

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.
 Rates of advertising made known on application.

ATTORNEYS.

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

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

A. CHENOWETH, F. M. JOHNSON,
 CHENOWETH & JOHNSON,
 Attorneys-at-Law,
 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 conducts a general collecting and business agency.
 Office on Second Street, one door north of Irvin's shoe shop. 19-27yl

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 4 o'clock. 19-27yl

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

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

Residence on the southwest corner of block, north and west of the Methodist church.
 19-21-yl.

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

OFFICE—OVER GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO'S
 Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 19-27yl

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 Jacobs & Neugens' new Brick Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 19-27yl

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. NORRIS,
WAGON MAKER,
 Philomath, Oregon.

Blacksmithing and Wagonmaking a specialty. By constantly keeping on hand the best materials and doing superior work, I expect to merit a share of public patronage. 22nd J. H. Norris

F. J. Hendrichson,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
 Philomath, Oregon.

I always keep on hand superior material and warrant my work. I ask an examination of my goods before purchasing elsewhere. 19-27yl

F. J. ROWLAND,
Blacksmith & Wagonmaker,
 Philomath, Oregon.

Mr. Rowland is prepared to do all kinds of wagon-making, repairing and blacksmithing to order. He uses the best of material every time and warrants his work. 19-27yl

MOORE & SPENCER,
 Successors to T. J. Buford.)

Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting,
 Hot and Cold Baths.

Buford's Old Stand. 19-27yl

THE YAQUINA HOUSE!

Is now prepared to accommodate travelers
IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS FOR
ONLY 25 CENTS.

HORSE FEED

Constantly on hand, at the
LOWEST LIVING RATES.

Situated on the Yaquina Road, half way
 from Corvallis to Newport.
 19-12m3. F. BRYANT.

HUTTON & HILLIARD,
 BLACKSMITHING AND

Carriage and Buggy Ironing,
 Done Neatly.

HORSE-SHOING A SPECIALTY.

Corvallis, - Oregon.
 19-27m6

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XIX.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, AUG. 11, 1882.

NO. 33.

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
 Horses Bought and Sold or Exchanged.
 PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL. 19-27yl

EASY RIDING VEHICLES
 For the accommodation of the
 TRAVELLING PUBLIC. 19-27yl

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 ex-
 amine our stock before purchasing, and save from

1 to 50 Per Cent

ON PURCHASES BY DEALING AT OUR

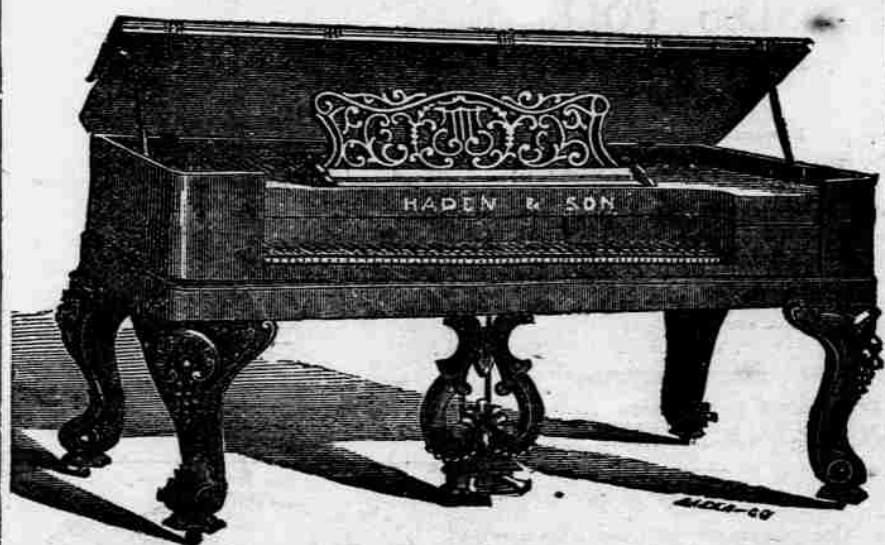
ONE PRICE STORE.

19-14yl

C. H. WHITNEY & CO

E. R. MERRIMAN,

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-FEOWNED



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.

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. 19-27m6

LITTLE BOBBY.

[Composed for the late Miss Ida Penn by her re-
 quest.]

Beautiful Bobby, wonderful bird,
 Sweetest catbird that ever was heard,
 How proudly he poses his head like a king,
 While he's getting his little self ready to sing.

Wonderful Bobby sweet little one,
 There's nothing that's like you under the sun;
 How it makes the sad weary heart to rejoice
 Whenever it's touched by your wonderful voice.

Glorious Bobby, pretty and good,
 He drowns every care with his musical flood;
 Often we hear him with tender surprise,
 And he carries our thoughts away up to the skies.

Wise little Bobby, always so gay,
 If he has any griefs he sings them away;
 May I learn the lesson you teach, little dear,
 To ever be pleasant and full of good cheer.

Sweet little Bobby, long may you live,
 Your own splendid measure of pleasure to give,
 And when you and I die I may we go home
 To sing with the angels around the white throne.

H. D. MOON.

Indications of a Good Cow.

There are breeders of note who care nothing for the escutcheon marks, but there seems to be such a demand at present for animals of good families bearing this mark that to consider the other side may be opportune. It cannot be denied that a poor milker sometimes has a fine escutcheon. The size of the escutcheon is claimed to be the measure of the quantity of blood delivered to the mammary glands, and yet we find on the other hand, animals with small escutcheons, or none, that give large yields.

While as a general thing animals having good escutcheons do have an accompanying larger milk flow, we cannot depend on that, but must consider it in connection with other signs. No indication taken singly can be regarded infallible. A good cow should have, in addition to a good escutcheon, or should have primarily, a large muzzle large paunch, large milk veins, large udder, and if we find a good escutcheon no harm—and above all she should have a cow look. I believe this last item to be very important.

While we are looking for reversed hair, let us not confine ourselves to this mark, but look for accompanying points instead of confining ourselves to matters that must remain conjectural. — F. W. ISHAM in Country Gentleman.

Balky Horses.

Many plans for curing horses of balking have been published, but none of them seem more sensible, humane and practicable than that used by N. W. Hussey, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, who is one of those thoughtful and enterprising farmers who first study the probable causes of an evil, then experiment to find a remedy. His theory is that no intelligent horse will begin the habit of balking except through fear, and that to end the balking the first thing needed is to soothe the excited animal. To do this he closes around the neck of a bottle containing ether, one of the nostrils of the animal, and so closes the other nostril that the horse must draw into his lungs the fumes of the liquid. When the eyelids of the horse begin to droop the ether is removed, but if the horse then refuses to start it is again applied. There is seldom need of more than one application. Soothing words and petting are meantime used to quiet the nerves and restore the confidence of the animal. In every case of which we have any knowledge a complete and permanent cure has resulted from trials of this course of treatment. Of course it is not claimed that the horse cannot be again taught to balk by brutal or by ignorant usage.

COLIC IN HORSES.

Colic in horses is the result of so many different conditions that it is impossible to treat all in a short newspaper article. The most common cases are: Indigestion, with or without bloating; excessive and irregular contraction of the bowels as the result of a drink of ice-cold water immediately after a full feed of grain; an excessive feed of grain; disturbances of the digestion by musty grain or hay, or by the presence of worms in the bowels of blood vessels. Again, a sudden change of diet, or the use of a hard, fibrous, indigestible food may cause colicky pains. If musty, fibrous, or other harmful food is continuously given, then colic is likely to continue as a daily or frequent occurrence. The same persistence is noticed in cases due to worms, and when hard,

insolent or phosphatic concretions have formed in the stomach or bowels. In most of these conditions the family diet must be first corrected, and the irritant agents removed from the bowels. A dose of five drachms of Cape aloes and one drachm powdered gentian root may be trusted to effect this. The patient should be fed bran mash, and allowed only water with the chill off, until the bowels have ceased scouring. If the pain is very severe, two drachms extract of belladonna and half an ounce ground ginger may be added to the above dose. In cases in which there is no manifest cause for indigestion, but where colic has supervened on a draught of ice-water the belladonna and ginger should be given promptly in a pint or quart of warm gruel. When worms are seen to pass with the dung, give daily for six days after the physic one drachm each of tartar emetic and copperas, and follow on the seventh day with a second dose of aloes. When recurring colic is due to solid concretions in the bowels, a fatal result is likely to follow sooner or later, though if the concretions are small they may be got rid of under the influence of a laxative diet and the use of belladonna or other antispasmodic when spasms come on.—Exchange.

Destructive to Cherry Trees.

An insect known as the cherry slug is inflicting great damage on the cherry orchards in Clackamas county. It is a short, dark colored worm about a quarter of an inch in length. It attacks the foliage of the trees in great numbers and by eating the succulent parts causes them to turn yellow and wither, giving the trees the appearance of having been scorched by a fire. The orchards of Mr. Seth Luelling and B. Smith, near Milwaukie, have scarcely a green leaf left. The trees, says the Vin-dicator, do not seem to die but their growth is so retarded that it takes them a year or two to regain their vigor. There seems to be no cure for the pest, and there is danger of the orchards thus affected becoming entirely unprofitable, as the fruit upon such trees is almost worthless.

Bureau of Immigration.

PORTLAND, July 20, 1882.
 To the Producers of Oregon, Wash-
 ington and Idaho:

This Bureau desires to make a full collection of Agricultural Products from the harvest of the Pacific Northwest for 1882. For this purpose, the request is made, that specimens of grain in the sheaf and in the berry, native and cultivated grasses, and all sorts of fruits and vegetables, be delivered at any railroad or steamboat station throughout all this region, addressed to the "Bureau of Immigration, Portland, Oregon," and they will be promptly forwarded by the agents of the railroad.

Receipts of specimens will be duly acknowledged.

Each article should be labeled with its name, yield per acre, name and postoffice address of the sender, so that due credit can be given.

Hoping for a general response that will make it possible to prepare an exhibit that will do justice to the agricultural resources of this grand region,

I am, very truly yours,
 PAUL SCHULZE.

Movement of Stock.

The movement of stock towards the eastern frontier, says the Rocky Mountain Husbandman, may be accounted for in two ways. One reason is the ranges in the settled valleys are becoming heavily taxed and most of the valley lands are being fenced so that the winter range is short. The principal reason, however, for the movement is that it is well known that the country is being taken, and those who live in the settled districts who recognize that they must find new ranges in the near future are rallying forth now before the country all becomes occupied. Many are moving on this account who otherwise would not. The movement, however, is of such proportions that all the choicest range will be occupied before fall for

a distance of 60 or 70 miles east of the mountains; in fact within two more years we expect to see the entire peninsula lying between the Yellowstone and Missouri converted into a stock range.

ROLL OF HONOR.

For the Toledo school, for the month ending July 28, 1882:

Lena Mackey, 100; Essie Mackey, 100; Willie Rich, 99; Katie Mackey, 99; Oliver Altree, 99; Maurice Thompson, 98; Mary Bagley, 98; Rens Arnold, 98; Eddie Fulton, 98; Ida Dandon, 98; Joey Thompson, 97; Ella Fulton, 97; Addie Roberts, 97; Gertrude Mackey, 97; Clarence Altree, 96; Laurence Altree, 96; Ray Arnold, 94; Maggie Mackey, 94; Harry Roberts, 93; Charley Altree, 92; Alice Roberts, 90; Lily Derby, 90.

Lena and Essie Mackey being the "Star scholars" for the month.

VIOLA A. BAGLEY, Teacher.

Turnips.

Farmer Thrifty sows his turnips in July, "wet or dry," whether his wheat crop was large or small, for he knows that what cannot produce turnips when winter has come as cheap as they can be produced at home. He has therefore prepared the ground and is ready to sow if the seed are not already in the ground. For this purpose he has selected a piece of new land, rich sandy loam and after raking up and burning all the dead wood, weeds,

etc., on it, has broken it up to a depth of 10 to 14 inches, cross plow, and harrowed it until it is in fine tilth, and ready for the seed. Or else he has taken some time ago a piece of thin land on which he has penned his cattle every night since that time, occasionally plowing it up to turn under the manure dropped by the cattle, before it had left its valuable properties by exposure to the air. He now put this in thorough order and having arranged for the time in which to do the work he mixes two or three pounds of seed of the best varieties of turnips with some damp wood ashes, scatters them over the ground, ruts a light harrow over it and his work is done. In the fall neighbor Shiftless leans over the fence and says, "Them's mighty fine turnips you've got there, wish I'd sowed some now, but I couldn't get the time in the summer." A little later on his wife sends over for a peck of turnips or a mess of them greens, which he gets of course, for Thrifty has enough and some to spare. But why should not Shiftless raise his own turnips this year? Can't you "find the time," neighbor?

Cure for Galled Shoulder.

The genius of the Yankee has come to the rescue of the horse suffering with a galled shoulder from the heat and ill-shape of hard collars, by inventing a collar from the catkins, or flags, which grow in swamps. The cost is but trifling, and is said not only to prevent galling, but will cure it, by adapting itself to any neck and shoulders, and is light, cool and cheap.

The teacher had grown eloquent in picturing to his little pupils the beauties of heaven, and he finally asked: "What kind of little boys go to heaven?" A lively little four year-old boy, with kicking boots, flourished his fist. "Well, you may answer," said the teacher. "Dead ones," the little fellow shouted at the extent of his lungs.

Year.	3 per cent.	3 1/2 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 1/2 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	8 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12 per cent.	13 per cent.	14 per cent.	15 per cent.	16 per cent.	17 per cent.	18 per cent.	19 per cent.	20 per cent.
1860	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1870	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1880	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

Analysis of the Principal of the Public Debt of the United States, from July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1882.
 Prepared at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1882.