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BY
M. S. WOODCOCK.

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ATTORNEYS.

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

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

A. CHENOWETH, F. M. JOHNSON,
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CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

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

All business will receive prompt attention.
Collections a Specialty.
Office over Jacob & Neuge's store,
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

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

SPECIAL attention given to collections, and money collected promptly paid over. Careful and prompt attention given to Probate matters, Conveyancing and searching of records, etc.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Will give attention to buying, selling and leasing real estate, and conduct a general collecting and business agency.
Office on Second Street, one door north of Irwin's shoe shop.
18-27-1

PHYSICIANS.

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.
18-27-1

T. V. B. EMBREE, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon.

Office 2 doors south of E. E. Harris' Store,
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

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

OFFICE—OVER GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO'S
Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon.
18-25-1

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.
"Rooms up stairs" over Jacob & Neuge's new Brick Store, Corvallis, Oregon.
18-27-1

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOORE & SPENCER,
(successors to T. J. Buford.)

Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting,
Hot and Cold Baths.
Buford's Old Stand.
18-36-1

W. C. Crawford,
JEWELER.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc. All kinds of repairing done on short notice, and all work warranted.
18-25-1

GOOD NEWS.

He that hath teeth let him hear by the Dentaphone which enables all deaf persons to hear by the teeth. Sample at Allen & Woodward's Drug Store.
CHAS. THOMPSON, Ag't.
Corvallis, Oregon.
18-23-1

LEGAL
BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
MRS. O. R. ADDITION
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.
18-33-1

HUTTON & HILLIARD,
BLACKSMITHING AND

Carriage and Buggy Ironing,
Done Neatly.

HORSE-SHOING A SPECIALTY.

Corvallis, - - Oregon.
18-27-1

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XIX.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, AUG. 4, 1882.

NO. 32.

City Stables & Daily Stage Line

FROM ALBANY TO CORVALLIS.

THOS. EGLIN, Proprietor.

On the Corner West of the Engine House
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

HAVING COMPLETED MY new and commodious BARN, I am better than ever prepared to keep the

BEST OF TEAMS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES

—AND—

SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE.

At Reasonable Rates.

Particular attention given to Boarding Horses Bought and Sold or Exchanged.

PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.

Having secured the contract for carrying the United States Mail and Express FROM

Corvallis to Albany

For the ensuing four years will leave Corvallis each morning at 8 o'clock, arriving in Albany about 10 o'clock, and will start from Albany at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, returning to Corvallis about 3 o'clock. This line will be equipped with good teams and careful drivers and also comfortable and

EASY RIDING VEHICLES

For the accommodation of the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

18-27-1

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

C. H. WHITNEY & CO.

Having recently located in Corvallis, we take pleasure in announcing to the trading public that we have just opened our Spring stock of

Dry Goods,
Furnishing Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Fancy Dress Goods,
Silks, Satins,
Fringes, Laces,
Buttons, Corsets.

Our stock has been selected with the greatest care, and for quality and cheapness is second to none. Having a resident buyer in the leading markets we are enabled to purchase latest style goods at lowest prices. Call and examine our stock before purchasing, and save from

10 to 50 Per Cent

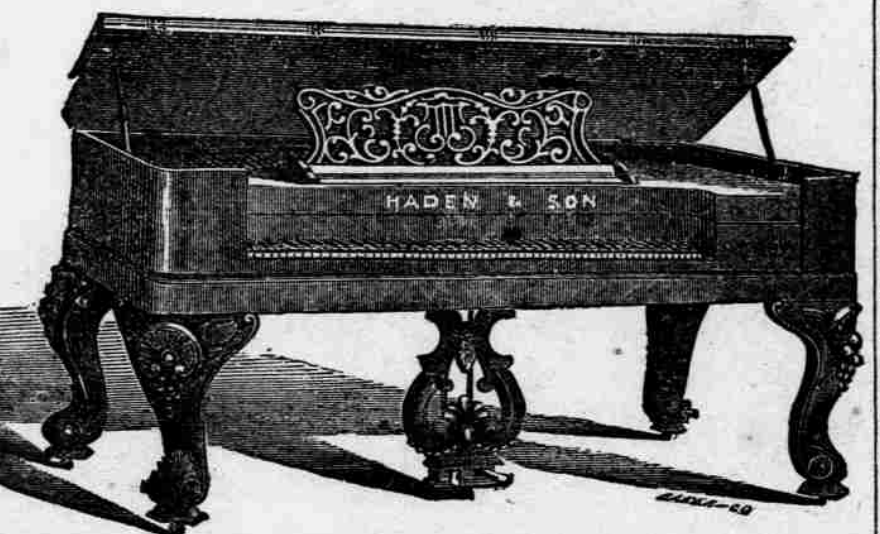
ON PURCHASES BY DEALING AT OUR

ONE PRICE STORE.

18-14-1

E. R. MERRIMAN,

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOUNDED



DECKER BROTHERS PIANOS,

Acknowledged now to be the best by all musicians, and used by the celebrated 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.

ALSO THE

Old and Established Standard Mason & Hamlin Organ.

Will be in Corvallis and vicinity from time to time to sell these leading instruments of the world, unfair and unprincipled opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROSPECTS OF GOLD.

An Exchange says: A company has lately been formed in Yamhill and Polk counties for mining purposes, who are confident that they have "struck" something pretty good. Quartz containing considerable gold has been found in large quantities on the Coast Range near the source of the Yamhill Pool specimens of it assayed \$10 to the ton, but it is thought to be worth more than that. Besides this any amount of quartz with large quantities of silver or German silver is found. Mr. C. H. Mattoon showed us a specimen brought here lately by Solomon Crowley, of Polk county, which would indicate the presence of German silver in abundance. It was examined by one of our jewelers and said to be German silver and not pure silver as it was at first thought to be; but even the former could be made to pay well. We certainly hope the company will push the matter until they become satisfied of the real composition of the Coast range. It is as reasonable to suppose that gold can be found in larger quantities in this State as in California.

Cloud Burst.

On last Saturday morning the phenomenon of a genuine water spout was plainly visible to the Pinevilleites. The morning was calm and sultry, with not a breath of air in motion. On the western horizon, and also in the north, rain clouds were seen, while far in the east, standing boldly out against the dark sky, slowly moving northward, was an immense cone-shaped cloud whose base reached far above the mountains, blending with the surrounding vapors, and the vertex hiding behind the neighboring hills. The cloud was almost black, and must have been very dense. Those better acquainted with the surrounding country say it was forty miles from here, out in the desert, where perhaps no one had the pleasure of a close acquaintance, but where, no doubt, traces of its devastation may be found. These water-spouts, or cloudbursts, as they are sometimes called, are not unfrequent visitors to this part of the state, as traces of them are often met with on the desert, where large ditches have been washed out, and huge rocks have been swept from the hillside. These cloudbursts are generally accompanied by very little wind, and usually exhaust themselves in a very few minutes, though the one mentioned was visible for over a quarter of an hour.—*Pineville News.*

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

Colorado is rapidly developing into the great bullion producing state. The whole Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains seems to be a stratified ore bed, some larger and some smaller, some high up, and some low down, but the miner and capitalist can hardly go astray in locating and proceeding to handle the ore he digs out. Gold, silver, copper, lead and others in lesser amounts, but all helping to swell the output when once a systematic effort shall be at work. Probably in no other part of the world is there the same active industrial development. In no direction is there so much energy displayed nor so much capital invested in all that pertains to mining crushing, tunneling, bridging, water-carrying and road making. This investment is more and more coming to be found safe and profitable. As an exchange remarks the silver mines of our greatest mountain chain are admitted to be superior to all others in the world. They have created out of vast tracts of wilderness and desert, populous, rich and thriving Territories and States—and all, or nearly all this within the last quarter of a century. In the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountain ranges silver mining has arrived at the stage of a regular and systematic industry; an industry of which the United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics says is among the safest and most profitable of all industries. This is confirmed by the fact that it has never been shaken by panics which has so often disastrously affected other industries. There is only

one class of persons connected with mining interests who, in the aggregate do not, as a rule, make large profits. They are the discoverers of the mines, who usually lack the means to utilize their discoveries. For example, Comstock, the discoverer of the famous Comstock silver lode in the Sierra Nevada, out of which enormous fortunes have been realized, is said to have sold out his claim for a mere song. The history of mining of the precious metals is filled with many instances where the pioneer miners pointed the way to great riches for others, but realized scarcely anything for themselves. The great mining regions of the United States have produced of the precious metal since the gold discoveries in California, thirty odd years ago, the enormous sum of between two and three thousand million dollars, of which the greater portion has been silver. The mines of Colorado produce chiefly silver. The vast wealth of the great deposits in that State are just beginning to be appreciated. In 1876 her mines produced about \$5,000,000. In 1880 they produced \$28,000,000 about \$4,000,000 more than any other State or Territory. Scientists, experts and practical miners, assert with emphasis that Colorado is to be the great bullion center of the World. Certain it is that her wonderful mineral resources are drawing immense capital and rapidly covering her valleys, and mountains with a network of railroads.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

It appears from a census bulletin just issued that the number of farms in the United States has increased from 2,660,000 in 1870, to 4,000,000 in 1880, being an increase of 51 per cent. Thus the progress of agriculture in this country has more than kept pace with the increase of population. This affords ground for belief in the continuance of an abundant supply of all the great staple articles, equal to the necessities of any possible increase of population or national contingency for ages to come. The products of the great West give a tone to the market of Great Britain and the continent. Chicago has become one of the first grain markets of the world, and as the boundless region still further west is being developed, every channel of communication with the Atlantic coast will teem with products of the soil.

The great daily interest in our country during the past decade has been increased the production of cheese and butter, and American cheese is now as well known in the English markets as the best English dairy cheese. While it is admitted that very much remains to be accomplished by the agricultural interest of the country, it cannot be doubted that the past ten years has shown to the world that the United States has within its territory the resources which will enable us to compete with the older nations of the world in every department of domestic industry.

The increasing annual products of agriculture in our highly-favored country, and the hay and grain crops in particular, furnish striking illustrations of the close independence and connection of all branches of the national industry. The dependence of agriculture upon the results of mechanical skill, as well as the astonishing progress of the latter within the last half century, is strongly exemplified in the application of labor saving appliances which become daily more valuable in all operations of the farm. Our progress in this respect is believed to have been more rapid than that of any other agricultural people, and to be in advance of our application of the fruits of purely scientific research in the improvement of agriculture. In nearly every department of rural industry mechanical power has wrought revolution. The inventive genius of the country has not only contrived to make it prepare the crop for market, but to sew or knit the family apparel of the farmer, as well as to rend from the embrace of earth the century-rooted oak which our

fathers were forced to leave by the slow eradication of time. Whether the superior agricultural advantages and the demand for improved implements and machinery in the United States have stimulated the facile ingenuity of our mechanics, or have only been seconded by its ready contribution to industry, we need not inquire. The greatest triumphs of mechanical skill are witnessed in the instruments adapted to the tillage, harvesting, and subsequent handling of the immense grain crops of the country, and particularly upon the western prairies. Without the improvement in plows and other implements of tillage which have been multiplied to a considerable extent, the vast wheat and corn crops of these fertile plains could not have been probably raised. But were it possible to produce wheat upon the scale that it is now raised, much of the profit and not a little of the product would be lost where the farmer would be compelled to wait upon the slow process of the sickle, the cradle, and the hand rake for securing when ripe. The reaping machine, the harvester, and machines for thrashing, winnowing, and cleaning his wheat for market have become indispensable to the grain-grower. The commercial importance of our agricultural products and their various relations to markets, the means of transportation, storage, etc., makes it highly important that the producer shall have the means of putting his crop in the market at the earliest and most favorable time and with the greatest precision.

The growth of the farming interest in the country appears from the census bulletin to have been the largest in the Territories, the rate of increase ranging from 80 to 800 per cent. In Minnesota there has been an increase of 99 per cent, in Oregon 114, in Nebraska 415, in California 51, in Georgia 93, in Mississippi 50, in Alabama 102, in Florida 129, in Texas 185, in North Carolina 68, in South Carolina 80, in Virginia 60, and in Iowa 59.—*U. S. Economist.*

RAILROAD BUILDING—THE OLD AND NEW WAY.

The Cincinnati Gazette devotes considerable time to the futility of building a new road through a country already well supplied. "The old way of taking a given amount of stock and paying one hundred cents on the dollar for it, and then bonding the property for about one-half of its cash value is played out. The new way pans out better, although it may be a little bit off color when compared with the old way. It is done in this way: Suppose that the lowest estimate for constructing and equipping a given number of miles is \$10,000,000; the ring will issue \$12,500,000 in bonds and \$12,500,000 in stock, making the bond and stock debt \$25,000,000. Then it is agreed that every purchaser of a bond shall have a like amount of stock free, as a bonus, as it were. Then it is agreed that they will sell the bonds at eighty cents on the dollar. Subsequently it is agreed that 'we' have the right to 'subscribe' first and the public afterward. When the subscription books are cast up it is found that 'we' have taken all the bonds with the stock bonus. 'We' then conclude that 'we' don't want the bonds, so 'we' float them at a price as much above cost as possible, leaving the voting power which controls the road, clear profit. In the meantime, an agent is sent out along the proposed route to solicit subscriptions from the counties, cities, towns and individuals. Should a town or city refuse to 'come down,' a surveying party is sent out and a line run near enough to the place to convince the inhabitants that if a rival town should be started on the road within a mile or so of them their burg would be ruined. A word to the wise is generally sufficient, and the assessment is agreed to. These subscriptions are clear gain to the 'company.' Not within the past ten years has anybody heard of the subscription to a railway project going into the general fund of the company. That was the way a long time ago, but they know better now. Thus it will be seen that the profits to a syndicate on a ten million road

are, first \$12,500,000, or the entire capital stock of the company, the subscription gathered on the line of the road and the difference between the ground floor cost of the bonds and the price at which the public is pleased to take them, which is generally at about par."

BEER.

An Exchange says: The fact that during the hot weather a prodigious amount of beer will undoubtedly be consumed in this and other countries forcibly reminds one that this beverage is constantly growing in popularity. The original makers of beer—the ancient Germans and Lombards—little thought that the time would come when that drink would become known the world over, much less manufactured thousands of miles away from Germany. But such is the fact. Even now Great Britain has outstripped Paderland in this industry, and its 26 214 breweries produce annually 1,500,000,000 gallons of the solace of Gambrinus, while Germany, with 23940 breweries, manufactures 900,000,000 gallons. The prohibitionists will probably shudder to learn that even the United States has 2,269 breweries, which turn out 460,932,400 gallons a year. It may console them to know that it is an unknown beverage in Italy, Spain and Portugal—they drink nothing but wine there, like Quinoy patriots France and Belgium produce respectively 150,000,000 and 180,000,000 gallons; Russia, 50,000,000; Holland, 33,000,000; Denmark, 30,000,000; Sweden, 20,000,000; Switzerland, 13,000,000; and Norway, 16,500,000. Here is an aggregate production in one year of 2,903,332,400 gallons of beer. Let us suppose there are twelve drinks in a gallon, bar measure, with Mr. Froth on deck. That would yield 34,389,988,800 drinks. At five cents a glass the revenue would be \$1,719,994,400.

WHEAT SHIPMENT BY RAIL OR BY OCEAN.

Whether or not it will pay to ship wheat from the Pacific Coast to Europe via overland railroad and Atlantic ports is still an unsettled, mooted question. It costs just about the same year after year to ship from Minneapolis to Europe as it does from San Francisco, with whatever difference there may occasionally be in favor of the latter port. This being the case, nothing is certainly to be gained by the California farmer sending his wheat over that route. What is true of the California is equally true of the Oregon and Washington farmer. It will cost an imperceptible trifle more to ship from Puget Sound than it does from San Francisco, or just about what it costs from Minneapolis. What they is to be gained by an overland transportation of fourteen hundred miles, to an interior town in the State of Minnesota, or to any other point east of the Rocky Mountains? Time alone can be gained, and that is not enough to offset a long, useless transportation like that referred to.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

LOSS OF GRAIN IN STORE.

An agricultural exchange says wheat threshed apparently dry in August and placed in a garret will lose six per cent. of its weight by still further drying in six months. It follows, therefore, that ninety-four cents a bushel in August is the equivalent to one dollar in February, to say nothing of cost of storage, loss from destruction by mice, rats, worms, etc., and interest on the money. Taking these into consideration, ninety cents in August for wheat would be very nearly the equivalent of one dollar in February. Corn gathered dry in November will lose about twenty per cent., (a little more or less, according to dryness in the fall,) in six months. Thus forty cents a bushel in November would be the equivalent to fifty cents in May, omitting any account for interest, or damage, or loss from vermin. Potatoes will shrink in bulk or weight about one-third.

Article of Incorporation.

The following Article of Incorporation was recently filed with the Secretary of State, incorporating the Salem Printing and Publishing Company: Capital stock \$3000, divided into shares of \$10 each. Principal office, Salem, Oregon. Incorporators—T. L. Davidson, Daniel Clark, Frank Cooper, O. A. Reed, Roscoe Knox, E. H. Bellinger and James Talom. The business in which this Corporation proposes to engage is to publish at Salem, Oregon, a weekly newspaper, name hereafter to be selected, and to do such other printing and publishing business as said Corporation may find for its interest.