WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

Corvallis, March 17, 1882.

FARMING LANDS IN OREGON.

We frequently receive letters from various sources asking to know something of our valleys and their extent. In order to answer them all at one time, we publish the following, which does not include many small tracts that have not been honored with a name:

Willamette Valley, 136 miles long, 30 wide; with a population of 103 1 5.

Josephine, 25 miles long, 4 wide; with a population of 800.

Klamath, 40 miles long, 15 wide; population, 500.

John Day, 50 miles long, 10 wide; population, 800.

Willow Creek, 30 miles long, 8 wide; population, 500.

Birch Creek, 20 miles long, 6 wide; population, 350.

Umatilla, 30 miles long, and 35 wide; population, 1 000.

Pine Creek, 10 miles long and 15 wide; population, 160.

Grande Ronde, 20 miles long, 16 wide; population, 4,000.

Powder River, 10 miles long, 5 miles wide; population, 500.

Jordan River, 15 miles long, 5 miles wide, population, 400.

Burnt River, 8 miles long, 5 miles wide; population, 300.

Columbia Basin, 26 miles long, 10 miles wide; population, 5,000

The foregoing are situated in Oregon, while the following are in the Eastern portion of Washington Territory:

Walla Walla, 30 miles long, 18 wide; population, 20,000.

Touchet, (Toosshe), 40 miles long, 5 wide; population, 4,000.

Tucanyon, 20 miles long, 5 wide; population, 800.

Alpowa, 15 miles long, 3 wide; population, 400.

Palouse, 100 miles long, 25 miles wide; population, 7,000.

Columbia Basin, 100 miles long, 80 wide; pop. 21,000.

Yakima, 100 miles long, 20 wide; pop. 2,500.

Spokane, 15 miles long, 15 wide; pop. 3,500.

Chehalis, 50 miles long, 15 wide; pop. 800.

Besides these, Western Washington, or rather, Puget Sound Basin, has Pupallup, Snoqualmie, Duawamish, Squak, La Conner Flats, Green, Black and White Rivers, Skywhamish, Nooksahk, Skagit Flats, and several other valleys and flats and islands of less and equal importance.

These lands are, with the necessary population, capable of producing 500,000 tons of wheat annually. The 12 counties of Eastern Oregon and Washington contain 1,414 surveyed townships, or 23,576,650 acres. In the earlier settlement of Eastern Oregon, preference was given to strictly valley lands. Experience has very clearly shown, however, that most excellent crops of cereals are sure upon the table and hillside lands. For both fruit raising and general agriculture, many now give the hillsides the preference.

The area of Oregon is about 90,000 square miles, or, 57,600,000 acres, about 60,000 square miles, or ⅔ of the State have been surveyed. Out of 429 surveying contracts that have been let since the organization of the Surveyor General's Office, there were 153 contracts let in the last three years, and at that rate all the surveying will be completed in a few years.—Commercial Reporter.

INTERESTING CENSUS FIGURES

The census returns show that in the 10 prairie States—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska—there are 616,755 square miles, only 10,818 of which are "water lots." There are, therefore, 605,040 square miles of more or less productive soil in this region, on the cultivated portion of which, in the year 1880, according to the reckoning of Mr. Robert P. Porter, of the Census Bureau, there was raised 326-720,466 bushels of wheat; 1,283,365,-107 bushels of corn; 70,167,982 pounds of tobacco; nearly 6,000,000 horses; more than 8,000,000 cattle; over 15,000,000 of sheep, and about 16,000,000 of hogs. The total production of cereals of all kinds in these 10 States, according to the same responsible authority, was 1,-907,848,923 bushels, or more than two-thirds of the entire product of the country. These same States produced in 1880, 1,012,839 tons of iron and steel, worth in the aggregate $76,933,086.

HABITS OF A MAN OF BUSINESS.

Hs is strict in keeping his engagements.

Does nothing carelessly or in a hurry.

Employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself.

Leaves nothing undone that ought to be done, and which circumstances permit him to do.

Keeps his designs and business from the view of others, yet he is candid with all.

Is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not overtrade his capital.

Prefers short credit to long ones, and cash to credit at all times, either in buying or selling; and small profits in credit cases with little risk, to the chance of better gains with more hazard.

He is clear and explicit in all his bargains.

Leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing.

Keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, etc., belonging to his business, titled, classed and away.

Never suffers his desk to be confused by many papers lying upon it.

Keeps everything in its proper place.

Is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leaves it, it will leave him.

Holds it as a maxim, that he whose credit is suspected is not to be trusted.

Balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers, both at home and abroad.

Avoids as much as possible all sort of accommodation in money matters, and lawsuits where there is the least hazard.

He is economical in his expenditure, always living within his income.

Keeps a memorandum book in his pocket, in which he notes every particular relative to appointments, addresses and petty cash matters.

Is cautious how he becomes security for any person.

And generous when urged by motives of humanity.

A sacred regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business.

Let a man act strictly to these habits; when once begun, will be easily to continue in—ever remembering that he hath no profits by his pains whom Providence does not prosper, and success will attend his efforts.

GRAIN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Europe produces now on an average 5,000,000,000 bushels of grain, of which Russia produces one-third, Germany and France, 520,000,000 each and Austria 500,000,000. The United States produces 1,600,000,000 bushels, or about the same as Russia. In order to appreciate the advantages of the United States, the population should be taken into account; this is for the United States, 40,000,-000, and therefore we produce forty bushels per head; while Europe with a population of quite 30,000,000, produces sixteen bushels; Russia twenty-six bushels per head and Great Britain only four bushels per head. As the average quantity of grain consumed, per head, is fifteen bushels, we produce nearly three times as much as we want. Russia scarcely twice its wants, Europe on an average all needed, but Great Britain, not much over one-fourth. It will be seen that the general production far surpasses the consumption, but this excess is absorbed by breweries and distilleries all over the world, which do more to keep the price of breadstuffs at a high figure than anything else.

Agriculture Appropriation Bill.

Among the provisions of the agriculture appropriation bill are the purchase, propagation and distribution of seeds, $80,000; investigating diseases of domestic animals, $250,-000; continuing investigation as to insects injurious to agriculture $250,-000; for examination of wool and animal fabric, $10,000; for collecting data respecting agriculture needs of the country west of the Rocky mountians, $50,000, to enable the commissioner to investigate and report upon the subject of forestry, 50,000, to continue investigation in that section of country where Rocky mountain locusts are supposed to breed, with a view of reporting the amount of damage likely to be inflicted in Mississippi valley, $5.000.

A Colossal Railroad Scheme.

A colossal railroad scheme is being organized in New Mexico, the incorporation papers of which have been filed at Santa Fe. The company contemplate the construction of a network of railroads in the south of New Mexico, all tributary to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. The name of the new company is the New Mexico Railway Company. Eighteen different roads are provided for in the incorporation papers, and each of these has various branches. The incorporators are C. M. Faulkes, C. C. Wheeler, Geo O. Peck, E. Wilder and A. A. Hard.

The company has a capital stock of thirty million dollars, which is not more than is required for the construction of the various lines of the system. Fourteen million five hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred dollars have already been subscribed. The affairs of the company are to be controlled by a board of directors consisting of nine stockholders. The first board consists of the following capitalists and railroad men: H. T. Waldo and Wm. Griffin, of Santa Fe; F. A. Manzares, of Las Vegus; C. C. Wheeler, Albert A. Robinson, Geo. O. Peck, Edward Wilder and A. L Johnson, of Topeka; W. B. Strong, O. T. Burr and Allen Speare, of Boston.

The contemplated roads are of varying length and will penetrate the richest mineral regions of the territory. Route No. 1 is from Socoro to the northern extreme of the Magdalena mountain; thence to Gila river and thence to the western boundary of the territory. It will be two hundred and thirty miles in length and will have several branches, one of which will run to Cuchillo Negro and to Robinson City. Another route is to begin at present, at a point near Eagle, run to the Niembres mountains, terminating near Deming.

THE NON-COMMUNICATIVE FEMALE.

I got into the cars and took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. That female's face was a perfect insurance company—it insured her against ever getting married to anybody but a blind man. Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression in her face than in a cup of cold custard. She appeared as though she had been through one famine and had got about two thirds through another. She was old enough to be a great-grandmother to Mary that had the little lamb She was chewing prize popcorn, and carried a yellow rose, with a band box and a cotton umbrella nestled sweetly by her side. I couldn't guess whether she was on a mission of charity or going West to start a sawmill. I was full of curiosity to hear her speak, so I said:

"The exigencies of the times required great circumspection in a person traveling."

Says she, "What?"

Says I, "The orb of day shines resplendent in the vault above."

She hitched around uneasy-like; then she raised her umbrella and said, "I don't want any of your sass—get out!" And I got out.—Mark Twain.

CENTRAL PACIFIC LAILROAD.

The Central Pacific Railroad divides six per cent interest on all its stock that did not cost a dollar. Not only so, but they had government bonds with which they built the road entirely, and they refuse to pay the full interest on these borrowed bonds. Not only so, but they issued first mortgage bonds on which they do pay interest, but these bonds are all in their own pockets and they keep the interest, as they were not rebuired to use any of these bonds in building the road. Nor is this all: government gave them tens of millions of acres as a land grant, which they have to raise small change from. Nor is this all for having now money enough to litterally own California and corrupt the world, they use all their ill gotten wealth and power to defeat the building of any road to Oregon that can become a possible competitor in transportation. It is no wonder that the nation is becoming aroused on the subject of anti-monopoly.—Willamette Farmer.

Remarkable Tumor.

The most remarkable case of surgery that has taken place of late years, occurred in Philadelphia recently A tumor weighing 112 pounds was taken from a woman, who, after being relieved of the incumbrance, weighed only 75 pounds, or 37 pounds less than the tumor. At last accounts the woman was alive, and the operating physician expresses the opinion that she will survive.—*Evening Telegram.*

HOME MANUFACTURES.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce gives some very interesting details as to the progress of our home manufactures during the past two or three decades. It says:

"The growth of American manufactures has been wonderful. In 1830 the amount invested in cotton manufactures was little more than $40,000,-000. The number of spindles was 1,-250.000, of males employed 18,539, of females 38,957. The amount of cotton used, 194,390 bales. Fifty years have passed away, and the number of spindles has increased to 10,769,147. The amount of cotton used in 1880 was 2,000,000 bales. The number of persons employed is 181,428, and the amount of capital invested in mills and subsidiary work is more than $225,000,000. From 1870 to 1880, the product of woolen manufactures has increased nearly $20,000,000. The silk productions of the United States rose from $12,210,662 in 1870 to $34,410,463 in 1880. The growth of the iron and steel industry has been remarkable. In 1810 we produced 50,000 tons of iron; in 1880 the iron and steel works of the United States produced 7,265,100 tons. In twenty years the capital invested in the manufacture of machinery has increased from $5,000,000 to 40,000,000. And the world knows but very little as yet of what the next ten years, even, may produce."

To enable the reader to compare this with the progress of population in ronnd numbers, we present the following table:

1830	12,860,000
1840	17,000,000
1850	23,190,000
1860	31,440,000
1870	38,115,000
1880	53,000 000

The population has increased about fourfold in the interim, while the production of cotton goods as estimated by the increase in spindles has been enhanced ninefold in the same time, or more than twice as fast. Our silk production nearly tribled in ten years while the increase of population was onlya bout 33 percent., or about twelve times less. The production of iron since 1870 has nearly doubled, or about sixfold the increase in population. This is caused, partly by the exclusion of foreign products, partly by the great increase of railroad facilities, the settlement of the country and industrial development.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company will, in the spring, have one or more light-draught powerful steamers on the Yellowstone.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, March 3, 1882.

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 the County Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882,

Viz: Michael P. Newman, Homestead application No. 3180 and 3975 for lots 5, 6, and 7, S. ½ of NE ¼ Sec. 18, T. 10 S. 6 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land viz.: William Herren, Josiah Caves, David Kibley, Jr., and John Spaulding, of King's Valley, Benton Co. Oregon.

19:11w5 L. T. BARIN, Register,

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES.—Preaching every second and fourth Sabbath in each month at the College Chapel, by the Rev F. P. Davidson. Services begin at 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. All are invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular services every Sabbath morning and evening. Sunday Shool at the close of the morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Public cordially invited. H. P. DUNNING, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Services regularly every Sabbath—morning and evening, unless otherwise announced. Sunday school at 3 P. M. each Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7 P. M. The public cordially invited

REV. J. BOWERSOX, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH—Regular services every Sunday 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 1 o'clock with Bible classes for old and young. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A general invitation and cordial welcome. F. ELLIOTT, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH—Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., at the college chapel. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

J. R. N. BELL, Pastor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Oregon City, Oregon, March 4th, 1882.

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 the County Clerk of Benton County at Corvallis, Oregon, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1882,

viz- Samuel Case, Homestead Application No. 4105 for the NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 21 and lots 6, 7, and 8 of Sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 11 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. R. Bayley, Joseph Polley, R. M. Burch and J. H. Dunn, all of Newport, Benton Co., Oregon.

19:11w5 L. T. BARIN, Register.

NOTCE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, February 18, 1882.

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, at Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1882,

Viz., James H. Doty, Homestead Application No. 4613 for lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 11 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Martin Springer, of Waldport, Benton County, Oregon, W. P. Ready, of Waldport, Benton County, Oregon, Robert Barclay, of Tidewater, Benton Co., Oregon, Eli S. King, of Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon.

19:3w5. L. T. BARIN, Register

STRAYED.

From the undersigned, living at Monroe, the following described horses: One sorrel mare about fifteen hands high, star in forehead, heavy in foal, full eye; old looking and hard to catch. Had with her when she left a dark iron gray horse colt. Any person giving information of their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded. Address he undersigned at Monroe, Benton County, Oregon.

19:7tf. LABAN CASE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, Feb. 9th, 1882.

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, at Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1882,

Viz: Lavinia Toby, widow of Thomas Toby, deceased, Homestead Application No. 3149, for the S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ and lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 Sec. 21, T. 13 S., R. 11 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James M. Collins, of Waldport, Benton Co., Oregon, Peter Eckman, of Waldport, Benton Co., Or.; August Lutjins, of Waldport, Benton Co., Or.; Henry Lutjins, of Waldport, Benton Co., Oregon.

Also, Henry Lutjins, Homestead Application No. 3139 for lots 8, 9, 10 and 11, Sec. 22, lot 1, Sec. 2[illegible], lot 1, Sec. 23, T. 13 S., R. 11 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Geo. W. Collins, of Waldport, Benton Co., Or.; Austin Howell, of Waldport, Benton Co., Or. James M. Collins, of Waldport, Benton Co., Or.; August Lutjins, of Waldport, Benton Co., Oregon.

Also, August Lutjins, Homestead Application No. 3136 for lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, Sec. 22 T. 13 S. R. 11 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Martin Lysinger, of Waldport, Benton Co., Or. James M. Collins, of Waldport, Benton Co., Or.; Peter Eckman, of Waldport, Benton Co., Or.; Henry Lutjins, o Waldport, Benton Co., Oregon.

1 :8w5 L. T. BARIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, March 3d, 1882.

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 the County Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on

MONDAY APRIL 10th 1882.

Viz: George W. H. Moore, Pre-emption D. S No 3574, for Lots 2&3 Sec. 24 T. 12 S. R. 12 W. W. ½ of S. W. ¼ & S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 19. T. 12 S. R 11 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: P. Abbey, L. E. Davis, John Moore and William Grant, all of Newport, Benton County, Oregon.

19:11w5 L. T. BARIN, Register.

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.

E. C. LEWIS.
18:3w4