French filatures he ascribes to inferior crops, decreased consumption of pure silk goods, superiority of Italian filatures and competition in China and Japan. The picture in his mind's eye is the successful establishment here of every branch of silk industry, from the leaf to the perfect fabric, and he flatters himself that what the cotton gin has done for cotton this new invention (which he does not describe) may do for silk, and that this country may accomplish in silk all it has accomplished in cotton fabrics. There has been a marked cheapening of silks already, vrey fair black fabrics now being obtainable at retail for $1,50, which would have cost $2,25 15 years ago, and this is not quite all ascribable to appreciation of currency. Of all textile materials, silk is the warmest, the lightest relative to warmth, the most flexible and most agreeable to the body, for the strongest, and is incomparably superior in respect to denying and facility of weaving. To have the material produced in this country would probably be of some advantage to the mills, and, although the picture presented here is perhaps too flattering it has an interest as suggesting a pleasant possibility. for silks may not always be the rare fabrics they now are.—San Francisco Bullitin.

WHAT MONOPOLY IS DOING.

The Standard says: The Oregonian treats the anti-monopoly question in pretty much the same spirit that it refers to John H. Mitchel's ambition to succeed Senator Grover—it pooh poohs it; and in both instances it assumes to ignore two very vital and important facts.

No political movement inaugurated since the close of the civil war is fraught with so great consequences to the American people as the movement against monopoly, which is just beginning to receive an impetus at the hands of the people. There have heretofore been occasional localized struggles against some separate and partly isolated limb of the hydra-deaded monster, but the resistance has been of slight avail because generally complicated with the extreme economic heresies. The Standard does not strike for any communistic crusade of labor against capital; it is the alliance of labor and legitimately productive capital against a monstrous despotism that is eating the heart out of both.

It is only within the past dozen years or so that the creation of titanic monopolies has been reduced to a system in the United States, and it is only within a still more recent period that we have begun to gasp under their pitiless clutch. This is no vague demagogic rant, as the Oregonian seems to believe. To go even farther than our contemporary and to falsely admit that we are all monopolists, does this justify the continuance of the evil? This is no more argument in defense of grasping corporations than a corrupt office holder citing the conduct of his predecessors to justify stealing. The railroads are the chief but by no means the only offenders. Monopoly is protean in its shapes. It levies tribute on the bread we eat, on the wood we burn, the oil in our lamps and the garments we wear; it increases our rents and taxes, diminishes our wages, chokes off healthy competition, steals the best part of the public domain, and invariably corrupts both courts and legislatures. A railroad king can at his caprice in an isolated section like ours, impose an extra toll upon grain that would go far towards paying the interest on the national debt. Jay Gould and his copartners at a stroke of the pen create $25,000,000 of fictitious telegraph stock and the public must pay dividends on the inflated value. This process of wholesale robbery must stop, not through the act of the blind Samson tearing down the temple about his own head in order to be avenged on his enemies, but through the ballots of resolute freemen enforcing justice and guarding the public weal against a despotism that recognizes no law save its own rapacity.

The subject of anti-monopoly comes home to every man, woman and child throughout the country. If we are in business it discriminates against us in favor of its especial pets—it seizes every one of us by the throat and forces us to pay tribute. It makes our rents dearer by imposing intolerable burdens and excessive taxes upon the owners of property. It obliges us to disburse exhorbitant sums for transportation It steals away the public lands which ought to be devoted to the payment of the public debt. In short there is not a moment in our lives when monopoly does not oppress and injure us. The colossal fortunes of the monopoly magnates are sufficient in themselves to show that some one has had to pay the fiddlers—and that some one is the people.

WOMAN AS A WORKER.

No one phase of American life has undergone a greater change than that regarding society in its connection with woman's work, and perhaps there is nothing which better shows general progress. Time was when to be employed in any duties outside of those of home was social death to her. If it was necessity that compelled it, there was simply the ostracism that poverty is apt to receive from competency and wealth. If inclination prompted the stepping aside from the path that tradition had made for womanhood, she was set down as peculiar and "strong minded," the latter a term of reproach which was and is as much dreaded by the majority as if it implied personal degradation.

These things were hard to bear and operated strongly to prevent independence in action. Gradually, however, has arisen the feeling that

Honest labor bears a lovely face,

and that as "'tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation," neither is it for woman. Accordingly many are now found, even if possessed of a competence, or with friends able and willing to give them a comfortable support, who have stated employment in some business, trade or profession and who are now contented and happy in the doing. Not only that, but they have the respect of society, although through lack of leisure they do not seek society's suffrages.

That this state of things is becoming more and more and more fixed and permanent is evident from such paragraphs as the following, and these are but a few out of the many:

Miss Canfield, of Manistee, Mich., a Vassar graduate, finding society life irksome, begged some regular employment, and was put in the office of her father, who is the owner of the largest tug line on the lakes. Another Vassar girl is conducting a successful insurance business in the same city.

Miss Margaret Hicks, a recent graduate of Cornell, has adopted the architect's profession.

There are few who cannot think of girls and woman among their own acquaintances that have grown restive under the demands of society, to answer which requires a large investment of strength, energy and good nature, an investment which returns at best little interest, often none at all, and sometimes leaves the investor bankrupt. They are looking anxiously around for some thing to do which shall occupy both hands and brains, willing to give up the chance of social triumphs if only they may feel that they are really living.

And society is growing better and and purer for this change in woman's ambitions, Enough are left yet whose duties preclude any steady outside employment, who do not desire it, but who have the leisure and the wish to be in society and of society. They can keep alive the social genialities, can dispence the graceful hospitalities that are necessary in order to throw a beauty and poetry around earnest, practical life. The world could no more do without the womanly society leader, with her beauty and accomplishments than it could without the artist and the poet. But the tendency of the past has been for every girl and woman to struggle for social supremacy, and failing in that to become a nonentity. Occupation and independence has brought a healthier way of thinking, a true appreciation of life and its possibilities, and a higher moral tone which will do much towards solving some of the social problems of the day.—Toledo Blade.

Some time since George E. Strong of Salem was returning from Lake Co. in company with Gen. John F. Miller and stoped over night in a barn at Heills Station about fifteen miles from Springfield in Lane county, in the night he seemed to be suffering from some mental derangement and just before morning slipted out into the mountains. immediate serch was made which has been continued until the present. This was on the 9th inst., and on Wednesday he received a letter from Mr. Hill stating that the country had been searched far and near, but nothing had been seen or heard of Mr. Strong. It is hardly to be expected, owing to the late inclement weather and the great length of time he has been missing, that he will ever be found alive.

PERCHERON HORSES

LARGEST

Importing and Breeding

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE

WORLD.

FREQUENT IMPORTATIONS

From France,

Amounting to Hundreds Annually

ARRIVE AT THE FARM OF THE

Great Percheron Horse Breeder

M. W. DUNHAM,

Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois U. S. A

(35 miles west of Chicago. Take cars Wells Street Depot.)

During the past 17 months 360 STALLIONS AND MARES have been imported FROM FRANCE, being MORE than the combined importations of all other importers of Draft Horses from all parts of Europe for any one year.

Mr. Dunham's Importations are *Largely Increased in Numbers Each Year*, and have included the Prize Winners of the *Universal Exposition, Paris, 1878*, and nearly all the Prize Horses of the Great Shows of France since his importations began.

The Astonishing Demand for this breed of horses, which has developed largely during the past nine years, has extended to all portions of the States and territories and the Dominion of Canada, which sections have drawn their supplies for breeding purposes largely from these stables.

100 Page Catalogue sent on application. Contains over forty illustrations and the history of the Percheron breed, together with the experience of those who have purchased from Mr. Dunham by order from distant parts of the country. *Address as above and mention name of this paper.*

EVERY LARGE BREEDER

& EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD

NEEDS A PERCHERON STALLION

PROOF Thirty years' trial has demonstrated that when bred to the common mares of the country the produce is more uniform, are easier keepers, better workers, and sell for more money on the market than any other class of Horses.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Benton.

Damon Smith, Plaintiff,
vs.
Henry Fawver, Arthur Fawver, Sarah McClure, Laman Fawver, Sophronia Ingram and Green Ingram, her husband, John Fawver, James Fawver, Mary Fawver, Jane Fawver, Green Fawver, Wm. Fawver, Isabella Fawver Sarah E. McClure and —— McClure her husband, Lilly Clark and J. W. Rayburn, as administrator of the estate of William Fawver, deceased, defendants.

To Henry Fawver, Arthur Fawver, Sarah McClure, Laman Fawver, Sophronia Ingram and Green Ingram, her husband, John Fawver, James Fawver, Mary Fawver, Jane Fawver, Green Fawver, William Fawver, Isabella Fawver, Sarah E. McClure and —— McClure, her husband, Lilly Clark and J. W. Rayburn, as administrator of the estate of William Fawver, deceased, the above named defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the above named Court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled suit on file against you, with the Clerk of said Court by the first day of the next regular term of said Court after the publication of this summons for six weeks, to wit: The regular November term of said Court to be begun and held on the Third Monday in November, 1881, in Benton County, Oregon, or judgment for want of an answer will be taken against you. You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein as above required the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint in this suit, to-wit: That the Court order and decree that the mortgage executed and delivered by William Fawver and Sarah Fawver, his wife, on the 28th day of April, 1880, to the plaintiff herein on the following described premises, to-wit:

Lots numbered seven and eight of section thirty-two in township fourteen south of Range four West, and lots numbered ten and eleven of section five in Township fifteen, South of Range four West, and river lot numbered nine in section five in Township fifteen South of Range four West. Also the following: Beginning on the Township line between Townships fourteen and fifteen, one hundred and fifty-four rods due East of the North-east corner of section number five in Township fifteen south of Range four West, running thence North forty rods, thence West eighty rods, thence South ninety-three and one-third rods, thence east one hundred and thirty-eight rods, thence to the place of beginning, all situated in Benton County, Oregon, be foreclosed, and that said land be sold to satisfy and pay the amount due the plaintiff on the debt secured thereby, to wit: the sum of $752, with interest thereon from April 28th, 1880, at the rate of one per cent. per month and the costs and disbursements of this suit, less a payment of $69 made April 28th, 1881, and that each and all of the defendants herein, and every person claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, be foreclosed and barred from claiming any right, title or interest in, or lien upon said premises or any part thereof.

This summons is published by order of Hon. J. F. Watson, Judge of said Court, in the Corvallis Gazette for six successive weeks, which order bears date September 28th, 1881.

FLINN & CHAMBERLAIN,
40w7 Att'ys for Plaintiff.

NOTCE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, September 19, 1881.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before B. W. Wilson, County Clerk of Benton County, Oregon, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1881,

Viz: Edwin C. Phelps, Homestead Application No. 2852, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 4, T. 11 S., R. 11 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: R. A. Bensell of Newport, Benton County, Oregon; Geo. Landreth, of Newport, Benton Co., Oregon; James A. Yantis of Corvallis, Benton Co., Oregon, B. H. Allen of Halsey, Linn County, Oregon.

18:40w5 L. T. BARIN, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon. September 29th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before B. W. Wilson, County Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881,

Viz: Geo. W. Dixon, Pre-emption D. S. No 3526, for Lot No. 1, and the S E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 24, T 11, S R 7 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: John Murray of Corvallis, Joseph Nixon of Corvallis, Bradley Troxel of Summit, Geo. Mulkey of Philomath, all of Benton county, Oregon.

18:41-w5 L. T. BARIN, Register.

CENTRAL OREGON ESTATE AND MORTGAGE AGENCY.

C HERBERT NASH receives and holds for sale farm lands, town property and businesses of all description; also, is open to receive applications for lons. A paper entitled "The Oregon Colonist" is published for special transmittion to San Francisco, New York, London and other centres, where special agents are appointed and through it all property will be freely advertised. Apply at once to C. H. Nash at Corvallis and he will gladly favor you with every information. Send particulars of property for sale.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed sole executor of the last will and testament of Jeremiah Smith, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Smith, deceased will present the same to the undersigned at his residence about 8 miles south of Corvallis in Benton Co., Oregon, with the proper vouchers, within six months from this date.

Dated Sept 24th 1881. T. W. B. SMITH, Executor of the estate of Jeremiah Smith, dec'd.

18:40w5 P

Real Estate for Sale.

Will sell a farm of 478 acres for less than $18 per acre, being one of the cheapest and best farms in Benton county, situated 4 miles west of Monroe, ½ of a mile from a good school, in one of the best neighborhoods in the state with church privileges handy. About 136 acres in cultivation, and over 400 can be cultivated. All under fence, with good two story frame house, large barn and orchard; has running water the year around, and is well suited for stock and dairy purposes. This is one of the cheapest farms in the Willamette Valley

Also, two improved lots on the main business street with small stable, woodshed and a good, comfortable dwelling house containing seven good rooms. These lots are nicely situated for any kind of business purposes.

For further information enquire at the GAZETTE Office.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Moses Horton, deceased, having filed his accounts in the County Court of Benton county Oregon, for final settlement of said estate, The first Monday, t. e 7th day of Nov., 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at the court house in said county, is the time and place fixed for the hearing of objections to said account.

By order of the Hon. W. S. McFadden, County Judge. JOSEPH D. JOHNSON,

18-41w5P Administrator,

Ho for Yaquina Bay!

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

C. B. MAYS, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE SUMMIT, 23 miles from Corvallis and 38 from Newport. Have lately built a large and commodious house for the accommodation of the traveling public, and are furnishing it a new. Will keep on hand everything the market affords. Meals 50 cents. Good hay and oats always on hand. 18:40m6.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby notifies all persons concerned that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted on his account, unless the parties applying for the same have my written order.

18-38m6 H. C. LEWIS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Owen Griffith, deceased, by the County Court of Benton county, Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned, at his residence in Alsea valley, in Benton county, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. Dated October 20th, 1881.

WM. J. HEDRICK,
Administrator of the Estate of Owen Griffith, dec'd.
18-43w5

Real Estate Agency.

CHOICE FARM LAND

And Desirable City Property.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE:

CITY OF CORVALLIS.

Two Lots adjoining Court House with good house, barn and garden.

FARMS.

160 Acres 20 miles from Newport on the Yaquina, steamboat landing, 20 acres in timothy, good house orchard, &c. Price $1000.

158 Acres in King's Valley. First rate land with large house, barn, close to school and church, post office, grist and saw mill. Price $6000.

540 Acres in Linn county, 6 miles east of Lebanon, on branch of east side railroad, and Oregon & Pacific, well watered, good timber, near school. Terms easy. $4455.

570 Acres in King's Valley. 200 under cultivation, well watered, good outrange, 15 acres orchard, producing all kinds of fruit; house and garden, very large barn and good outbuildings. 1 mile from school, near postoffice, saw and grist mills, and close to proposed narrow gauge depot in King's Valley. Price, $11,000.

354 Acres adjoins above with equal advantage of position, about 100 acres under cultivation, an excellent farm, capable of carrying a good flock of sheep, under fence, well watered, good house, barn and orchard. Price, $5,500.

422 Acres adjoins above, 100 acres under cultivation, good house, orchard, etc. Excellent stock range with good outlet, 2 miles from school, postoffice, etc. Price, $4,500.

340 Acres, 90 under cultivation, good house, barn and orchard, four miles north of postoffice Price, $4,-000. Excellent stock farm.

200 Acres of first class land, west side and upper end of King's Valley, 60 acres under cultivation including 22 acres of timothy, good new house 16x24, and barn. School house within 200 yards, and convenient distant from mills, story &c.; well watered and timbered. $2,700.

160 acres situated on Little Elk road, two miles west of Blodgett's Valley; 60 acres table land, 100 acres new bottom, well watered; 18 acres under cultivation; abundant out-range for stock. Price, $1350. An excellent bargain; terms reasonable.

Elk City—Large house with furniture suitable for a hotel, together with about 60 acres of good land close to steamboat landing.

Elk City—123 acres of good land, 15 acres under fence, rontage to river and county road. Good house and barn, garden and young orchard, spring branch through the land, good outfit for stock; price $1,400.

CoosBay—160 acres on Beaver slough ne Coos Bay, one mile from navigable water. The is coa rnd plenty of excellent timber on the land; price $3,-500.

160 acres situated on Little Elk next Babb's, Excellent water and good outlet to fine range.

200 Acres east end of Blodgett's Valley, well improved. near school and on proposed line of Yaquina & R. R. Price, $4000.

135 Acres west side of Blodgett's Valley, all fenced; 60 acres under plough. A snug farm with good house, barn and other out-buildings. ¼ mile from school and close to proposed Yaquina R. R. Price, $2,500.

240 Acres on Elk road, 5 miles from junction with Yaquina road. Good house, barn, etc. A good farm with outlet to well grassed ranges. 2,200,

200 Acres, 10 miles west of Summit, extending ½ of a mile along the road and river. A good farm with plenty of bottom land. Small house, etc., and orchard. A bargain. Price, $1000.

220 acres of land at the junction of the Yaquina and Elk road and river, 25 miles east of Newport. Good bottom land with outlet, to well grassed ranges. Price $2500.

240 acres two mi s from Summit on fork of Mary's River. Land very productive, with good range; excellent house, two large barns and other buildings; good fences; improvements valued at $1500. Price $3500.

1, 357 Acres, 8 miles west of Corvallis, on Mary's River. 1000 under fence, 225 acres under plough, 155 now in grain. Best kind of pasture, well grassed. 14 miles from school. The land is well timbered, good house, two barns, etc. Price, $16,000

AT NEWPORT.

120 acres of land situated on south shore 3 miles above Chestia saw mills. Excellent land with river frontage. Price, $1200.

160 acres of land situated half way between Newport and Cape Foulweather facing the ocean. Good house and out buildings and good barn. Excellent garden and timothy field, well watered by several springs and large creek, in which are plenty of trout, good sea fishing from the rocks. This would make a very desirable residence or cut up into lots.

160 acres 1 mile east of Newport on the road, and with comfortable house, garden, etc. This property commands splendid views of the ocean, the harbor and entrance, and would divide into several building lots; Well watered by numerous springs. Price on application.

A saloon, large warehouse with capital hall above and also wharf opposite. Also other property in Newport and vicinity. Harbor improvements having commenced and there being every prospect for a lively summer renders this a good chance.

160 acres, twenty-two miles this side of Yaquina bay, on the road between Trappe and Eddys, one half bottom land with excellent out range for stock. This property will sell at a bargan. Price, $650.

Also other desirable property at Newport.

For price and other particulars apply to the undersigned, who begs to intimate to intending vendors of real estate, that by establishing agencies in England and also in the Eastern States he trusts to be able to effect speedy sales.

Some large tracts of land for sale, some half improved, on the line of the Oregon Pacific railroad, well watered, good roads, having unlimited range for stock. Suitable for farming settlement.

JOHN M. AYLES,
Summit, Benton County, Oregon,

Or at the Law office of JAS. A. YANTIS, Corvallis, Oregon; or R. A. BENIELI, Newport, Oregon. WM. COLLYNS & Co., 5 East India Avenue, agents, London.

Neatness! Cheapness! Punctuality!

New Type!

New Material!

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES!

Having added a large and well assorted lot of new Job Type, Borders Machinery, etc., to our Job Office, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

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You need not send away for job work as we will do it in the best style and as cheap as any Printer on the Coast.

CARDS, STATEMENTS,
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ALL JOB PRINTING C. O. D

Call and Examine Samples.

All orders from a distance attended to promptly. Send for Estimates.

Gazette Job Office,
Corvallis, Oregon