

Published Every Friday Morning

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.

ATTORNEYS.

M. S. WOODCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

KELSA & KEESSE, Attorneys-at-Law, CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

F. A. CHENOWETH, F. M. JOHNSON, CHENOWETH & JOHNSON, Attorneys-at-Law, CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

J. R. BRYSON, Attorney-at-Law, CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

All business will receive prompt attention: Collections a Specialty. CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

E. HOLTGATE, Attorney-at-Law, CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

SPECIAL attention given to collections, and money collected promptly paid over. Careful and prompt attention given to Probate matters. Consulting and searching of records, &c.

LOANS NEGOTIATED. Will give attention to buying, selling and leasing real estate, and conducts a general collecting and business agency. Office on Second Street, one door north of Irvin's shoe shop. 18-2571.

PHYSICIANS.

I. T. V. B. EMBREE, M. D., Physician & Surgeon. Office at Allen & Woodward's Drug Store, CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

Residence on the southwest corner of block, north and west of the Methodist church. 18-21-771.

F. A. JOHNSON, Physician, Surgeon, and Electrician. Chronic Diseases made a specialty. Catarrh successfully treated. Also Oculist and Aurist. Office in Fisher's Block, one door West of Dr. F. A. Vincent's dental office. Office hours from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 6 o'clock. 18-271.

G. R. FARRA, M. D., Physician & Surgeon. OFFICE—OVER GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO'S Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 18-2502.

DENTISTS.

E. H. TAYLOR, DENTIST. The oldest established Dentist and the best outfit in Corvallis.

All work kept in repair free of charge and satisfaction guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Offices up stairs over Jacobs & Neugass' new Brick Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 18-271.

N. B. AVERY, D. D. S., DENTIST. Having located permanently in Corvallis I desire to inform the public that I am ready to do all kinds of dental work. My instruments are all new and of the latest improved style. All work insured and satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded. Office over Graham & Gold's Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 18-2542.

MISCELLANEOUS. MOORE & SPENCER: Successor to T. J. Buford. Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Hot and Cold Baths. Buford's Old Stand. 18-26-17.

MRS. O. R. ADDITON Will be pleased to receive Pupils for PIANO or ORGAN. At her residence corner of 4th and Jefferson Streets, Corvallis, or will visit them at their homes for the purpose of instructing them. Terms reasonable. The study of Harmony a Specialty. 18-2571.

W. C. Crawford, JEWELER. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. All kinds of repairing done on short notice, and all work warranted. 18-23-71.

LEGAL BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. In order to place THE GAZETTE in the hands of every person until after the election, we will send it to any address for 50 cents until July 15th next.

CAMPAIGN RATES. In order to place THE GAZETTE in the hands of every person until after the election, we will send it to any address for 50 cents until July 15th next.

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XIX.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, JUNE 17, 1882.

NO. 25.

BENTON COUNTY REAL ESTATE And Loan Agency. Money to Loan!

We have money to loan on good farms in Benton County in sums to suit borrowers. **LOW INTEREST AND LONG TIME.** Interest and Principal can be paid in installments.

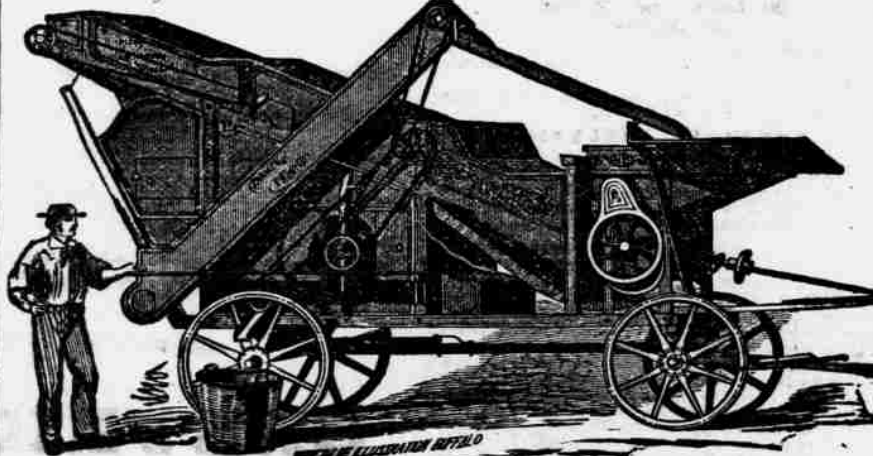
FARMS FOR SALE!

We have a large list of Good Farms and Ranches situated in various portions of Benton County, for sale on easy terms. Parties wishing to buy or sell a Farm, Ranch or Town Property, will save money by calling on us.

BRYSON & YOUNG.

OFFICE:—Up stairs in Jacobs & Neugass' New Brick, opposite Occidental Hotel, Corvallis, Oregon.

GENUINE PITTS' CHALLENGER THRESHERS,



(WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES)

M'Cormick's Twine Binders, HODGE'S

GENUINE IMPROVED HEADERS, CHAMPION—AND—M'CORMICK MOWERS,

Sulky Hay Rakes, and a full stock of the best Haying and Harvesting Tools, WITH A FULL LINE OF ALL EXTRAS FOR THE MACHINES WE SELL.

WOODCOCK & BALDWIN

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

MRS. N. C. POLLY, Proprietress, CORVALLIS, OREGON.



The Occidental is a new building, newly furnished, and first class in every particular. Stages leave this Hotel daily for Albany, and Yaquina Bay on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

No Chinese employed in this house.

THOMAS CRAHAM, Druggist and Apothecary,

AND DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, GLASS, PUTTY, TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, TOILET ARTICLES & C.

A full line of Books, Stationery and Wall Paper. Our drugs are fresh and well selected. Prescriptions compounded at all hours. 18-2617.

Wheat and other Grain Stored on the best of Terms by

T. J. BLAIR,

Corvallis and Booneville.

SACKS FURNISHED TO PATRONS. Farmers will do well to call on me before making arrangements elsewhere 18-271.

MARRIAGEABLE YOUNG LADIES.

No class of young people are so much abused as marriageable young ladies, and none are so helpless to defend themselves, when called by these opprobrious epithets, "heartless," "inconstant" and "merciless." It is securely away in almost every young lady's history there is a story of heart-break and blasted expectations of which the cold world around has never dreamed. Hence her readiness to disclaim all knowledge of love. Perhaps her most intimate confidants would not believe she had a romantic episode connected with her life, but the sad expression on the young face is all that proves she has suffered. Her gradual giving up of worldly interests will show how much. Not one half of the women who marry give their lives into the keeping of men of their choice. In almost every instance the man she loves best in the world is one who is not looked upon with favor by the parents. Can there be a more trying position for a loving young woman? She has been tenderly reared and beloved by her parents with an idolatrous devotion; they have staked much upon her comfortable and brilliant settlement in life, but when her lover comes, and she knows her heart can never be given to another, notwithstanding their deep contempt for him, she sees what a disappointment she will be to them if she follows the prompting of her heart. Then comes the conflict between duty and inclination. Parents are growing old, and though she may have outgrown the school-girl age she knows her duty is to them. It is always a mystery to those who have passed the prime of life, why a daughter should not find it just as convenient to marry as she selects, instead of bestowing her heart upon a nameless young man who has no wealth. The girl goes blindly to work determined to do what she thinks is right. She has been taught to obey her parents, and, besides, she must not embitter their latter years by an act of hers. After much thoughtful consideration she gives up all her thoughts of a marriage that would grieve them, and heroically sacrifices herself in obedience to their wishes. She does not dare hope much for the future, but she believes she will be happy in the consciousness that she has done her duty, and the man she marries (poor innocent) knows nothing of this little by-play, and believes he possesses his wife's undivided heart, but the bitter awakening will come in time, and the result is an unhappy home. A man should marry, when young, some maiden who loves him for himself alone, rather than wait for maturer years that have brought wealth that weighs so heavily in the social balance, and ultimately will drag his soul into the very depth of shame, when he realizes he has bought and paid for a heart he never owned—a life that has dragged merely an existence by his side, uncomplainingly, perhaps, for years. Thus the traffic in human hearts continues from age to age, and the world never thinks of blaming the fathers and mothers, but censures those to whom little blame belongs, who are more sinned against than sinning. Correspondence in Cincinnati Farming World.

GRAIN SPECULATION NOT A CRIME.

The San Francisco Journal of Commerce says: Not a few there are who take supreme delight in meddling with their neighbors' business, in fact they are never happy except when they are making others perfectly miserable in endeavoring to render them supremely felicitious. Such people in politics have given rise to wars and turmoil without number; in fact it is open to question if two-thirds of the wars whose records stain the page of history would have arisen without them. What homes ruined, what families separated, what nations devastated, what peoples lost their liberty through this dreadful propensity, may never be told till the last great accounting day. These people are very solicitous that what gambling, as they call it, should be put down, and they are moving heaven and earth to have it made illegal to buy or sell except on

the platform that they favor. They are now besieging the New York Legislature, and if successful there it will not be long till the advance guard finds its way to California, and till it will be heard knocking at the doors of the capitol to put a stop to the call system in this city.

And preparatory to their assaults on legislative bodies they have taken action so as to provide minor annoyances for they will conduct their business in their own way. In Pittsburgh recently they indicted a firm of brokers as gamblers.

The defendants—Bryan, McMullen and Garlin, grain brokers—were indicted for keeping and maintaining a gambling house, under the act of 1860, which refers to games of chance, such as faro and keno, and the methods generally adopted by common gamblers. The testimony for the prosecution showed that the business in which they were engaged was about the same as putting up margins on oil and stocks. They dealt in options, "futures," and "puts" and "calls." Considerable interest was manifested in the case, from the fact that it involved the very important question whether the grain-brokerage business, or any other similar business of a speculative character, is legitimate. The Judge, in charging the jury, merely reviewed the testimony, and left the question of speculation in stocks of any kind, or options, before the jury. The verdict, as delivered, decided that the defendants were not common gamblers.

Why it should be a crime to offer to pay \$1 00 for wheat in September any more than in May, it passes our comprehension to discover. Of course the man who offers it expects to buy it for less when he may have to pay more; but such contingencies arise in all business. The common sense of the world will soon laugh the moral mongers out of court.

CAN'T COOK LIKE MOTHER.

How many a young wife's heart is saddened and happiness scattered because she cannot "cook as mother did."—It is strange, sadly strange, and yet we all know it is true. How many a time has the tender hearted reporter felt his soul bursting with grief as he told the harrowing story of some poor suffering woman, whose cheerful sunshine had turned to darkness just because she could not "cook as mother did." And how it delights the heart of the reporter when he chances to hear of one devoted young wife is rescued from the gloomy fate of so many, in a manner so simple and easy that only wonder is that all are not saved. This one to whom he now refers was led a blushing and blooming bride, but a few short weeks ago, to the altar by one of our most promising and prominent young men. He promised to do everything in his power to make her happy, but in an evil hour he made the discovery that she could not "cook as mother did." He told her so, and from that hour the life light of happiness began to die out in her once happy radiant eyes. The bloom that put to shame the fancied perfection of the rose departed from her cheek the voice that welcomed him to a happy home and home grew silent as the grave, and the young husband saw that something must be done soon. He asked the sorrowful wife why she was so sad, and she could not "cook as mother did." Girls, take warning, learn to cook a good meal of vitals, and your future happiness is in your own hands.

AMUSEMENTS FOR CHRISTIANS.

In the Brooklyn Tabernacle, recently, Mr. Talmage described the pleasures a Christian might consistently enjoy: "The church has been denouncing hurtful and dangerous amusements for centuries," said Mr. Talmage, "and it is time to tell the people what they may do. This world will never be reformed by a religion of 'Don't!' There is no reason why Christians should be forbidden to enjoy themselves. I mean to serve a writ of ejectment on all the sinful ones who have squatted on the inheritance of the children of God, and

clear it out for the rightful heirs. It is a wrong to say constantly that 'this is wrong' and 'this is wrong' without showing which is right. I will show you forms of enjoyment good for body and mind. First, of indoor sports, music—vocal and instrumental. It was one of the first things God created. Then I would recommend the gymnasium. There are Christians who would be mightily benefited by it. Some men pass their lives talking about their immortal souls, when the trouble with them is incompetent livers. To be pious they think they must be poorly. The world scoffs at 'muscular Christianity,' but a consecrated soul and muscular vigor is what is needed. With such a puny set of Christians as we have in this world we can never capture it for God. Parlor games and amusements will make homes attractive. Don't stand before your children as examples of immaculate goodness. Because your ankles are stiff and your eyes dim, don't wonder why the children's eyes brighten at the dance. Chess, charades, battledore, calisthenics have not one taint of iniquity about them. Take your families out to places of amusement. The lecture platform has set the world seventy-five years ahead. I commend the croquet ground, the hunter's gun, the fisherman's rod, archery and other field sports. We want more free air, more sunshine and abandonment to field sports in our lives, and more sunshine and free air in our theology. The reformers of the world sit in their studies until they grow morbid and think everything is wrong. The children of God are not on their way to the penitentiary, but to a palace. There is no grander recreation than the pleasure of doing good."

WHY SCHOOL DON'T KEEP IN IDAHO.

(Detroit Free Press.) When he had finished with the climate, soil, and productions of Idaho, one of the group asked: "How about education facilities?" "That's the only thing we lack," replied the old man, with a mournful sigh. "We've got schools enough, but we can't keep no teacher's." "What's the trouble?" "Well, take my school, for instance—only two miles from the nearest house, eminently situated on the top of a hill, and paying the highest salary. We can't keep a teacher over two weeks." "Do they die?" "Some do, though it's no place for dying. We had a young fellow from Ohio, and he met a grizzly and whistled for him. The grizzly cum. We had another, and a widder run him down and married him inside of a month. The third one was lame, and the Injuns overtook him. We then tried women folk. The first one got married the night she lit down there; I took the second about the middle of the third week, and the next one was abducted by a stage robber." "Why don't you get the ugliest, homeliest woman you can find—some perfect old terror, like that lantern-jawed, razor-faced female over by the ticket-window?" "Why don't we? Stranger, you eastern folks will never understand us pioneers in the world—never. That's my wife—the identical school teacher I married, and she was the handsomest one in the drove!"

COST OF THE INDIAN.

The Government has spent about \$224,600,000 in 25 years in guarding the Indians, keeping in order the red children. The Indians themselves have been expensive. Texas, in 1873 cost only \$3,000,000. A more expensive war with the Sioux up a bill of \$10,000,000 there was the Perce, costing the year \$567,577. A more expensive war with the Northern Cheyennes cost \$84,209,000. The cost of the Apache difficulties not overcome, the expense reached \$438,500. The total costs of these active attempts to control the aborigines was \$5,058,821, but this is a mere fraction of the cost to the Government of watching the Indian tribes that were not traveling abroad in war-paint, but which had to be watched to keep them quiet. The aggregate costs of all kinds of service by the United States Army west of the Mississippi, in which part of the country there was no proper occupation for the soldiers but fighting or police duty on Indian account, was, for the last ten years, \$205,474,759. This has been the cost of troops, and does not take into account the peace offerings, annuities and other inducements to prevent the use of the tomahawk and scalping-knife, which have been provided at very large expense by the Government. During the last ten years the troops have been distributed as follows: The number employed each year in observation or control of Indians, has ranged from 17,000 to 21,000, and the number otherwise employed from 6,000 to 9,000. The total force has fallen from 23,183 in 1872 to 25,183 in 1881. The average number used in the Indian country has been a little more than seventy-three per cent, of the whole force. While the cost of these troops is given at \$205,474,759, Adjutant General Drum decides that this is not all the expense which can be charged to them, and furnishes tables, with items additional, to be charged on appropriations for supplies, incidental expenses, transportation, purchase of horses, and other trifles, which make the grand total of \$223,891,264. According to General Sherman, the army now consists of 23,785 enlisted men and about 2,000 officers. Of these, all the cavalry, all the Indian scouts, twenty-four out of twenty-five regiments of infantry numbering 18,529 men, are west of the Mississippi while the total number east of the Mississippi is 2,256. His general conclusion is, without examining the figures closely, that four-fifths of the expenditures of the annual appropriations had been made on Indian account during the ten years between 1872 and 1882. The worst feature of the affair is that we do not see any prospect of a reduction of expenditure on this account. —Chatanooga Commercial.

Rates of Advertising MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION