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 19-22-21.

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

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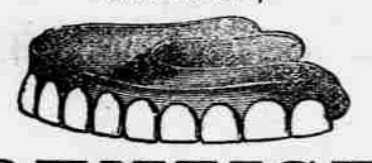
PHYSICIANS.

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. Vines' dental office. Office hours from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 6 o'clock.
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L. V. 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.
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G. R. FARRA, M. D.,
 Physician & Surgeon.
 OFFICE—OVER GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO'S
 Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon.
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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 & Neugebauer's new Brick Store, Corvallis, Oregon.
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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.
 19-23-21.

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.
 19-28-21.

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.
 19-32-21.

MOORE & SPENCER,
 Successors to T. J. Buford,
 Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting,
 Hot and Cold Baths.
 Buford's Old Stand.
 18-36-21

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.
 19-12-21. P. BRYANT.

HUTTON & HILLIARD,
 BLACKSMITHING AND
 Carriage and Buggy Ironing,
 Done Neatly.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY.
 Corvallis, - Oregon.

The Corvallis Gazette.

City Stables Daily Stage Line

FROM ALBANY TO CORVALLIS.
THOS. EGLIN, Proprietor.

On the Corner West of the Engine House
 CORVALLIS, - OREGON.
 Having secured the contract for carrying the United States Mail and Express

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 prepared with good teams and careful drivers and nice comfortable and

BEST OF TEAMS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES
SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE
EASY RIDING VEHICLES
TRAVELLING PUBLIC.
 PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.
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NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

C. H. WHITNEY & CO.

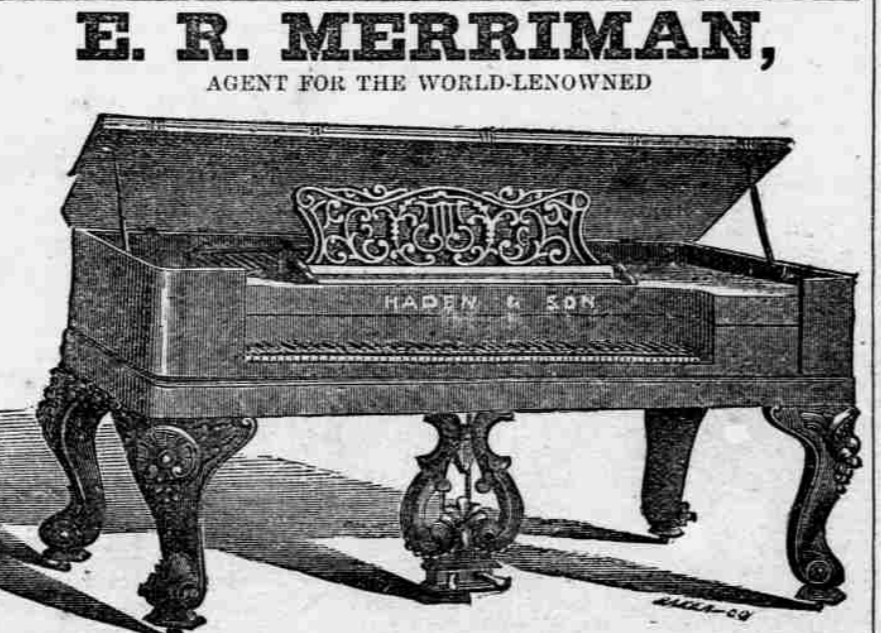
Having recently located in Corvallis, we take pleasure in announcing to the trading public that we have just opened our Spring stock of

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.
 C. H. WHITNEY & CO



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
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.
 19-27-21

Courtesy at Home.

By Kenneth Kenwood, Montezuma Co., Mo.
 Courtesy is that delicate attention to the feelings of others that leads us to avoid any act or deed that can cause them pain, inconvenience—to give to others the kindly care that will add in every way to their comfort and happiness and keep all around us in a state of pleasant feeling. Where can its influence be more grateful and more lasting than at home? Who can so well appreciate the pleasures of courtesy as those with whom we are in daily intercourse? Consider the charm that would be diffused in our homes if every member made it a rule to observe all the kindly courtesies of life, making the same effort to be agreeable to each other as they would feel bound to make in a social circle of friends or acquaintances. Many young persons who are the very pink of politeness in company, at home, are petulant, rude and tyrannical, keeping the atmosphere that should be serene, clouded and dull; carrying the face that beams with smiles outside, gloomy or indifferent inside; giving abroad smiles and courtesy and carrying gloom and rudeness home to greet those who are dearest to them. Many parents who are the life of every company which they enter are dull and uninteresting at home among their children.

Talents or accomplishments that will charm a circle of friends will surely make home happier if displayed there. It is better to instruct children and make them happy at home than to charm strangers or amuse friends. Let a stranger enter into a sitting room that has been the scene of a domestic quarrel and mark the smiles that succeed the frowns and the ready attention to the comfort of the visitor.

The young man who will carry a costly bouquet to a mere acquaintance and allow his sister to move a heavy piece of furniture unaided, is not a true gentleman if his manners abroad are the most polished in the world. It is the true, inborn politeness of the heart that will make him carry to his mother the book she has expressed a desire to read; invite his sister to a pleasant walk or drive, play for an hour with the little ones, assist his younger brother with a difficult lesson, and refrain from any rudeness, sarcasm or vulgarity that can wound or annoy others. Happy is the home where selfishness is not allowed to enter and where gentle, forbearing courtesy is the rule of all, where the happiness of all is the consideration of each one. There the father enters to find his coming expected with loving welcome, to give his praise for meritorious acts or wounds, and receive the respectful affection of his children. There the mother rests from weary work in the active willingness of her children to share her burdens. There sisters and brothers unite in loving emulation to win the smile of their parents, to make each other happy by loving words and thoughtful acts.

The mild forbearance of a brother's fault, the angry word suppressed, the taunting thought, the sulking and sullen, the petty spite which clouds the colors of domestic life. The sober comfort, all the peace that springs from the large aggregate of little things—On these small cares of daughter, wife or friend, The utmost sacred joys of home depend.

A Plain and Easy Way of Curing Hams.
 The principal thing in curing hams is to get them just salt enough to keep them and not so salt as to injure the flavor and cause them to become hard. Hams should be neatly trimmed and cut rounding, to imitate as close as may be the hams of commerce. Trim closely, so there will be no masses of fat left at the lowest extremity of the hams. The shoulders may be cut in shape convenient for packing, and they should be salted in different packages from the hams.

Hams are cured by both dry salting and brine. When dry salting is employed the hams are rubbed often with salt and sugar. Between each rubbing they are bunched up on platters or tables, the surface of which is spread with a layer of salt, and each ham is also covered with salt. When taken up to rub, which is usually done five or six times, a shallow box is at hand in which to do the work.

When brine is used, prepare a pickle strong enough to float an egg and stir into a sufficient amount of sugar and molasses to give it a sweetened taste. Some add a little saltpeter to color, the meat, while others claim that it tends to harden the meat. In moderate quantity it is commonly accepted as beneficial. Cover the hams with the pickle and place the packages where the temperature is uniform and above freezing. For hams of twelve pounds, four weeks will be sufficient; large hams must remain in the brine a longer time. In general, three to seven weeks embraces the extremes of time required for domestic curing of hams, varying as to size of the hams, temperature and time when they will be required for use. When it is designed to preserve hams through the summer they must not be removed from the pickle too soon.

Shoulders require much the same treatment as do hams, and both should be carefully smoked. The preservative principle of smoke is known as creosote. Smoke made by burning corn cobs is highly esteemed, but those engaged in curing meats on a larger scale prefer the smoke obtained from dry hickory that has been stripped of its bark. The smoking process must not be too much hurried or the creosote will not have time to penetrate the entire substance of the meat. Ten days smoke is usually sufficient, unless the pieces are very large and thick.

A process in ham-curing practiced by some of the leading packing houses consists in creating the smoke in an oven outside of the smoke house and passed through underground pipes into it. The smoke rising from the floor to the top of the house, encounters two opposite currents of air drawn from the outside. These currents cause the smoke to form into a rapidly revolving horizontal column which passes among the hams. The smoke is not warm and there is no heat to melt the hams or hot air to blacken them. The hams under this process are smoked in very much less time than by the old method.

While canvassing hams has nothing to do with their flavor, it is a protection from insects, and will pay the farmer for the extra labor. It should be done before warm weather. Wrap each ham in coarse brown paper and then sew it up in cotton cloth cut to suit the size, following the shape of the ham. When covered as described, dip them in a wash made of lime water and covered with yellow ochre. Hang up in a cool place to dry. The wash closes the interstices of the muslin, and the whole forms a perfect protection against insects. The room in which any kind of cured meat is stored should be dry and cool, and the darker the better.—N. Y. World.

The Course of Prices in Wheat for the Harvest Year.
 San Francisco Journal of Commerce says: Wheat was higher during the past year than for a couple of years previously. There was a great competition amongst shippers, and but for the high freights prevalent—a natural concomitant of a heavy crop—there is little doubt that 15 to 30 cents more would have been reached than was really paid. The prices, however, were, in themselves good, and sufficient to pay both farmers and shippers well. Fortunes were made last year both in wheat and freights, and the harvest year of 1881-2 will long be remembered as one of activity and prosperity.

The market opened in July at \$1.42½ as the top figure. At this time there was a good demand, and there was an advance first to \$1.45 and by the close of the month to \$1.50. August was an exciting month, during which the market advanced to \$1.70, dropping to \$1.65, going up to \$1.72½ then down \$1.70 again, all for No. 1 shipping. The cause of the fluctuations was the varying rates of the charter market, which were reflected in the price of wheat. These figures are 25 cents over those of the previous year. September dropped to \$1.65, and went up to \$1.72½, with \$1.75 for the best milling. October exhibited great activity, not less than 150,000 tons were then purchased, and the market went up by jumps to \$1.72½ and in one instance to \$1.80, dropping to \$1.75 again, and then going up to \$1.77, at which the month closed.

The same price prevailed till the middle of November, when a drop occurred, first to \$1.75, then to \$1.72 and finally to \$1.70. December was a Waterloo in the wheat market for there was a regular descending scale of prices, first to \$1.67½ for a fortnight, then rapidly to \$1.65, \$1.62½, and finally to \$1.60—the lowest since July.

January and the new year opened more favorably for holders, as there were prospects of a very short crop, owing to the continued dry weather. The market opened a fraction over \$1.70, advancing to \$1.72½, and dropping to \$1.70 again before the close. February showed a good steady front. There was a purchase at Stockton for shipment by rail at \$1.70; the market dropped to \$1.67½ by the 13th, and finally to \$1.65 by the last day of the month.

March, the month of storms, was noted for shipments to Texas and the South of various parcels, and negotiations for shipments to Great Britain via the Southern Pacific. The market opened at \$1.65, wavered for a few days between \$1.65 and \$1.62½, returning again to \$1.67½, dropped to \$1.64, advanced to \$1.70 and closed at \$1.65.

In April a shipment was made to Great Britain by rail at \$15 a ton, and freights went down. The market, however, remained pretty steady at \$1.65 as the top figure. Towards the close there was an advance of 1½ to 2½ cents. The month of May was noted for good prices, the result, partly of lower freights, partly of the establishment of the call system, which was in full swing during the month and which was calculated to give the highest possible figure for wheat. The month opened with \$1.66 as the top figure for shipping wheat. An advance to \$1.75 was soon made, and at that remained for most of the month. On the 25th, however, there was a drop to \$1.72, at which it remained till well into June.

The certainty of a luxuriant harvest, tended to depress the level of the market during this month; but speculation was rife, and though there was a decline, it did not get below \$1.71.

Of course, the price here given, report the top of the market, below which there is always a range of about 10 cents for shipping wheat.

The prospects of the ensuing year are, as we take it, for good prices and moderate freights. Very high figures cannot be expected, as the world's crops are too large for that. The establishment of the call system undoubtedly tends to give the highest price, and to draw all the wheat on the coast to the San Francisco market. Hence the opposition of many to it at first has faded away. Looking back at last year, it will be seen that California, as a whole, was well satisfied with what she accomplished in the disposal of her wheat crop.

Stock Breeding.

A correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazette, who is a breeder of Shortorns, thinks that a man must have something besides cattle and a herd-book to attain much eminance or real success as a breeder, and remarks that successful Short-horn breeding is an instinct. Though the herd book may assist the man who has the natural gift, inasmuch as it is a check upon fraud, it never can give what nature has denied, and furthermore has a pernicious effect in inducing those who know nothing whatever about Shortorns, to go into breeding "pedigree" stock for the mere sake of making money, causing an exaggerated value to be placed on a tribe on account of its rarity, etc., whereas this very rarity, or in other words, want of fecundity, should insure its condemnation.

Best Breed of Sheep.

We are often asked by those who are contemplating the purchase of a few good sheep to raise a flock from—which is the best breed of sheep, that is one of the questions that has not yet been settled in the west—if it has in any section of the country. A writer in the *Farm and Garden* discusses the subject as follows:

Which is the best breed of sheep? Is it the Cotswold, with their noble presence, great antiquity, thorough pedigree, their health, hardiness, longevity, and heavy fleeces and heavy carcasses, their prolificacy or good nursing qualities? Is it the Leicesters, with finer bone, greater refinement of carcass, fleece and points, aptitude to fat, good wool, neat outline, desirable fiber, length of staple and profitable ribs? Is it the South-downs, medium size, extreme hardiness, adaptation to hill pastures, grand symmetry, unequalled matron, early maturity, tough constitution, and productiveness in breeding coupled with surity of raising? Is it the Marino, with its swollen form, fine wool, hardhood, fine fleece, impervious, felt like covering, their remarkable fecundity, and good motherhood? Is it any of these, or some fixed grade of these, or is it each and all? By fixed grade or crosses we mean such breeds as Oxfordshire, Lincolnshire-downs, etc. Is it some one, or all these? We contend that it is all. No one breed is best for all climates and conditions; no one breed is equally adapted to mountain pastures and to plains. Each is best where it thrives the best. Let the shepherd study the breeds, study his wants, his pasturage and climate, market, and then select with judgment derived from knowledge. Size of flock, surface, soil, exposure, all should be taken into account. These are questions all must study and determine for themselves and they are points that underlie all success in sheep husbandry. All are best where best adapted. All are worse where worse conditioned. We need each and all. We have diversity enough to accommodate all.

A Bashful Bridegroom.

Senator Sebastian, of Tennessee, tells this story:—"When I was young I was the most bashful boy west of the Alleghanies. I wouldn't look at a girl, much less to speak to a maiden; but for all that I fell desperately in love with a sweet, beautiful neighbor girl. It was a desirable match on both sides, and the old folks saw the drift, and fixed it up. I was a gawky, awkward, country lout, about 19 years old; she was an intelligent, refined and fairly well educated country girl, in a country and at a time when the girls had superior advantages and were therefore superior to the boys. I fixed the day as far off as I could have it put. I lay awake in a cold perspiration as the time drew near, and shivered with agony as I thought of the terrible ordeal. The dreadful day came. I went through with the programme somehow, in a dazed, confused, mechanical sort of a way. The guests one by one departed, and my hair began to stand on end. I felt like fleeing to the woods, spending a