

SAMARITAN NERVINE.

Samaritan Nervine
Cures Female Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Toloration of the Face, Irritability of the Bladder, For Weakness of Sight, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no Female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Female Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Toloration of the Face, Irritability of the Bladder, For Weakness of Sight, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no Female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System and gives rest, comfort and nature's sweet sleep.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of the worst evils. That drinking habits are by far the most numerous. Thousands die annually from these noxious drinks. The habit of drinking is the most common cause of Nervous Dementia, and leads to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon his vision, leading him on to his own destruction. The habit of drinking is the most common cause of Nervous Dementia, and leads to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon his vision, leading him on to his own destruction.

Samaritan Nervine

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrophulous Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and diseases of the Urinary organs. Nervous debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged and old men, who are covering your faces with blush and who are silent and sad, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and revile in the crowd of a weakling. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitality, and destroys both body and mind. If you are so afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest the progress of disease, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

NEW FIRM!

We have in stock the Deering Twine Binders, Deering and Standard Mowers, Minnesota Chief Thrashers, Morrison Plows, Minnesota Giant and Stillwater Engines, Elwood mounted Horse-Power, Centennial Fanning mill, celebrated Huskey line of seeders and White-water and Ketchum wagons. W. H. MILLHOLLAND, June 1st.

H. E. HARRIS,

One Door South of Graham & Hamilton's. CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Groceries, Provisions,

AND DRY GOODS.
Corvallis, June 24, 1882. 12-19-1.

The Star Bakery!

MAIN STREET, CORVALLIS, OREGON. P. N. ZIEROLF, PROPRIETOR.

FAMILY SUPPLY STORE.

GROCERIES, BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CANDIES, TOYS, &c. Always on hand. 12-24-1.

S. MATHISEN, BUGGY, CARRIAGE

WAGON MAKER.
REPAIRING DONE AT REASONABLE RATES. All work warranted. Shop across the street opposite Messenger & Speldell's blacksmith shop. CORVALLIS, OREGON. 12-24-3.

WARNER'S SAFE
Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but she cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody.
Peter Ross, Springfield, Wis.
Samaritan Nervine Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism.
Fort Collins, Col.
Samaritan Nervine Made a cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B. Ralls, Hiattsville, Kan.
Samaritan Nervine Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Aurora, Ill.
Samaritan Nervine Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. Rev. J. A. Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
Samaritan Nervine Cured me of asthma, after spending over \$3000 with other doctors.
S. R. Hobson, New Albany, Ind.
Samaritan Nervine Effectually cured me of spasms. Miss Jennie Warren, 740 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Samaritan Nervine Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
Henry Kneer, Verrilla, Warren Co., Tenn.
Samaritan Nervine Cured me of scrophulous after suffering for eight years. Albert Simpson, Tecoma, Ill.
Samaritan Nervine Cured my son of fits, after spending \$2400 with other doctors. J. W. Thornton, Clatsop, Miss.
Samaritan Nervine Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
Rev. Wm. Main, Mechanicsdown, Md.
Samaritan Nervine Cured my son of fits, after having had 2500 in eighteen months.
Mrs. E. Forbes, West Potsdam, N. Y.
Samaritan Nervine Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing.
Miss Orlean Marshall, Grandby, New York Co., Mo.
Samaritan Nervine Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration.
Jacob Suter, St. Joseph, Mo.
Samaritan Nervine Cured me of bronchitis, amnesia and general debility.
Oliver Myers, Irondon, Ohio.
Samaritan Nervine Has cured me of amnesia; also scrophulous of many years standing.
Isaac Jewell, Covington, Ky.
Samaritan Nervine Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years.
Charles E. Curtis, Oskosh, Douglas Co., Minn.
Samaritan Nervine Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly.
Michael O'Connor, Ridgway, Pa.
Samaritan Nervine Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
David Trembley, Des Moines, Iowa.
Samaritan Nervine Cured my wife of epilepsy of 33 years standing.
Henry Clark, Fairfield, Mich.
Samaritan Nervine Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head.
E. Graham, North Hope, Pa.
Samaritan Nervine Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years.
John Davis, Woodburn, Macoupin Co., Ill.

Burn the straw, of course as soon as threshing is over—it is the easiest way to get rid of it and then it burns up the chinchbugs, destroys the harbor of mice, rats and other vermin and leaves several bushels of ashes as manure for the land. Besides, the cattle won't need it this winter, there is plenty of hay, and stock fodder will be plentiful, and it is lots of trouble to rick straw for the winter. So they reason whose straw bon-fires light up the sky in the evening, but for all their reasoning it is better to save the straw and rick it up so that it will shelter the cattle in the winter and give them something to pick at during the days of snow and sleet. Last winter large numbers of cattle were kept up for weeks on straw alone. They never despise it and as this winter is likely to be a hard one, they will heed it, notwithstanding the abundance of hay and stock fodder. The gullies in the wheat field are gaping for a few tons of straw also, and the soil would be glad to get back the whole of it to make over again in next year's crop.

The too common burdock is a biennial and if not allowed to go to seed may be easily destroyed. Its presence in large numbers is a pretty sure indication of slovenly farming; but as it seeds freely and the seeds retain their vitality several years the crop may be due to the negligence of former owners for which the present occupant is not responsible. But it should be destroyed, which may be easily done by cutting off with a hoe, just below the surface of the ground, and covering the stub with salt. The moisture which the salt attracts causes the root to rot. If not salted the root will send up shoots though cut low in the ground. Good barley should have a thin, clean, wrinkled husk closely adhering to a full, plump kernel, which when broken appears white and sweet; with a germ full and of a pale yellow color. The fruit coats of a grain of barley differ considerably from those of wheat. There are four layers of longitudinally arranged cells. The walls of the outer layer are wavy, but not bearded, as in wheat. There are three layers of transverse cells and the walls are not wavy. There are also generally three layers of cells containing the gluten or nitrogenous substances. All of these cells are more delicate than the corresponding ones of wheat. The cells of the central part containing starch are also more delicate, and when empty resemble thin walled fibrous structure.

Following is the report issued from the Department of Agriculture at Washington July 19th:—"The completed report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops for July shows that there is an increased area of potatoes in nearly every State and Territory, the natural effect of high prices. This increase amounts to about 7 per cent. The condition is also high, falling little short of 100 anywhere, and averaging 102. There is an increase in the breadth of sweet potatoes, especially in Southern States west of the Mississippi. Condition high south and west of South Carolina, but not up to the average in any of the Atlantic States north of South Carolina. Acreage of tobacco nearly the same as in 1881. Condition high in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, but below the average in the Connecticut Valley, Maryland and Virginia. In sorghum there is some increase of area in the South; a small decrease north of Ohio, with a small advance west of the Mississippi. Condition somewhat below the average generally, except in southern States. Apples and peaches will be fairly abundant. The Delaware and Maryland crop of peaches may exceed 4,000,000 bushels. A medium crop will be gathered in the Michigan, Illinois and Missouri peach regions. The condition of the fruit is better west of the Mississippi than in the Ohio Valley. As usual, there is great local variation in condition."

Board the train at Walla Walla, a city of five thousand; change cars at Wallula Junction; eat dinner at Ritzville. This town is named after Philip Ritz, a former resident of Benton county. Pass half an hour at Sprague, which is a thrifty little town of one and a half years growth. Here the numerous railroad buildings are all circular in shape. Cheney, the county seat of Spokane county, W. T., has a very large depot and affords the largest high school in Eastern Washington. In this new town there are one hundred and fifty business and dwelling houses. Spokane Falls is the next town of importance. The falls are the most important in Washington Territory. They are thirty seven feet. The Spokane river is the Niagara of the North west. The Howe truss across the river is fifty feet high. Here we leave Washington Territory. After passing Woodville we cross a two-mile trussel across Pend d'Oreille (Pon-du-ray) Lake. The trussel is reported to be one of the largest on the Pacific Coast. The piles are from fifty to one hundred and ten feet in length; the largest being twenty-eight inches in diameter at the base, and fourteen inches at the top. They are driven with a hammer that weighs 4200 pounds. There are several towns around the lake, respectively, Rocky Point, Ellipsoid, Cabinet Landing, and others. Cabinet Landing is two miles within the Montana line. It is near Clarks fork of the Columbia. An odd sight for an Eastern man, or for one fresh from Europe. A town of tents and log cabins thirty-five of which are saloons each supporting from one to six gambling tables. Several dance-houses

are auxiliaries to these saloons. Fifteen restaurants, sixteen stores and a few dwellings make up the remainder of the town. About two miles above the landing are Cabinet Rapids which are two miles long. They run through a gorge, the walls of which are composed of rock laid up in squares to the height of three or four hundred feet, and curiously enough present all the colors of the rainbow. The upper surface of these rocks present the appearance of one vast sheet of Brussels carpet the moss lies so thick and even. Where the earth appears so barren that a shrub could not live, large monarchs of the forest stand as a paradox on the situation. There is a great amount of work being done by both white men and Chinamen on the rock at this point. The writer is informed that the report of blasting can be heard twenty-five miles distant. The railroad runs up the north side of Pen d'Oreille lake for forty-eight miles; it then crosses Clarks' fork where there is to be a bridge of seven spans, five spans of which will be Howe trusses and the other two on piling. The R. R. Co. intend to build to Mozuila mountain by January 1, 1883.

Around the lake, generally speaking, the timber is not large only in patches, but it is often so thick a dog can hardly crowd his way through it. In and about this timber there is much game such as grouse, pheasants, deer, bear and mountain sheep. In the lake there is an abundance of clubs, succors and mountain trout. The principal occupations of the various classes are prospecting the mountains, clearing, logging, getting out ties, wood, and square timber and doing what else is common to a mountain life. The men are hearty, and they lead hard lives generally. Most of them work till pay day comes, and then gamble off all their money, and repeat their gambling. According to the above it would seem as though some one gets the money. Well some one does. It is a class of gamblers who do nothing but gamble and swindle, and thus get more money I think than the R. R. speculators. There is also much robbing and murdering being done in this country, so one hardly knows when he is safe. But in saying the above let it not be inferred that there are no good men in that country. You know there was one good man in Nazareth, but he did not stay there very long.

Calves generally do better if allowed to suck, but many good ones are fed first on new milk, then after two or three weeks on that which has been skimmed but not allowed to sour, then when older upon sour milk. Those allowed to suck may be weaned at six weeks or two months old, if they have a good pasture to run on, and plenty of whole oats to eat. It would surprise those who have never tried it to see how readily young calves learn to eat them. When fed on skim milk they do much better if fed a few handfuls of oats night and morning.

Luxuriant growth of Bermuda grass is to be seen on a farm near St. Louis, and there are many applications for roots and stems for propagating it in the neighborhood. The time to sow winter rye is from July to November—the earlier the better. Early sown furnishes abundant feed, besides getting well set. Just before winter sets in it is better to sow spring rye. The time to harvest is when the kernel is the largest; if cut then, it shrinks the least, it threshes easier, and it makes white flour.

Black knot on the plum destroys many trees, while an efficient remedy is of easy application. It consists simply in cutting out (and burning) all the black knots as soon as they make their appearance. The work should be freely done, taking as much of the wood with the knots as will secure all the diseased parts. If left till the disease extends through the trees the cure is more difficult, and if deferred still longer the trees will not recover. In exterminating the cut-worm Prof. C. V. Riley suggests that three or four holes be made in the soil from four to six inches deep with a

dibble or planting stick. If the sides of these holes are made smooth, and the worm, whose movements are very sluggish, falls into them, he cannot get out and will perish. If a bundle of clover and grass an inch or so thick is placed near the young plants, it will be occupied by the worm as a harbor without going under ground. This should be visited every morning and the culprit taken into safe quarters.

The R. R. Co. intend to build to Mozuila mountain by January 1, 1883. Around the lake, generally speaking, the timber is not large only in patches, but it is often so thick a dog can hardly crowd his way through it. In and about this timber there is much game such as grouse, pheasants, deer, bear and mountain sheep. In the lake there is an abundance of clubs, succors and mountain trout. The principal occupations of the various classes are prospecting the mountains, clearing, logging, getting out ties, wood, and square timber and doing what else is common to a mountain life. The men are hearty, and they lead hard lives generally. Most of them work till pay day comes, and then gamble off all their money, and repeat their gambling. According to the above it would seem as though some one gets the money. Well some one does. It is a class of gamblers who do nothing but gamble and swindle, and thus get more money I think than the R. R. speculators. There is also much robbing and murdering being done in this country, so one hardly knows when he is safe. But in saying the above let it not be inferred that there are no good men in that country. You know there was one good man in Nazareth, but he did not stay there very long.

Calves generally do better if allowed to suck, but many good ones are fed first on new milk, then after two or three weeks on that which has been skimmed but not allowed to sour, then when older upon sour milk. Those allowed to suck may be weaned at six weeks or two months old, if they have a good pasture to run on, and plenty of whole oats to eat. It would surprise those who have never tried it to see how readily young calves learn to eat them. When fed on skim milk they do much better if fed a few handfuls of oats night and morning.

Luxuriant growth of Bermuda grass is to be seen on a farm near St. Louis, and there are many applications for roots and stems for propagating it in the neighborhood. The time to sow winter rye is from July to November—the earlier the better. Early sown furnishes abundant feed, besides getting well set. Just before winter sets in it is better to sow spring rye. The time to harvest is when the kernel is the largest; if cut then, it shrinks the least, it threshes easier, and it makes white flour.

Black knot on the plum destroys many trees, while an efficient remedy is of easy application. It consists simply in cutting out (and burning) all the black knots as soon as they make their appearance. The work should be freely done, taking as much of the wood with the knots as will secure all the diseased parts. If left till the disease extends through the trees the cure is more difficult, and if deferred still longer the trees will not recover. In exterminating the cut-worm Prof. C. V. Riley suggests that three or four holes be made in the soil from four to six inches deep with a

of milk upon the fire, and add to it two tablespoonfuls of sugar and two of butter. Let the butter melt in the milk, but not boil, and when it is melted, turn the mixture upon the flour and eggs, and beat them thoroughly together. Then add the beaten whites of the eggs. Butter four saucers and pour equal quantities into each, and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes. Take out the saucers and spread two of the puddings with jam or marmalade, put the other two over them and serve quite hot, with whipped-cream sauce.

The World's Epileptic Institute.

While passing through St. Joseph, Mo., and having heard a great deal about the World's Epileptic Institute located here, I concluded to pay the celebrated Institution a short visit. We were met by Dr. Richmond, the proprietor, who has gained a reputation as a broad man. He is rather small, yet a prepossessing man, of very affable and gentlemanly manners. He gave us a hearty welcome, and took great pains in showing us through his splendid and mammoth institution. It is a five-story building, 200x180 feet with basement, and contains over three hundred rooms, and an accommodate five hundred patients, and each and every room is furnished in the most elegant and lavish manner. But we will begin at the office, which is a large room crowded with rosewood furniture throughout. In the office are thousands of photographs of those who have been benefited by the Nervine. The walls are elegantly papered, and are profusely decorated with rich and costly pictures. It relieved here and there by busts in stone and bronze of eminent men of this and other countries. In a corner with the Institute is a mammoth printing house and bindery, occupying six or seven large rooms, and a score of presses are kept running night and day turning out work for the doctor. The office is one of the finest and most complete in the west, and has the room decorated, carpeted and trimmed up with as much care and luxury as his own private office. On the first floor of this mammoth building is the doctor's private office, the printing department, bindery, tank room, packing, bottling and canning rooms, barber shop, drug store, etc., all of which are fitted up regardless of expense. The second floor has the hotel office, dining hall and cooking rooms, many guest chambers and several parlors. The third and fourth floors are all rooms, all of which are furnished with elegant and costly furniture. The billiard room has six tables, all of which are free to the guests of the house and their friends. The bath room is large and neat, and is also free to guests. The entire building is surrounded on the east and south by an elegant five acre park, in which are lovely trees, beds of rich and rare plants, gravel walks and drives, delicious lawns, and a most beautiful summer house. There are also a number of fountains, which add wonderfully to the beauty of the park, which is truly one of the most lovely and attractive in the western country, and the Institute has no equal for luxury and comfort in the world. Everything is perfection and the visitor is at once charmed with the entire place and its surroundings. An idea of the immensity of the doctor's business may be given when we say that on the day we visited the Institute he showed us in his express room, and we saw the expressman take goods labeled to the following places, to say nothing of hundreds of orders from all quarters of America: Lyons, France, Geneva, Switzerland; Madrid, Spain, Brussels, Belgium; Cape Town, Africa; Shanghai, China; Yokohama, Japan; Bombay, India; Melbourne, Australia. The doctor employs hundreds of men and women in his Institute in the several branches aside from the immense force necessary to conduct the hotel. It is worth a visit, and Dr. Richmond extends to all a cordial invitation to come and see him. He and his "gentle" dental medical discovery have given to St. Joseph a good name all over the habitable globe.

Calves generally do better if allowed to suck, but many good ones are fed first on new milk, then after two or three weeks on that which has been skimmed but not allowed to sour, then when older upon sour milk. Those allowed to suck may be weaned at six weeks or two months old, if they have a good pasture to run on, and plenty of whole oats to eat. It would surprise those who have never tried it to see how readily young calves learn to eat them. When fed on skim milk they do much better if fed a few handfuls of oats night and morning.

Luxuriant growth of Bermuda grass is to be seen on a farm near St. Louis, and there are many applications for roots and stems for propagating it in the neighborhood. The time to sow winter rye is from July to November—the earlier the better. Early sown furnishes abundant feed, besides getting well set. Just before winter sets in it is better to sow spring rye. The time to harvest is when the kernel is the largest; if cut then, it shrinks the least, it threshes easier, and it makes white flour.

Black knot on the plum destroys many trees, while an efficient remedy is of easy application. It consists simply in cutting out (and burning) all the black knots as soon as they make their appearance. The work should be freely done, taking as much of the wood with the knots as will secure all the diseased parts. If left till the disease extends through the trees the cure is more difficult, and if deferred still longer the trees will not recover. In exterminating the cut-worm Prof. C. V. Riley suggests that three or four holes be made in the soil from four to six inches deep with a

J. W. HANSON, MERCHANT

TAILOR,
Next door North of old Gazette Office, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Pantalons made to order of Oregon Goods for \$7.50.

English Goods, \$11. French, \$14.

Best Suits from \$50 to \$60. Cleaning and Repairing done at Reasonable Rates. 12-27-1.

BAY VIEW HOUSE.

Newport, Oregon. New additions. Newly furnished. Newly repainted.

TERMS.
Per day..... \$1.00
Per week..... 7.00
Per single meals..... .50
12-28-3 P. M. ABBEY.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED

Those Suffering from Debility, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Vitality, Sexual Infirmities, Etc., Etc.

THE GREAT NEED THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM SEXUAL AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS is a physician who can comprehend their ailments and successfully treat them. The general practitioner is not sufficiently skilled in these cases, from the fact that he is left to the SPECIALIST, who by education, long practice, thorough knowledge and comprehensive mind, is prepared to cure.

DR. J. C. YOUNG
Opened his now celebrated Institute in 1880 for the purpose of affording the afflicted the certainty of honorable and skilled treatment and perfect and permanent restoration, and for over 30 years it has maintained the first rank not only upon this Coast but throughout the civilized world. I am aware that by dwelling upon so uninviting a subject as the DEPRAY OF SEXUAL VIGOR the ignorant may asperse my motive, but the desire to inform those who are suffering through ignorance, and who by the general practitioner, are left to the hands of the SPECIALIST, who by education, long practice, thorough knowledge and comprehensive mind, is prepared to cure.

LETTERS.
Those who cannot visit the city can by giving their symptoms in their own way, receive advice, and when desired, treatment at home with every assurance of a cure.
LETTERS RETURNED OR DESTROYED.
Address, DR. J. C. YOUNG, Medical Institute, No. 7 Stockton St., San Francisco, Feb. 21, 1882.

PATENTS:

Obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent Office, or in the Courts attended to for MODERATE FEES. We oppose the U. S. Patent Office, engaged in PATENT BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, and can obtain patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

C. MADDEN,
Attorney at Law
CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Will practice in all of the Courts of the State. 18-25-1

THE ONLY INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND ON THE COAST
Where you may get a genuine pure Oregon Business Education at a cost in proportion to a thorough course.
W. S. JAMES, Proprietor.
18-26-1

Real Estate for Sale.
Will sell a farm of 475 acres for less than \$18 per acre, being one of the cheapest and best farms in Benton county, situated 4 miles west of Monroe, a mile from a good school, in one of the best neighborhoods in the state with church privileges nearby. About 120 acres in cultivation, and over 400 can be cultivated. All under fence, with good two story frame house, large barn and excellent stock raising water the year around, and is well suited for stock and dairy purposes. This is one of the cheapest farms in the Willamette Valley.
Also, two improved lots on the main business street with small stable, washhouse and good cooking house. These dwelling houses containing seven good rooms. These lots are nicely situated for any kind of business purposes.
For further information enquire at the GAZETTE Office.
\$1000 a day at home. Samples worth \$5 free.
Address: Slinson & Co., Portland, Me.
18-27-1

Samaritan Nervine

For sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will please enclose a cent postage stamp for copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials and a list of persons who used the medicine, and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health.
Address:
DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
19-10-1 ST. JOSEPH, MO.

PATENTS:

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc. For the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had 25 years' experience. Patents obtained through us are reliable in the best PATENT OFFICE. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, 32-500 years shows the progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address: JAMES & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub'g of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 301 B'way, New York. Hand book about Patents free. 18-28-1