Weekly Corvallis Gazette.

Published Every Friday Morning
BY
M. S. WOODCOCK.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
(Payable in Advance.)

Per Year,..... $2 50
Six Months,..... 1 50
Three Months,..... 1 00
Single Copies..... 10c

All notices and advertisements intended for publication should be handed in by noon on Wednesday.

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XIX. CORVALLIS, OREGON, MAY 19, 1882. NO. 21.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE AND AN EXECUTION issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Benton, in favor of Almira Miller, Plaintiff, and against Albert Ullery, George Ullery, and W. T. Osburn, Defendants, dated April 12th, 1882, and to me directed, commanding me to sell the premises described in said execution, to-wit:

The undivided (4-7) four-sevenths of the S K 1-4 of Sec. 6; the N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of Sec. 7, and Lots 7 and 8, in T 15 S R 4 West of Willamette Meridian, containing 307 acres more or less, situated in Benton county, State of Oregon, according to law to satisfy the sums as mentioned in the execution, to-wit: $883 35-100 U. S. gold coin, with interest at the rate of at one percent. per month from March 25th, 1882, $50 attorney's fees and $81 65-100 costs, and accruing costs and expenses of sale, I will, on the

25th DAY OF MAY, 1882,

In front of the Court House door in the town of Corvallis, Benton county, Oregon, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., to-wit: at one o'clock of said day, proceed to sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder cash in hand, to satisfy said sums of money and accruing costs and expenses of sale.
SOL. KING, Sheriff.
Dated this 19th day of April, 1882. 19-17w5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE AND AN EXECUTION issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Benton county, in favor of George Robinson, Plaintiff, and against J. F. Birdsall and E. F. Birdsall, Defendants, dated April 12th, 1882, and to me directed, commanding me to sell the premises described in said execution, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake on the left bank of the Willamette river, thence south fifty-five rods to the N. E. corner of Claim No. 45, T 10, S R 3 West; thence West 15.95 chains; thence North 10 1-2 chains; thence East 76 deg. 10 min. 19.00 chains to the left bank of the Willamette river; thence with the meanderings of said river to the place of beginning, containing 16 59-100 acres, more or less, lying, and being situated in Benton county, State of Oregon, according to law, to satisfy the sums of money as mentioned in said execution, to-wit: $295 5-100 with interest at ten per cent per annum from March 20th, 1882, and $25 40-100 costs, and accruing costs and expenses of sale, I will, on the

20th DAY OF MAY, 1882.

At the Court House door, in the town of Corvallis, Benton county, Oregon, between the hours of nine A. M. and four P. M., viz. at one o'clock of said day, I will proceed to sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said sums of money and accruing costs and expenses of sale. SOL. KING, Sher ff.
Dated this 19th day of April, 1882. 19-17w5

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 School 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.

SPEECH OF HON. M. C. GEORGE ON YAQUINA BAY.

The following is that part of the speech of M. C. George, in Congress, in regard to the appropriation for Yaquina Bay:

Yaquina Bay, the outlet to Yaquina River, drains one of the finest fruit-growing and stock-raising regions of the Northwest. The hills, gradually drooping from the Coast range to the ocean, were once covered with immense forests, which years ago were destroyed by a desolating fire, giving boundless range for stock of all kinds, with undergrowth sustenance for winter without need of other feed, while the sunlight and air have chemically improved the naturally rich soil until it has become an inexhaustible field for fruit, grass, and vegetable productions. The valleys are all fertile and rich in native clover and other grasses. The best dairy region in the United States will sometime be developed in these Coast Range valleys. In the bottoms fine green timber give employment to the mills, while croppings of coal and other minerals indicate the presence of untold wealth.

While upon the subject of forests allow me to refer, generally, to our great resources in this respect. These Coast Range forests embrace an area of about seventeen million acres; and this is at least equal to from ten to twenty times as many acres of the best timber lands of Wisconsin or Michigan or Pennsylvania. It is, to the Pacific States, a richer source of future revenue than all our mines have been in the past or all our grain fields of the present. The rainfall of the Pacific States reaches its maximum in these mountains, which, with the fogs and mists of the sea, account for the astounding growth of the forests.

The Central Oregon Pacific Railroad is now in process of construction. This railroad, connecting the Willamette Valley with the Yaquina, was originally started through contributions to the extent of $30,000 from people of the valley interested. The plan and purpose of the road is to extend across that valley tapping the Oregon Central and Oregon and California Railroads, and crossing the Willamette River, thus utilizing as far as possible its navigation and these roads as feeders. The one hundred and thirty miles to be built this year will reach and pass the Willamette Valley, and give an outlet to counties which produce a large proportion of the wheat crop of Oregon, and of the wool, cattle, lumber, and fruit which are now staple exports. It is to be extended over the Cascades into the heart of Eastern Oregon—the pasture of the present and the grand granary of the future—and on eastward nearly six hundred miles to intersect or meet a transcontinental line running westward. The completion of the plan would insure a direct outlet to all those central and productive portions of Oregon, with all the advantages of competitive influence. Its importance would be very great. When the harbor is improved and this road built, it will be a direct competing line with all other lines now controlled by a single corporation; and the less the Government appropriates to open the harbor the longer this competition will be delayed. To complete the proposed plan for the harbor improvement will require $415,000. By appropriating $200,000 this year and a like sum next year the improvement can be completed in two years. In view of the building of this railroad from the inland to the sea, the first one hundred and thirty miles of which will be at a cost of $25,000 per mile, or $3,250,000, it is obvious that the question presented to Congress is not one of expenditure to benefit a locality merely. As the $400,000,000 will evidently be appropriated in continuous sums within the next few years, would it not be the part of wisdom to complete the work promptly rather than delay relief?

The road is being built on the faith in the improvement by the United States of the harbor entrance at the mouth of the bay. The people of the Willamette Valley in the interior counties have expressed through the press and by public meetings and otherwise great interest in this work. I have in my hand long lists of subscriptions in aid of this improvement.

There is one channel straight to the ocean and whose bar is much protected by an outward reef some distance to sea. The heavy seas at this point come from storms far out on the ocean and are from the west, and the reef on the outside breaks the force of those waves. A safe entrance can be effected either to the north or south of the reef. In addition there are two more channels—one very small, to the north, and one quite large, to the south; the one to the south opening in depth by the prevailing hard southwesterly winds of winter, and, varying in depth with their severity, affects of course the middle channel, it shoaling as the south channel opens. During the last summer, owing to the absence of these winds, the south channel nearly closed and the middle channel opened to nearly twenty feet at high tide. The plan of improvement is to close the south channel entirely and permanently by a jetty 2,500 feet long on the south side of the entrance, and thus utilize over the middle channel the scouring capacity of this entire distance of waste water. The present bar is evidently underlaid with soft sand rock projecting from the headlands of the north side, and at present covered with sand which the proposed improvement will doubtless scour away, when the ledge can easily be removed by blasting. From personal observation I have no doubt of success. After passing over the bar the channel is about twenty-four feet deep to Newport, and from three hundred to six hundred feet wide, and is never obstructed by ice.

To the northward a short distance is the projection of Cape Foulweather, where, on the south side, an ocean vessel of any draft can load during the calm of summer months, and where, on the other side, a safe harbor of refuge from winter storms could be afforded with a reasonable expenditure. Fifty thousand dollars has already been appropriated by Congress for the work at Yaquina. The memorial of the last Legislature of my State petitions for $200,000. The engineer in charge asks for $600,000 for this year. On the faith that Congress would continue the improvement, the railroad company have already purchased steel rails, the duty upon which amounts to $168,644, and during the present year will probably amount, all told, to over $420,000. Thus it will be seen that the improvement is really not costing the Government a dollar, even if the full sum required be appropriated. Not one dollar of this duty would come into the Treasury, except on the belief that the harbor will be improved so that shipment can be made and the railroad thus utilized. The General Government can well afford to expend this duty-money on this improvement.

Mining in Nevada County.

The Nevada *Transcript* says: Great excitement is occasioned at Mooney Flat, in the lower part of this county, over the discovery and location of some placer mining ground. Seven hundred acres of ground have been located along the channel in Mooney Flat, commencing at the Deer Creek mine. A portion of the new field has been named Sacramento Valley District, and among the locators there appear the names of ex-Mayor Stone, of Marysville, Mayor Bingham of the same town, Charles Sexby, George Ohlyer of Sutter County, Will Green of the Colusa *Sun*, and Judge Cadwalader.

The same journal says: A portion of "The Ridge" in this county, embracing an area of 140 miles, or say one-twentieth of the county, produced last season the sum of $1,705,000 in gold from its hydraulic mines alone. This season the mines are in a more thoroughly developed condition, have an ample supply of water, and will at the very lowest estimate, yield not less than $2,000,000.

Never before in the history of quartz mining in this section has the quartz interest assumed a more promising outlook than at the present time. The number of quartz locations, as shown by the records, are greater during the past year than at any corresponding one for more than a decade. Many of these locations have developed ledges paying from $10 to over $100 per ton. As is to be expected in all mining enterprises, some of the developments have proved worthless, but the large proportion of the ledges discovered have, by mill tests, more than exceeded the expectations of the prospectors and justified them in erecting hoisting works and going to other expense to place their mines upon a dividend-paying basis.

Sheriff Attacked.

The *East Oregonian*, of Pendleton, in giving an account of a recent attempt of prisoners to break jail there says: Near supper time, Robert Sargent, the Deputy Sheriff of Umatilla county, unlocked the rude doors of the jail building and entered. He was hardly inside before he was jumped upon by an imprisoned soldier bearing the name of Gracy. Bob very rapidly shook the fellow off and with the butt of his pistol gave the villain a blow over the head that cut him severely, and fired one shot at his retreating figure which missed. Gracy had arranged matters with the others that they would push Sargent within, lock the door on him, and all escape. But the rapid movements of Bob Sargent and his licks well put in, saved Umatilla county a great expense, attached to recapture. Emmerson confined in the jail, deserves some credit for his prompt action in giving the alarm. This man Gracy is, perhaps, the most desperate man ever confined in our jail. He and his comrade, Lawson, were brought in from Umatilla some weeks ago, and gave indications of their "cussedness." Gracy cut his chains off once at Umatilla, and attempted to cut them off again at Prospect on the way home; but was discovered, and the attempt was frustrated. Lawson also made an ineffectual attempt to cut his off. Their guards anticipated trouble with them on the road and believe that it was prevented only by binding Gracey's arms behind his back. Their career in jail has been a notorious one. They cut the door hinges off once, and have cut the shackles off themselves as fast as the Sheriff could put them on. Now they have capped the climax by this attack on Bob Sargent.

The Wheat Crops.

The difference in the condition of Winter sown wheat and that sown in the Fall and Summer-fallowed land is surprising. The latter is strong, thrifty and well advanced, while the former is generally more backward than usual. Probably the advantages of early sowing were never more apparent than at the present time. Some of the latest sown grain appears to be as far advanced and even in better condition than that sown in the middle of Winter. On the early seeded fields the young plants had become well rooted before the coldest weather set in, and, being stocky and strong and having had the benefit of the entire rainfall, were ready for a vigorous start early in the spring. The harvest this year promises to be more prolonged than usual. The crops in Summer-fallowed fields will, as a general thing, be ready for the reapers several weeks before those sown later on lands plowed during the winter months. The fact that the Summer-fallowing process is by far the best method of wheat culture in the San Joaquin valley, is conclusively demonstrated by the condition of the crops at the present time.—*Stockton Herald.*

Eastern Oregon.

Eastern Oregon is destined to be the quarter whence will issue soon great discoveries in physical science. The grandeur of the objects it presents is apt to strike every observer. Nature has distinguished the features of this region by a peculiar magnificence.—*Ex.*

Strike.

The Chinamen employed by the Oregon Construction Co. are on a strike. They have been receiving $20 per month, and demand $30. Four hundred is the number employed, and the entire lot have struck. The Company says the wages will not be raised.—*Ex.*