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Attorney - at - Law,

All business will receive prompt attention. Collections a Specialty Office over Jacobs & Neugass' store, CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

E. HOLGATE,

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

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

Will give attention to buying, selling and leasing restate, and conducts a general collecting and bu ond Street, one door north of Irvin's 18:43yl

PHYSICIANS.

F. A. JOHNSON, Physician, Surgeon,

And E'ectrician.

T. V. B. EMBREE, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon. Office 2 doors south of H. E. Harris' Store,

CORVALLIS, - - QÉEGON. Residence on the southwest corner of block, north and west of the Methodist church.

G. R. FARRA, M. D., Physician & Surgeon.

OFFICE-OVER GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO'S

DENTISTS.

E. H. TAYLOR.



DENTIST

The oldest established Dentist and the best outfit in Corvallis. All work kept in repair free of charge and satisface of guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pain by he use of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Rooms up stairs over Jacobs & Neugass' new Brick Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 19:27y1 N. B. AVERY, D. D. S.,



DENTIST

Havin located permanently in Corvallis I desire to inform the public that I am ready to do all kind of dental twork. My instruments are all new and of the latest improved style All work insured and satisfaction cuaranteed or the money refunded Odity over Graham & Gold son's Drug store, Corvallis Oregon. 18:25tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOORE & SPENCER:

uccessor to T. J Buford.) Shampooing, Hair Hot and Cold Baths.

Buford's Old Stand.

W. C. Crawford, JEWELER.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE All kinds of repairing done on short noticd, and all ork warranted. 18:33-y1 GOOD NEWS.

He that hath teeth let him hear by the Dentaphich enables all deaf persons to hear by the tample at Allen & Woodward's Drug store.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Ag't.

19:23-m3 Corvallis, Oregon

LEGAL

MRS. O. R. ADDITON PIANO or ORGAN

The study of Harmony a Specialty.

Corvallis Gazette.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, JULY 28, 1882.

NO. 31.

CityStables DailyStage Line FROM ALBANY TO CORVALLIS.

THOS. EGLIN,

VOL. XIX.

On the Corner West of the Engine House Having secured the contract for carrying the CORVALLIS, . . OREGON. H AVING COMPLETED MY new and commodious BARN,

SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.

At Reasonable Rates.

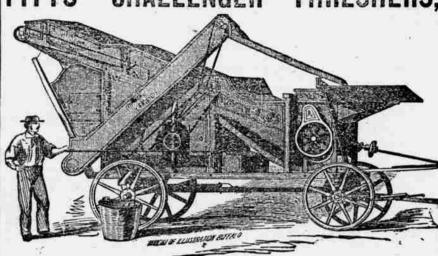
United States Mail and Express

Corvallis to Albany morning at 8 o'clock, arriving in Albany about 10 o'clock, and will start from Albany at 1 o'clock in the alternoon, returning to Corvallis about 3 o'clock. This line will be arepared with good teams and carecul drivers and nice confortable and BEST OF TEAMS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES

EASY RIDING VEHICLES

TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

GENUINE CHALLENGER



(WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES)

M'Cormick's Twine Binders, HODGE'S GENUINE IMPROVED HEADERS.

CHAMPION--AND--M'CORMICK MOVERS.

Sulky Hay Rakes, and a full stock of the best Haying and Harvesting slight improvement in trade at Wol-Tools, WITH A FULL LINE OF ALL EXTRAS FOR THE MA-CHINES WE SELL.

WOODCOCK & BALDWIN

LOOK.

GOODS.

19-17m3

A large and well selected stock of Men and Boys' hats on hands, which will be sold at reasonable Trices. A large assortment of Saller Lewin & Co.'s (Philadelphia)

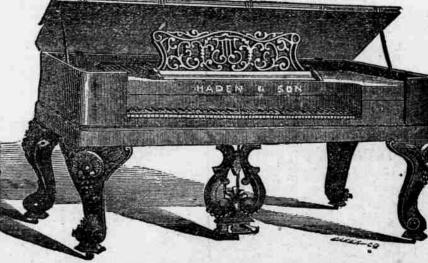
SHOES

As we import these direct from the factory, we can sell them nearly as cheap as China made. As a rule, one pair will outwear three pair China made.

WE WARRANT OUR COODS

to be just as represented, or money will be returned.

BOOTS AND SHOES Made and repaired to order.



queen of players—Julie Rive-King—in preference to all others.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO, The leading and best second-class Piano on the market.

Old and Established Standard Mason & Hamlin Organ. Will be in Corvailis and vicinity from time to time to sell these leading instruction to the world, unfair and unprincipled opnosition to the contrary notwithstanding

ENGLISH PAPERS ON OUR STRIKE.

Our English exchanges devote onsiderable space to the iron workers' strike in this country. They are Proprietor. generally impressed with the belief that it will be a protracted one, and some of them think it will be attended with no little violence. They not unlikely base the latter opinion upon the fact that a very large proportion For the ensuing four years will leave Corvallis each of the iron workers here are from their own side of the Atlantic, where so many attempts have been made to destroy life and property during times of disagreement between mill owners and their men. We trust their anticipation of violence will not prove to be well founded-we hope that a sufficient number of our foreign-born iron-workers have lived under republican institutions long enough, and imbibed enough of their spirit, to frown down and prevent all such methods of conducting a strike. To "argue wid sticks" is not the American way, and we tell our foreign exchanges in advance that if the existing strike is accompanied with much violence, very few native iron-workers, will be responsible. That the assailants of the non-union men in Cleveland, the other week, were not natives may be known by the fact that many of them were women. American women never engage in this exhilarating sport, and American men would be ashamed to be caught in

company of such viragos.

While our English exchanges gen-

erally take a conservative view as to the benefit the strike may prove to be to English iron-makers, they not unreasonably expect that if it continnes for a considerable period it will cause an increase in orders from this country. The Iron Trade Circular of the 10th inst. says that the verhampton is somewhat improve by "the condition of the American dispute between the masters and men," but it says the strike has no effect upon prices in Birmingham. The Iron and Coal Trade Review says that in that country rather too The position of the iron trade generprices in nearly every department having fallen considerably of late; and it will be a boon to our manufacturers if they are able to obtain a larger share of American orders than has fallen to their lot some time past."-Iron World.

THE WOOL TRADE OF THE HALF YEAR.

The San Francisco Journal of Commerce says: The wool report of George Abbott (late E. Grisar & Co.), gives the following review of yet not to the extent of affecting ship the California wool trade for the six months ending June 30, 1882: The course of this market as usual has not fulfilled the expectations of the trade. From the slow sale of California wools, it was supposed that prices conservative in their action. Eastern alarming proportions. manufacturers, however, opened the

most of the Eastern buyers left here earlier than usual, and as regards dealers with small purchases, the market has never been controlled to such an extent by manufacturers. The clip will be less than last year, as the southern portion of the State suffered severely from drouth. Many sheep have died, or have been driven from the State, and the increase will be very small. The decrease in the clip will be more apparent in the tall production than in the spring. No wool from the extreme north has yet been marketed, as growers are not ready to accept buyers' views. For this reason the deficiency in re ceipts is greater than it would other-

The condition of the wools has been better than expected. A comparatively small amount was dusty, and even from the sections where the rainfall was smallest, wools were well grown and showed few signs of sheep having suffered. Although apparently lighter, the shrinkage is not different from preceeding years. Cockleburs were more prevalent. The first arrivals were from the San Joaquin, about April 10th. They were taken quickly at 21 cents for long stapled wools, and 20 cents for average stapled of good color and comparatively free. Prices varied but little, but as better wools were received, higher rates were obtained. Middle county wools were sold at 25 to 26 cents for good staple or light conditioned lots. Light San Joaquin 22 to 23 cents. Southern coast parcels were taken at 20 to 23 cents, according to condition. Good Northern realized 27 to 28 cents Stocks of all kinds are very large.

Oregon wools have come forward slowly, and, owing to their high cost, are hard to sell. Choice Eastern opened at 27 cents, but has declined to 25 cents. Good lots are worth 23 to 24 cents. No Valley has been received.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We are now in the last week of the much importance has been attached cereal year, and in the midst of anoth to the influence the strike is likely to er grain harvest. Considerable new exert upon English trade, and ex- barley has been already marketed, presses the opinion that trade there the opening price \$1 65 per cental, can only be benefited if the strike is and in ten days time the spot price of a very protracted one. Iron says: same has declined to \$1 15. All this "Some very ill-considered opinions the very natural result of rushing were offered on this point; one daily new grain to market in expectation journal, for instance, remarking that of realizing a fancy price for same the strike would have no influence No new wheat has yet been harveston our industries; because there was ed, nevertheless shippers seem to be not any demand for iron, * * * willing to purchase freely for June If the strike proves of long duration, July, August, September and Octoit is more than probable that the ber delivery at \$1 70@1 65 per ctl trade on this side will be favorably Oats are on the down grade. Rye is affected by it; and already it is not wanted at present. Corn is in rumored, although we are not in a light stock, with no special inquiry position to confirm the report, that Hops are in good request at the late there has been some small buying of advance in price. Stocks light, Wool iron on account of the United States, arrives freely upon a dull market, with considerable stock accumulaally in this country is such as to tions. Dairy products are in liberal favor the probability of more shortly supply, and prices keep up astonis ... ingly in view of free receipts. Fruit and vegetables are now pouring in upon us more freely, enabling canners to have their own way in flxing prices and to do a large packing business upon the most favorable terms Overland shipments of wool eastward during the month of May aggregated 4,848,620 pounds. This is somewhat surprising considering the high rail freights enacted. Wheat and flour shipments in May were also liberal. freights to any amount.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

The future of the trade as a business of raising beef for sale is attractwools in 1881, and their high cost, ing the attention not only of the compared with that of competing capitalists who wish to make money out of it, but economists are awake must rule lower than those of the to the fact that in the near future preceding year. Dealers have act- the present shortage in the meat ed on this belief and have been very supply of the world will assume

The area of the grazing lands has market at rates from 5 per cent. to been reduced so rapidly in the past 10 per cent. higher than those of few years, that the question of land 1881, and purchased enough to keep on which to raise cattle is an imrates fully maintained. Their sup- portant one to solve. A large part port was withdrawn early in May, of the lands now occupied in some of and since that time sales have been the western States has been worn on: very small, and prices have gradu- and will no longer furnish food for ally declined. Generally May and much stock. We have canvassed to feeding cows, well says: There is June are the most active months, the matter of the beef supply thor- less excuse for feeding a good milch rance.

but owing to the high prices asked, oughly; have visited in the past few months all of the important cattle or purchase the food. points in the United States, and feel that we are safe in saying that the beef supply of the United States will fall short of the supply of 1881 - fully twenty per cent., and, while we have figured closely on the beef supply, we have also figured on the number of temale cattle from which the beef is to be produced, and feel certain that there are not enough female cattle in the entire country to produce a supply of beef equal to the amount marketed this year. Consequently, the present shortage must increase for several "years to come,

> Again, the effects of the severe winter of 1880 and 1881, causing the loss of, in many instances, as much as sixty per cent, of the cattle stocks in the Northwest, has not yet been felt in the beef market. That storage will come in 1883, and will add another ten per cent. to the present deficit. We have believed for a long time that a beef on the prairies should be worth as much as the same quality of animal would be in Europe, less the freight; but we are safe in saying that it will very soon be worth as much here as it is there, and that Europe must look elsewhere for her meat supply.

> While figuring on the worth of a beef, we assume that a cow is worth as much money as a beef, because she will produce more than twenty per cent, interest per annum on the cost or price of a beet. With these facts staring us in the face, it is suicidal for any cattle raiser to send half-matured animals to market. They should be allowed to attain their full weight and value before they are sold .- Texas Live Stock

HOW CATTLE ARE SHIPPED TO ENGLAND.

in stalls measuring two feet eight inches on vessels sailing from New York, and two feet six inches on those from all other ports of the United States. These stalls are built under the supervision of an insurance inspector. During the summer shippers prefer to ship on deck, as the cattle get more air and come out fresher at the end of the voyage. On deck the steamships carry between 156 and 175 animals, the under deck about 225 nead. Drinking water is condensed by steam process on board for their use, the ocean itself providing a never-failing source of supply. The cattle are generally put on the steamer in the stream after it has left the dock, an old ferryboat usually being used for the purpose. The number of cattle to be taken is regulated by the insurance inspectors, and cattle exporters nust pay the entire freight, according to his report, even if they do not ship the entire number.

Sheep and pigs are stowed away in stalls on deck where there is not enough room for the cattle. Sometime in the early spring, when the sea is liable to disturbances, some of the cattle get overboard, and then a very lively time ensues in getting them out. The cattle are hoisted on board usually and lowered, two at a time, by a winch into the hold. The allowance of water is "from six to ten gallons a day to each bullock. The amount of fodder averages one ton to each animal. The rates of insurance apparently vary; some shippers give it at 3 per cent in summer to 10 per cent. in winter. There is more risk to the cattle from perils of the sea in the latter season. as a heavy storm may make it necessary to lighten the ship by throwing the entire deckload of cattle overboard. The carrying capacity of the vessels, of course, varies; but the average, as given by an old shipper, may be put safely at 200 head at a shipment, taking large and small ly, there were eight stopping in the vessels into account. On some of neighborhood at the time, which the large steamers the number has reached 500, and one Boston steamer has carried away as many as 841 head. The largest shipment from New York by one steamer was 650 head .- Ex.

The Live Stock Journal, in regard

cow stingily than any other farm animal. She does not ask any credit; she makes prompt daily payment, and her product is a cash article. If he has not the food at hand, prudence and good judgment as well as humanity require him to furnish her fall rations at all times, without regard to a favorable or unfavorable season. We always counsel dairymen to make an earnest effort to produce all the food for their herds upon their own farms; but the first principle of profitable dairying requires that they give abundant food to keep up an even flow of milk, whether they produce

NEIGHBORING NEWS. Linn County.

Carpenters are in rebuilding all the bridges and trestles on the O. & C. railroad in the neighborhood of this

The corner stone of the new Presbyterian church, in this city, corner Fitth and Broadalbin streets, was laid with appropriate ceremonies Thursday afternoon of last week at four o'clock.

Self binders were put to work on last Monday on fully nine tenths of all the fall wheat in this locality, and harvesting is now in full blast, Threshing will not begin for a few days yet.

The saw-mill at Jefferson, Marion county, owned by W. T. Rigdon and Mr. Thompson, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 16th. Loss about \$4000. The fire was discoverered about midnight and was evidently the work of an incendiary.

On last Monday, Harrisburg started quite a batallion for Yaquina. Sam May with his family and Oath Brandenburg, Marion Hyde and family and Mr. A. Wachenheimer and Jas. Riley and family.

Last week Mr. Ingram's team, waiting for the boat to cross the slough to get upon the island upon which the Ingram place is situated, were allowed to go into the water, and getting too far in one of them was drowned before they could be

Wasco County.

From the Times of July 19th. Again we have this terrible dis ease diphtheria in our city, confined at present to the family of Mr. Manning, who keeps the boarding house near the Baptist Cattle are taken on an under deck church. We understand that three children have been smitten, two of whom have died.

The drouth, which has blighted crops in this county, has also visited Eastern Washington, and is spreading desolation there. Maj. Erwin, who has just returned from a trip to the Yakima and Kittitas, says that crops in the former valley are looking very badly, and not half the usual yield will be har-

We are afraid that we shall be afflicted with a curse, as grass hoppers have already commenced to make depredations upon some of the crops in this county, Mr. Harvey Condon, who has been on a tour through the rural districts assessing, says that he traveled over fields in Willow creek, the crops of which were literally destroyed, and as he rode through a host of "hoppers" were leaving their haunts in the grain. He says they have done great damage to crops in some places, while in other localities they have left the grain untouched. Wednesday a host of these insects were coursing through the atmosphere, and the next day we noticed them taking the opposite direction. We only hope we shall not be scourged with hese destroyers like some of the western states.

Last Sunday a very destructive fire occurred at Hay Creek, in this county, causing the loss of a large building, lately erected, and used as a hotel. The fire occurred about half past three in the morning, and it was with great difficulty that anything was saved. Dr. Baldwin's residence was close to the building; but, by a free use of the water from the irrigating ditch, it was saved, and also his barn, well stored with wool. Fortunatemade a very effective force to battle the flames. Mr. McDonald, who lives in the building, saved nothing-not even the wearing apparel for his children-and he was forced to send to a neighbor's that morning to get provisions to cook for breakfast. The loss is estimated at \$1,500, and no insu-