

THE WILL.

Will Tester's father made a will;  
To Will, the youngest, thereby willing  
His lands and tenements; and nil  
To Tom, his first-born, save a shilling.  
Will was a wily, cunning lad;  
And Tom a true, out-spoken Briton;  
The younger always pleased the dad,  
And bent to those he couldn't sit on.  
Will wedded one his father's choice;  
Tom wouldn't wed for love or money;  
He pointed life colour-de-rose—  
Good lampers spread his path with honey.  
Will sent his sire a piece—how sweet!  
Of wedding-cake, from "Will and Phemie,"  
With loving lines that filled a sheet  
Of post octavo, gilt-edged, creamy.  
"Dear father" put the cake away,  
Stowed safe among other treasures,  
And there it lay for many a day,  
Forgotten quite 'mid passing pleasures.  
Remorseless death, with ruthless hand,  
Took father from his home forever;  
The "parting" Will could hardly stand;  
'Twas feared his grief his heart would sever  
Still duty must be done at last.  
In spite of death, in spite of sorrow,  
To father's drawer, Will hurried fast,  
To find the will to prove tomorrow.  
He found it 'neath a lamp of cake—  
His wedding cake; O Fate, thou blinding!  
The will was there—for dear Will's sake—  
But, gone the signature past finding.  
The cake, which as a rule we eat,  
Had eaten what lay underneath it;  
The ink absorbed and left a stain;  
Had traced upon the words "bequest it."  
Where loving dad had boldly signed,  
Was left a hole just tinged with yellow;  
Will did not think Fate had been kind;  
Tom quietly smiled, the lucky fellow.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
Washington, D. C., Oct. 30, 1881.  
If I were to attempt to devote this letter to political gossip of the day it would contain nothing but a reiteration of speculations concerning the new Administration and its policy which have been repeated over and over again, with variations, during the past three weeks. Nothing new has been developed, partly because the rush to Yorktown took the life all out of Washington, and partly because the president keeps all his secrets and his plans to himself. No public man ever kept his own counsel better than president Arthur. Gen. Grant need to be called the silent man but he really had more confidences with his friends or a larger circle who were advised concerning his purposes, and in that way definite information touching coming events came to be sooner diffused. But with Gen. Arthur matters have been kept decidedly and emphatically *sub rosa*. Even concerning his cabinet appointments no matter how many have been consulted, not more than two or three persons have known in advance what his intentions were.  
One of the strangest things in the world is the fact that so many persons come to Washington to get swindled by professional sharpers. As often as reports have been published and people warned against the folly of taking up with strangers or chance acquaintances, visitors continue to get taken in and fleeced. Probably no city of its size in the world has so many sharpers and confidence men, because in no other city are the opportunities for plying their vocation so great. Visitors come here from all parts of the country in great numbers and in their rounds of the places of interest are readily recognized as strangers. The well-dressed and smooth-tongued confidence man selects his victim and scrapes an acquaintance professing himself to be a visitor. Then from one step to another he leads him on, finds out his business and destination and generally winds up by getting possession in one way or another of his money and valuables. For a long time these gentry stationed themselves about the Smithsonian grounds and pretending to be guides would entice the stranger into some out of the way place where confederates would appear and actually rob him if other expedients failed. Another favorite method has been to fall in with the stranger and pretending to know him or to hail from his locality suggest that they go together to see a statue unveiled at Arlington. Of course the statue unveiling is a delusion but it suffices to get the stranger out of the city away from the police and generally ends in swindling him at cards, or downright robbery by a gang of accomplices who always turn up.  
One of the buldest of these swindling games was successfully played this week, by which a countryman named Sparks from Virginia, on his way to Missouri to settle, was robbed of \$516—all the money he had, while waiting in the depot for a west-bound train he was approached by one of these sleek sharpers who opened conversation, professed to be a

resident of the very town in Missouri where Sparks was going and making himself very agreeable succeeded in enticing his victim out for a walk and into a saloon. Here the inevitable confederate appeared and by a series of maneuvers the sharper succeeded in getting Sparks to get the money which his wife had sewed up in her dress, just to lend it to him with which to win a wager with the new comer—his own money being in the hands of an absent party. The result was what might have been expected. The confederate snatched the money and made his escape. The detectives were appealed to and said they might be able to get "part" of the money, though up to this time they have not done so.

A singular thing in connection with these robberies is the fact that our notice never report them, and not one in four of those that occur are made public. We have, it is believed, a very corrupt detective force. They are accused of dividing profits with some of these swindlers, and circumstances certainly point that way. It is very strange that they should be able, as they said in the above case, to get part of the money and not get it all or catch the thieves. Washington is not a very large city and the detectives ought to know the crooks on sight, both those who live here and those who make occasional visits. With an honest, vigilant, detective police it would be very difficult for the perpetrators of such jobs as the above to escape. The National Republican in order to help the police detect the detectives keeps the following notice in its columns: "Persons whose residences are robbed in this city are requested to notify the National Republican at once, as the police department do not appear to want the matter made public, under the erroneous impression that secrecy leads to the detection of crime."  
The only conviction growing out of these confidence games that I have ever heard of was that of Hambleton a three-card monte sharper, who enticed his victim over upon Virginia soil and fleeced him. The stranger pointed him out to an officer next day and he was prosecuted by the Virginia authorities, sentenced to five years imprisonment, and now languishes in the penitentiary at Richmond. He was well known here. His father is a prominent lobbyist of "seesh" proclivities, who named one of his sons Wilkes Booth Hambleton.

TWO-AND-A-HALF-DOLLAR CHRISTIANS.

There are a great many people in their religion that remind us of "Uncle Phil," a pious old darkey of the old times in Texas. Well, Phil was a fervent Christian with a great gift of prayer. He attended all the Saturday night prayer-meetings on the neighboring plantations, and could pray louder and longer than any of the brethren. But Phil had one weakness, he dearly loved money, and different from the negro generally, he loved to hoard it. Near by us lived a man who, not troubled by any scruple, would pay Phil \$1 to work in his field on Sundays. One Sunday night as Phil came home late I accosted him with:  
"Where have you been, Phil?"  
"Oh, just knockin about, massa."  
"You have been working for Miller."  
Well, you see massa, the old fellow is in needs, and he jest showed me a silver dollar, and I jest couldn't stand it."  
"Ain't you afraid the devil will get you for breaking the Sabbath?"  
Phil scratched his head a minute and said:  
"I guess the Lord'll excuse me massa."  
"No, He says, remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."  
Phil went off looking sober, and it was not long before I heard his voice in fervent prayer back of the barn, and so I thought I would slip down near enough to hear.  
"Oh Lord!" I heard him say, "I have this day ripped and teased, cussed and sweared at them confounded oxen of Millers, and jest broke the sabbath day. Oh, Lord, please forgive me please forgive, for you knows I's nothing but a miserable heathen, anyhow. If you'll jest forgive this time, I'll never do it again as long I live," cepting he gives me \$2.50 a day."  
At this point I was obliged to beat a hasty retreat, but I am thinking that poor Uncle Phil is not the only \$2.50 Christian in the world.—Louisville Christian Observer  
Mrs. Lucy A. Biscoe, an old resident of Pacific county, W. T., died suddenly a few days since. Her son and his wife, who live at Chehalis, had just arrived on a visit to the mother, and as the latter turned to greet them she fell to the floor and died in a few minutes. Apoplexy was the cause.

A TINGE OF ROMANCE ABOUT PUBLIC MEN.

Weat, and finally influence have as yet not done much in this country toward bringing out or insuring a career for public men. The son of a Lord and the heir to his title does not find much difficulty in obtaining a seat in the House of Commons. He is brought forward by his friends. The family influence, wealth and social position are enlisted for his success. It is a rare circumstance in the United States that a son succeeds his father as a member of Congress, or gets there at all. The poverty of Henry Clay, as a boy, did not hinder him from being one of the most conspicuous public characters the country has produced. It was always reckoned a circumstance which made for his popularity that he had been a poor boy, without family influence or powerful friends. Lincoln knew the poverty and privation of frontier life. When he became a conspicuous public character it pleased the multitude that he had once spilt rails, and had from the humblest condition worked his way slowly and patiently to success. If wealth and family influence had been enlisted early on his side, probably no Abraham Lincoln would have made such a figure in the history of the country. While there is no merit in early poverty, and it is often in the way as a formidable obstacle, to contrast it with the better condition which any famous man has finally reached by hard work. President Johnson did not learn to read until he had attained his majority, and he was proud of the fact that he had worked for years as a tailor. At that time he was about as unlikely a man to become President of the United States as any in the nation. The turn of fortune was a striking one. Cicero boasted that he had held a succession of offices as soon as he had arrived at the legal age. Johnson boasted that when he had arrived at a similar age he was a tailor, and claimed that he was a good one.  
Grant had a military education, and an unprosperous career for many years as a military man. For that reason he threw up his command and learned the mysteries of tanning leather. He was glad to get a living by close attention to the business of the shop. He certainly would not have been selected then as one likely to have the most famous military career of any man in the country. Grant in a tannery and Grant receiving the homage of Kings as one of the greatest and most successful Captains of the age, are the extreme phases in the life of this remarkable man. Neither wealth nor family influence helped him at all to a successful career.  
Garfield was glad to earn a few dollars a month by manual labor, and happy that he could save some part of it for his education. When the future president was teaching school he was glad for such an opportunity to become useful to others. Arthur had his school experience, and was glad to earn a few dollars in the winter season by teaching school in Northern New York.  
The late Chief Justice Waite went to Cincinnati as a law student with hardly money enough to pay a month's expenses. David Davis managed to get through a western college, but he was as poor as a church mouse, and went to the frontier to practice law, because he supposed a poor young man would have a better chance to get along in the world. Stephen A. Douglas went to Illinois for the same reason. He taught school as a means for procuring enough to help him along with his own education.  
In England, the wealth and the family influence, which would have been used to push the political fortunes of young men, would have been a hindrance in the cases cited at home. Wealth never has greater potency than now in this country. But it does not insure conspicuous careers for young men. It cannot work out the "succession," or designate this or that young man as in the line for political promotion. The poor young man will fight the battle much as others have fought it for the last hundred years. The democratic idea is still cherished that the old and hard road, where poverty besets the young man, is a very good one to travel. When he has conquered, the popular estimation gives him a large credit for having had the pluck to fight his own way to success.

The people of the western portion of Spokane and Whitman counties, W. T. have petitioned the legislature to be set off into a new county to be called either Villard or Killings.

PERSECUTING THE JEWS.

The European papers contain details of the recent attacks on the Jews in southern Russia. The Jewish quarters in several towns were pillaged, many of the houses destroyed, some lives were taken, and most of the poor Hebrews were driven across the border into Austria, nearly all being reduced to want and suffering. When the Russian government finally awoke to the situation, troops were ordered to the scene of riot and peace was soon restored. The ringleaders of the riot were arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment, further aggression was guarded against, and the Jews were accorded more protection than they had previously received. Subsequently a census of the Jews was ordered, and to avoid it, sixty thousand of the people turned their eyes toward Spain as a refuge from further trouble, and King Alfonso has been reported as sending them a message of welcome to his realm, should they come. The Golois, the most outspoken paper of St. Petersburg, has published accounts of the riots referred to, giving a fair view of the situation. Of the scenes at Elizabethgrad it says:  
Many of the rioters went about shouting: "As the Jews killed Christ, so have they murdered our Czar." The peasants faced the advancing troops, bared their breasts, and cried: "Shoot!" The soldiers lowered their arms. Among other wild reports that had been circulating was one that the police had been bought by the Jews for 500 roubles. The word went around that Jews might be beaten and wounded, but not killed.  
The mob seems to have been largely composed of peasants, who still, in a great measure, retain their almost idolatrous affection for the Czar, and are not Nihilists. The Jews, being oppressed in Russia, naturally favor any party which seems to aim at the reorganization of the controlling system, and have contributed to the Nihilist ranks several of the most daring conspirators and leaders. The Vienna Neue Presse says of Riviel:  
The entire bazaar of this place, containing over six hundred shops was plundered. The merchandise was loaded upon wagons and driven to neighboring villages. What could not be carried off was torn, thrown into stream, or trampled in the dirt. More than four hundred houses belonging to Jews are destroyed together with their furniture; and 1,170 families, comprising some 6,000 souls, have been reduced to beggary. I have not heard of many deaths, but the wounded and injured are numerous. Men were robbed in the streets with impunity. Watches were taken out of pockets, and rings from fingers.

The wave of anti-Jewish bigotry that has swept over Germany and Russia touched other countries more lightly. Its course is doubtless almost run. Such events as have occurred in Russia are a reproach to the boasted enlightenment of this age. Their recurrence is not likely, even in that country.

HENRY VILLARD.

With reference to Mr. Villard's enterprises, which are now being knocked down in the markets, both of New York and Philadelphia, I will quote a broker here, Mr. Enos, whose tendencies to be a bear are considerable:  
"I don't believe in any such man as Villard," said Enos. "These mushroomers who spring up in Wall street without any previous record, and collect purses of \$8,000,000 without telling the lenders what they want the money for, seem to me to be impudent adventurers. What kind of stability are we going to have if men like that can take millions out of the street. Suppose the man had run away with the money, what would have been thought of American ideas of business?" "Now," continued Mr. Enos, "the whole assessed value of everything in the State of Oregon is less than the capital of Villard's railroad enterprise. There is nothing there but Oregon to give business to the road. The mining interest all over the country is demoralized, and nine-tenths of it a swindle. But at the same time they are running a rival road into Oregon at a far less outlay of money. This Northern Pacific railroad," said the broker, "masked this country eight years ago; and when I see it picked up by a secret and a trick, and worked off on the public through the old contrivance of a construction company, extraordinary privileges, etc., I say to my friends, 'stay out'—Cincinnati Inquirer.

PERCHERON HORSES  
LARGEST  
Importing and Breeding  
ESTABLISHMENT  
IN THE  
WORLD.

FREQUENT IMPORTATIONS  
From France,  
Amounting to Hundreds Annually  
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 12 months 300 STALLIONS AND MARES have been imported FROM FRANCE, being MORE than the combined importations of all other parts of Europe for the same period.  
Mr. Dunham's Importations are Largely Increased in Number Each Year, and have included the Prize Winners of the International Exposition, Paris, 1878, and nearly all the First Prizes 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 five years, has extended to all portions of the States and territories and the Dominion of the British Empire, and has drawn supplies for breeding purposes largely from France.  
The Attracting Demand for this breed of horses, which has developed largely during the past five years, has extended to all portions of the States and territories and the Dominion of the British Empire, and has drawn supplies for breeding purposes largely from France.  
EVERY LARGE BREEDER  
& EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD  
NEEDS A PERCHERON STALLION  
BECAUSE  
It is a Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Benton, October 28, 1881.  
Damon Smith, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Henry Fawcett, Arthur Fawcett, Sarah McClure, Laman Fawcett, Sophronia Ingram and Green Ingram, James Fawcett, Mary Fawcett, Jane Fawcett, Green Fawcett, Isabella Fawcett, Sarah E. McClure and J. W. Baylour, Defendants.  
To Henry Fawcett, Arthur Fawcett, Sarah McClure, Laman Fawcett, Sophronia Ingram and Green Ingram, her husband, John Fawcett, James Fawcett, Mary Fawcett, Jane Fawcett, Green Fawcett, Isabella Fawcett, Sarah E. McClure and J. W. Baylour, the administrator of the estate of William Fawcett, 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 held and held on the third Monday in November, 1881, in Benton County, Oregon, or judgment for want of answer will be rendered 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 the mortgage that the mortgage executed and delivered by William Fawcett and Sarah Fawcett, his wife, on the 25th 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 the following: Beginning on the Township line between Township fifteen and Township sixteen North forty rods, thence East on the North-east corner of section number five in Township fifteen South of Range four West, one hundred and thirty-eight rods, thence South sixty-nine rods and one-third rod, 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 on 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 \$60 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 consecutive weeks, which order bears date September 28th, 1881.  
FLINN & CHAMBERLAIN,  
Attys for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

Central Oregon Estate and Mortgage Agency.  
C HERBERT NASH receives and holds for sale farm lands, town property and businesses of all descriptions; also, is open to receive applications for loans. A paper entitled "The Oregon Colonist" is published for special transmission to San Francisco, New York, London and other centers, 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.  
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, 3 miles from a good school, in one of the best neighborhoods in the state with church privileges handy. About 150 acres in cultivation, and over 400 can be cultivated. All under fence, with good two story frame barn, horse and cow sheds, hay racks, running water the year around, and a 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 even good rooms. These lots are nicely situated for any kind of business purposes.  
For further information enquire at the GAZETTE OFFICE.  
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.  
Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, October 28, 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, DECEMBER 10, 1881.  
V. E. Benjamin F. Owens, pre-emption D. S. No. 9487, 1/4 sec. 20, T. 11, S. 16 W.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Everett S. Harmon, of Corvallis, Emanuel Branson, Philomata Charles Logsdon, Philomata, Leonard Williams, Philomata, all of Benton County, Or. 18-46-8  
L. T. BARRIN, Register.  
Administrator's Notice.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY ORDER of the County Court of Benton County, Oregon, the designated Sheriff, Fred Smith, is hereby required to present to the Administrator of the estate of Thomas B. Logsdon, dec'd, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them with the proper vouchers, to Mary Logsdon, at the farm of said Thos. B. Logsdon, dec'd, about 1/2 mile north of Corvallis in said county, or to the undersigned 3 miles east from Albany, in Benton County, Oregon, within 6 months from and after this date, 28th day of Sept. 1881. STRAUDEY FROMAN, 30-6

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.  
100 Acres 20 miles from Newport on the Yaguina, steamboat landing, 20 acres in timothy, good house orchard, etc. Price \$1000.  
115 Acres in King's Valley. First rate land with large house, barn, close to school and church, post office, great and saw mill. Price \$6000.  
540 Acres in Linn county, 8 miles east of Pacific on branch of east side railroad, and Oregon & Lebanon, well watered, good timber, near school. Terms easy. \$2450.  
570 Acres in King's Valley, 200 under cultivation, good house, orchard, etc. Excellent stock range with good fence, well watered, good house, barn and orchard. Price, \$4500.  
254 Acres adjoins above with equal advantage of position, a out 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, \$5500.  
412 Acres adjoins above, 100 acres under cultivation, good house, orchard, etc. Excellent stock range with good fence, well watered, good house, barn and orchard. Price, \$4500.  
340 Acres, 90 under cultivation, good house, barn and orchard, four miles north of postoffice Price, \$4-600 Excellent stock farm.  
200 Acres first class land, west side and upper end of King's Valley, 60 acres under cultivation including 25 acres of timothy, good new house 10x24, and barn, School house within 200 yards, and convenient distant from mills, stores, etc.; well watered and timbered. \$2700.  
100 Acres situated on Little Elk road, two miles west of Benton County, well watered; 15 acres under cultivation. Abundant out-range for stock. Price, \$1850. 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—125 acres of good land, 15 acres under fence, run along river and county road. 90 of house and barn, garden and young orchard, spring branch through the land, good outfit for stock; price \$1,600.  
Coos Bay—16 acres on Beaver slough near Coos Bay, one mile from navigable water. The land is richly planted with excellent timber on the land; price \$3,500.  
100 Acres situated on Little Elk next Bab's, Excellent water and good outfit to fine range.  
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.  
200 Acres east end of Blodgett's Valley, well improved, near school and on proposed line of Yaguina R. R. Price, \$6000.  
125 Acres west side of Blodgett's Valley, all fenced; 60 acres under plough. A snug farm with good house, barn and other out-buildings, 1/2 mile from school and close to proposed Yaguina R. R. Price, \$6250.  
200 Acres on Elk road, 1/2 mile from Junction with Yaguina Road. Good house, barn, etc. A good farm with outlet to well grassed range. 2,500.  
200 Acres, 10 miles west of Summit, extending 1/2 mile along the road and river. A good farm with plenty of bottom land. Small house, etc., and orchard. A bargain. Price, \$1000.  
320 Acres of land at the Junction of the Yaguina and Elk road and river, 25 miles east of Newport. Good bottom land with outlet to well grassed range. Price \$2500.  
240 Acres two miles from Summit on track 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, \$6000.  
1,237 Acres, 8 miles west of Corvallis, on Mary's River. 1000 under fence, 25 miles east of Newport. In grain. Best hill pasture, well grassed, 15 miles from school. The land is well timbered, good house, two barns, etc. Price, \$16,500  
AT NEWPORT.  
320 Acres of land situated on south shore 8 miles above Yaguina rapids. Excellent land with river frontage. Price, \$1200.  
100 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 creeks, in which are plenty of trout, good fishing from the rocks. This would make a very desirable residence or out up into lots.  
100 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 what's apposite. Also other property in Newport and vicinity. Harbor improvements having been completed there being every prospect for a lively summer rendezvous this a good chance for investment.  
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.

JOHN M. AYLES,  
Summit, Benton County, Oregon,  
Or at the Law Office of JAS. A. YANTIS, Corvallis, Oregon; or R. A. BENIALL, Newport, Oregon. WM. COLLYNS & Co., 5 East India Avenue, agents, London.

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