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OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

U. S. SENATOR.

Through the different papers a great deal is being said about the qualities and probabilities of candidates for United States senator. While we have no war of words to wage on the matter and no preferences for any particular candidate, so that a person is selected who will do equal justice to all parts of the state. In canvassing the probable candidates why not weigh the qualities of other than four or five. Why can not some of these papers who are so anxious about the matter make mention of the name of W. D. Hare, of Washington county, or the name of W. P. Lord, of the present supreme bench, either of which are excellent material. The names of others might be mentioned also, who would do honor to the state if sent to Washington. Why not canvass the whole field. There is no use of quarreling about three or four persons with so much vindictiveness as some papers do, while Oregon possesses a great many persons as suitable as those talked of so much.

SHOULD REGULATE TRANSPORTATION.

At the coming Legislature some settlement of the freight question should be made. Persons who order freight from San Francisco, or other points, and direct it marked to the care of some person to be delivered to him at some intermediate point, they should have some satisfactory assurance that it would be delivered as indicated. Or when freight is lost, broken or damaged by a common carrier during its transit, the value of the article should be made good to the owner of the freight promptly and without a delay of years in which to do it. With the transportation facilities of middle Oregon all virtually in the hands of one company and with the disposition which that company cultivates of oppressing the people, these remedies can not be effected without some very positive and effectual enactment of the legislature. The legislature certainly has the power to regulate freights and fares and to prescribe the duties of common carriers. It has the power to make large transportation companies do their duty to the people and to account promptly and strictly for all articles entrusted to their charge.

It is a shame to any civilized country to know that merchants of this valley shipped goods from San Francisco to Portland with directions for them to be delivered at the latter place to some of the river stevedores companies, but when the freight arrived at Portland, the company carrying it from San Francisco would not deliver it, but conveyed the same to the point of destination at about as much again cost as the river boats would have charged for carrying it.

It is also a disgrace that merchants along the line of transportation in this valley have lost articles while in course of transportation while other articles, have been broken and damaged, and some of them, even after a year or more of delay, have been unable to get anything from the company for the loss or damage. We have a fine country but the impositions it sustains are too many.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

"The perpetuation of our republic depends on the virtue and intelligence of the people." The church and state with all the resources under their control, are, or at least should direct all their energies to promote the most exact standard of virtue and the highest order of intelligence. Every individual, on arriving to the years of accountability, owe two great duties to society—they must contribute to the subsistence of society and to its peace. The church and state have schools for the moral and intellectual training of the young of our nation. This is right. The church and state walk side by side, hand in hand, thus far, but soon we find them engaged in a conflict, for the state provides a code of laws to license and regulate the liquor traffic, thereby permitting and establishing another system of schools whose sole mission is to destroy virtue and intelligence, to promote vice and to sow the seeds of disease of both body and mind, culminating in temporal and eternal death. By this process of investigation, we discover the government and the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer of intoxicating liquors are all partners. The government says to the "trafficker" apply to me advance a certain amount of cash and give bonds to keep the peace, and I will license you, and will protect you in your nefarious business, but if you don't comply with my requirements I will arrest you, fine and imprison you. And so the vendor complies with the demands of the government and they go in cahoots. Then the work of destruction begins. The government may cry peace, society may cry peace, the saloon keepers may say peace, but there is no peace. The liquor traffic is a disturber of the peace of society, the most unbecomable interruption that thrusts itself on our attention. The occupation is red with human blood, and it stains the statutes of one state and nation wherever and by whomsoever protected by a license. When an individual disturbs a public gathering, some one cries "put him out" and the cry is caught up and passed around and out grows the disturber of the peace. All that is wanting, to suppress any disturbing force is public sentiment aroused to action and down goes the disturbing element. We have sufficient law and public sentiment to punish a man for supplying liquors to the Indians—we protect society and the Indian, from the work of the liquor dealer; this is legitimate and proper, but whiskey guzzlers and old policy croakers will tell us "you can't enforce a law that prohibits this business, which takes the children's bread, that takes our grain that ought to feed our hungry thereby withdrawing food from the gaze of the world, sending back the

grain in a form that disturbs society as actively as a grain of sand disturbs the eye. Under the old Mosaic dispensation there was a law that if a man owned an ox that was in the habit of hooking, and killing the neighbors, and it was testified to the owner of that ox, as to his character, and the owner still persisted in turning him out upon society, not only the ox was slain, but the owner also. Now the liquor traffic is our ox, the government is the owner. It has been testified to the owner as to the character of this ox, the disturber of the peace. It destroys men; it is one of the most destructive and active poisons that enters the physical organism, affecting the brain, every nerve, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the stomach, and in fact every fluid and tissue of the body, it strikes at the life of every function, and premature death is inevitable. PROHIBITION.

The Polk county Itemizer suggests that the papers of this place "are indulging in a very undignified controversy." Strictly speaking the propriety of it in journalism may be questioned. While it makes some fun for a few around town, yet with the majority of readers it is not appreciated and hereafter we shall endeavor to act upon the suggestion of the Itemizer and drop the subject. It is, however, easier to give advice than to follow it, for it seems to us that the Itemizer has quite frequently been engaged in occasional personal unpleasantness, that even that don't signify that it is the most proper thing to do. The Yaquina Post also gives a gentle scolding on the same subject.

Mining Laws of Alesya District.

On last Wednesday, Aug. 22nd, the beach miners of the vicinity of Alesya Bay, organized a mining district, and adopted the following

LOCAL LAWS.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has made it incumbent on the miners of the various mining districts of the country to provide such laws for the protection and regulation of mining claims as to them may seem right, just and equitable for the greatest number; therefore, the miners of Alesya district, do ordain and establish the following rules and regulations:

Article 1. This mining district shall embrace all the ocean beach between the mouth of the Alesya Bay and a point fifteen miles south of Cape Perpetua.

Article 2. A claim for mining purposes in this district shall be one-quarter of a mile in length on the ocean beach, and shall cover all the beach within such limit, and also the bluff or bank for a distance of five chains back of the beach.

Article 3. The boundaries of claims shall be established and defined by putting up good and substantial stakes on the bluff or bank.

Article 4. All claims shall be properly recorded and described in the registry book of the district, within thirty days after the same is taken up.

Article 5. No person within this district shall take up more than one claim, but any person may acquire title to any claim or claims by purchase.

Article 6. Any person holding a claim in this district who does not work, or cause same to be worked, at least three days in every six months, shall forfeit his right to the same; provided, that where a person holds more than one claim, the work herein required shall be considered only to apply to one claim.

Article 7. Any person disabled by sickness for any length of time shall not lose his right in consequence of not working his claim during such illness.

Article 8. All streams or water courses emptying upon the beach within the limits of any claim shall belong to the owner of such claim for mining purposes.

Article 9. A Recorder of this mining district shall be chosen whose duty it shall be to keep in proper form, all records of the district, and he shall have custody of all books, laws and proceedings of the district; he shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for recording the title of each claim, bill of sale, agreement, or any document to be recorded.

Article 10. Disputes concerning claims or water privileges shall be settled by referring the same to a committee of five, or by arbitration, or by jury chosen from among the miners of the district.

Article 11. The foreman of any jury or committee of arbitration, shall be sworn to do his duty faithfully and impartially, by some justice of the peace, notary public, or other officer qualified to do the same; and said foreman shall thereafter administer a like oath to each of his associates in each and every case tried, and to every witness who shall offer to give evidence in such case.

Article 12. The decision in all such cases shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties thereto, and be deemed and considered final in all such cases. And either party may compel the other to come to trial, by giving written notice to the other of the time and place of trial three days previous to the same. The finding of each case shall be duly recorded by the recorder.

Article 13. If any costs are taxed in such cases they shall be paid in the same manner in all respects as in majistrate courts.

Article 14. No person not an American citizen shall be competent to act upon any jury or committee of arbitration in this district.

Article 15. No transfer or sale of a mining claim shall be considered valid unless such transfer is recorded in the district record.

Article 16. The right and title to, and boundaries of, all claims existing at the date of the adoption of these laws, are hereby recognized and confirmed.

Adopted Aug. 22, 1882. A. H. ERUIT, President. W. P. KEADY, Secretary.

TELEGRAMS.

Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 25.—700 delegates were in attendance at the Freethinkers' convention to-day. The following committee on the establishment of a Free Thought university was perfected: Col.

Ingersoll, Courtland Palmer of New York, Hon. A. B. Bradford of Pennsylvania, Geo. Chauncey of Boston, J. H. Burnham of Michigan, G. H. Waeser of Missouri, Elizabeth Cady Stanton of New Jersey, Col. M. E. Billings of Iowa, Ex-Gov. Chas. Robinson of Kansas, Hon. C. B. Waite of Illinois, and Jno. F. Engle of North Carolina. Addresses will be made by Geo. Chauncey, Matilda Joselyn Gage, Geo. Milne and Thaddeus B. Wakeman. To-morrow afternoon delegates will take a boat excursion to the house where Bobt. G. Ingersoll was born, 25 miles down the lake.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 25.—Captain D. Chapin, a mine locator of New Jersey, struck a long-sought treasure this A. M. by aid of a magnetic rod. For some months he has been cruising outside of Erie harbor in hope of locating the wreck of the schooner Vermilion which, with 350 tons of copper, sank in a storm nearly 50 years ago. This A. M. the magnetic indicator was violently disturbed, and attested the immediate presence of the metal. Soundings were made and the wreck discovered in 30 feet of water. An ingot weighing 50 pounds was brought to the surface. A huge diving bell will be placed over the spot and men engaged to get up the long-concealed treasure, worth over \$150,000.

Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Texas fever has attacked cattle at several slaughter houses on the outskirts of the city. All beef is sold under certificates of the board of health.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—General Sherman stated during his recent visit here his intention was to leave the army before the law retiring him goes into effect.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Mr. Merrick argued that it was not necessary, as contended by defense, to show that a conspiracy existed during the time embraced in the indictment, if it was proved there had been a conspiracy before the 23 of May, 1879, and no explanation as to when it ceased to be a conspiracy. The minds of the jury could not be satisfied that it had not continued to be a conspiracy down to that time. The prosecution had shown that a conspiracy existed in 1877 and 1878, and the presumption naturally arose that it was a conspiracy in 1879, a presumption made conclusive when it was shown that subsequent to 1879 the conspirators were doing acts of mutual and reciprocal benefit. Merrick then dwelt upon Stephen W. Dorsey's connection with the conspiracy, and asserted that from the 1st of July, 1878, the conspirators had been robbing the treasury, and with great success, and that in April, 1879, less than one month after Dorsey left the senate, he came out a full fledged robber of the treasury and sat with other conspirators at a board where the plunder was divided. Merrick then laid down the next point that if conspiracy was found to exist, any division of property which formed the subject matter of the conspiracy could not relieve the parties from joint liability, and that if the combination was found to exist for unlawful purposes, and subsequent division of profits, and it was further found thereafter that there was an interchange offered by several parties through unlawful means to enhance the value of the property to several parties, such illegal efforts were evidence of conspiracy.

The next illegal proposition laid down was: If the jury found that Brady in the performance of his duty as an executive officer knowingly, deliberately, and purposely allowed for any expedition a greater time than according to the testimony before him was necessary to establish the change of corrupt motives on his part. Mr. Merrick also advanced the proposition that filing a paper in an office of the government with intent to deceive any government official was a crime under the law.

Washington, Aug. 24.—A rumor has been in circulation a day or two here that Ex-Secretary Blaine has assured the straight out republicans of Virginia of his hearty endorsement of their course and his support in the coming campaign. During General Garfield's administration, when the advice of every other member of the cabinet favored endorsement of the readjuster movement, Secretary Blaine opposed this vigorously, and when his advise was afterward cast aside and the administration began the encouragement of Senator Mahone, he remained passive and gave no efforts of his own to the advancement of the cause. He has for a long time been antagonistic to Mahone, and has not looked upon him as a fit leader of even the readjuster cause. This opposition in the past, therefore, gives much color to reports now in circulation.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 25.—The greenback state convention passed a series of resolutions yesterday, reaffirming the national platform of Chicago of 1880, and adding a platform in the same or similar shape as adopted by the national executive committee at St. Louis last spring. Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, first governor of Kansas, was nominated for governor. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant governor, J. G. Bayne; secretary of state, A. P. Elder; auditor, W. F. Garrison; treasurer, J. A. Ludlow; attorney general, J. D. McBryan; superintendent of public instruction, J. S. Whitman; associate justice of supreme court, L. C. Uhi. The following were nominated for congressmen at large: H. L. Phillips, John Davis, Allen Williams (colored), and J. N. Wood. The state central committee was appointed and they adjourned sine die.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 24.—The Texas republican state convention effected a permanent organization and made a platform pledging support of the party in Texas to candidates who come before the people for suffrage purely and independently free from party nominations and other forms of caucus dictation, and favoring the sale of school lands to actual settlers only in parcels not exceeding 160 acres. Resolutions were adopted of confidence in Ex-Governor J. E. Davis, indorsing the administration of President Arthur and the platform adopted by the last national republican convention.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—The republican central committee yesterday afternoon decided by a vote of 28 to 8 not to call a state convention and will ally themselves with the

popular movement inaugurated at Jefferson City a few days ago, and through which a call for a convention will be made, independent of that state convention.

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 26.—Fifty-three new cases to-day and three deaths, all American. Four deaths at Matamoros with very few new cases.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received a telegram from Agent Mills of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian agency, Indian territory in which it is stated that the northern Cheyennes have declared their intention of migrating to the Pine Ridge agency, Dakota regardless of the wishes of the Indian office in the premises.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The republican primaries here to-day were hotly contested. Several tickets were in the field and a large vote polled, all parties apparently taking hold. Reports from the interior as far as received this evening indicate that county conventions are very generally disposed to endorse the Sunday law.

New York, Aug. 26.—The Times has an editorial epitomizing an important piece of news. It says: We publish to-day the report of an interview with Gov. Cornell in regard to an allegation made about the origin of the Gould-Conkling opposition to his renomination, and counter charges by which Gould and his organs have endeavored to obscure the real issue of the anti-convention contest in the ranks of the republican party. The governor's reply to his assailants is brief, clear and convincing. We commend it to the careful perusal of every one interested in the perpetuation of good government in this state, and we venture to say that no impartial reader will hesitate in pronouncing it to be the utterance of a perfectly honest man and resolute and fearless public servant. We commend it also to the careful attention of Roscoe Conkling. The governor says:

"I believe still had I been pliant to the wishes of Gould and Conkling in the matter of the elevated tax bill, I should have, if not their support, at least not their opposition, and I do say that they have created and organized whatever of substantial opposition there is, and that not because of anything wrong. I have done, but because of my action in that and other matters where I have been right. These men have not marked me for destruction because of any mistake, but because I have dared to follow my convictions of right against their will."

Washington, Aug. 26.—General Sturgis, governor of the Soldier's Home, has received the first news of his removal and banishment to Montana from the newspapers, and received his orders from the department to-day. The blow came upon him like a bolt from a clear sky. He said today he had taken duty with the understanding he was to hold the place four years when he would be retired, but the officers army politicians by a bold exposure of their system of petty stealing, and being summoned before a congressional committee which was examining charges against their management, he frankly told the facts, and excited thereby the anger and enmity of persons higher in rank. Friends of General Sturgis are firm in the belief that his removal was caused by nothing else than his efforts to reform the administration of affairs at the Soldiers Home.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The north wing of the new state war and navy department building will be completed and ready for occupancy about the first of December. The work of constructing the west wing and center building, designed to connect the east and west wing, will not be finished for a year or a half. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated at the last session for purchase of material for commencement of this wing, and it is estimated \$30,000,000 more will be required to complete the whole building. The entire cost of the building when completed will be about \$11,000,000.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 26.—The excursion steamer Dakota arrived here at eight o'clock this morning, having made the round trip of the northwest and Alaskan territories since the 7th inst. All the party are in the enjoyment of good health, and all returned with the exception of an elderly lady, who decided to settle at Sitka, and left the ship there. One of the participants to-day presented Capt. Carroll with a flattering address and a valuable gold watch, through Judge Strong.

Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Free Thinkers association to-day adopted a resolution to the effect that the general progress of the world in refinement, knowledge and good morals is the natural outgrowth of intellectual cultivation and freedom of thought and discussion; that the only men opposed to this and whose material interests favor ignorance, are the clergy, who make the claim of inspiration for the bible which the bible does not make for itself; that there should be no privileged class under the government, such as army chaplains; that church property be taxed; that the Free Thinkers of the United States should organize local leagues to oppose organized vigilance of the church; that Free Thinkers embrace spiritualists, naturalists and agnostics on woman and her cause. A preamble and resolution was adopted setting forth woman's proprietary rights under the Roman government and the removal of them by christianity and the subsequent following of this law by the United States and concludes:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention no invidious distinction should be made which denies woman the rights to be a man's competitor for any position for which he is eligible.

The resolution further asserts the right of labor to a just proportion of the wealth of the world, which it produces, and asserts that it is the churches and theology that have crushed the masses.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 28.—Prof. R. B. Welch, formerly principal of the Pontiac school, writes from Topeka that his life is in danger from liquor men there because an assistant U. S. Attorney he has been prosecuting violators of the state law. They have within a day or two cut his buggy to pieces, disfigured his horses and threatened

his life. He had to call a meeting of citizens to prevent being mobbed.

St. Paul, Aug. 27.—Major Rogers locating engineer of the Canadian Pacific, telegraphs President Hill, of the Manitoba line, that he has made a discovery which will save the Canadian Pacific Company millions of dollars in construction, besides materially shortening the line heretofore projected.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—Miss Nettie Bennett, a young woman who wished to be "anywhere out of the world" leaped into the bay yesterday and was not rescued until life was almost extinct. The attempt to drown herself was witnessed by a large crowd and a scene of most thrilling excitement followed. Miss Bennett is aged 22, of fine form and handsome face. She is very respectably connected in the city. General disgust of life induced by a wayward, sinful career prompted the suicidal motive.

Great general interest is felt in the result of the republican state convention which will convene at Sacramento Wednesday, and the political atmosphere is rife with conjectures, predictions and reports.

Republicans are loud in their boasts that when the convention meets it will contain the finest body of representative men, intellectually and morally, that ever sat to nominate a ticket in this state. Frank M. Pixley and Congressman Page will probably have proxies, but there is a good deal of talk of the convention refusing to receive proxies so as to keep Pixley out. It admitted he will doubtless prove a sharp thorn in the side of the convention.

Calcutta, Aug. 28.—Fearful rioting between Hindoos and Mohammedans has occurred here. Three Mohammedans have been arrested. An eye witness of the disorders says he saw the disemboweled body of a Mohammedan infant lying on the ground and its arms torn off. The headless corpses of Mohammedan men and women were lying on every side. Houses of Mohammedans were burned and the principal mosque almost razed to the ground. Heads of pigs have been thrown into wells with corpses of Mohammedan children. Troops are still patrolling the streets. Mohammedans are still in a small minority of the population.

New York, Aug. 28.—Secretary Folger has decided to issue a call for bonds which will probably be made to-morrow. It will embrace all continued 6's remaining uncalled for.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Gen. Sherman will call to be placed on the retired list in November, 1883. He would be compulsorily retired in 1884. He retires early in order to give Gen. Sheridan, his successor, a chance to express to congress his views on the best interest of the service.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—Delegates arriving in the city to attend the labor convention to-morrow. This convention will have a most important bearing on the campaign. When the convention was called by the trade and labor council there was some idea it was to bind the labor organization more firmly together. Since then politicians have been at work. In 1878 the greenback labor vote ran up to 80,000. Chairman Cooper, of the Stalwart republican committee, got his eye on his vote and laid plans to capture this much, if possible, for Beaver, candidate for governor, and divert the rest from Patterson, the democrat candidate.

New York, Aug. 28.—A Post's Washington special says the indifference displayed by the democratic congressional committee is in striking contrast with the energy shown at republican headquarters and gives color to the report that democrats are not going to make much of a fight, from this point at least, for possession of the next house of representatives. Thompson of Kentucky who is secretary of the committee will soon be here and the active labors of the committee it is said will begin.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—The Tribune says editorially: It is stated in our dispatches with some show of positiveness that Don Cameron's cause in Pennsylvania is lost, and Beaver's canvass already practically ended. If this shall prove to be the case the result will be due solely to the brutal obstinacy and stupid follies of Don Cameron himself, who has stupefied and muzzled politics in Pennsylvania ever since he had control of them.

New York, Aug. 28.—Journals continue to teem with local politics. Cornell's renomination for governor by the republicans is the question of the hour. The Herald's boom for Wadsworth finds many supporters both here and elsewhere in the state. It is likely at last to prove a split in the party as decided as in Pennsylvania. The general belief, certainly among Garfield men, is that Conkling is the author of the unpleasantness.

New York, Aug. 29.—Rev. Father Nugent, of Liverpool, who three years ago established near St. Paul a colony of emigrants from Ireland, called on Superintendent Jackson, of Castle Garden, to-day in reference to placing other Irish families in position in this country.

Isabella, Aug. 28.—A boat supplying the post with provisions was fired on by Bedonins near here to-day and four of her Maltese crew wounded and the boat plundered.

Alexandria, Aug. 29.—Among the deserters from Arabi Pasha is a major belonging to his staff. He states the part of Arabi Pasha's army at Kaf el Dwar comprises 7000 men in Mek's lines, all freely come from Cairo, and the third third very strong.

Alexandria, Aug. 28.—It is stated the British intend to cut the dikes near Meke and flood a portion of the dry bed of Lake Marosotis, and thus prevent any attack from that side.

Dublin, Aug. 28.—The people of Limerick have practically become their own policemen, a large majority of the constabulary having refused further duty.

Limerick, Aug. 29.—A petition signed by upwards of 100 members of the constabulary has been forwarded to Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland, asking that the dismissed men be reinstated.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—Four German expeditions will soon leave Hamburg for America to observe the transit of Venus, being des-

tined for different points of view on the northern and southern continents. Each party consists of two astronomers, students and assistants. The point of observation allotted to Germans are Connecticut, South Carolina, Costa Rica and straits of Magellan.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—The Siberian plague is appearing to an alarming extent in most widely separated quarters of European Russia.

Portland, Me., Aug. 29.—Ex-Secretary Blaine delivered a political address to-night in presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. The speech was devoted chiefly to state politics. In alluding to the contest between the governor of Maine and state council he said: My particular personal excuse for making this issue publicly with the council of Maine what the lamented president did with the U. S. senate. That is, as President Garfield had a great issue with the senate, so he has one with the council. Now, to begin with, President Garfield never had an issue with the senate of the United States, and there never was any difference between them. Each respected the power of the other, and each kept within its own power. What the president of the United States objected to was that a senator of the United States, outside of the senate chamber, should be dictator of appointments in this state. To make an analogy worth anything Governor Plaiside would have to present these seven executive councillors each demanding the appointees in his councillor district be-longed to him. Then we would have a parallel case that the president of the United States never made a nomination to the Senate where he did not accompany it with an understanding that when there grew up a dispute about the one nominated, and he accompanied it with repeated declarations, the senate had as clear a right to confirm or reject as he had to nominate; that each was absolute within his own sphere. What the president asked was that in a certain nomination which became of great interest throughout the country—what the president asked was that the senate would either confirm or reject. It was demanded that it be withdrawn. The president declined to do this and said "the nomination is before you, senators. It is within your discretion. I have no right to ask you to confirm and I have no right to ask you to reject, but I have a right to ask you that you will do one or the other, because the constitution gives me the right to ask that."

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Coptic from China are A. J. Glover and his brother Q. B. Glover, two Scotch merchants in Japan. They are on their way to Oregon, where they propose to purchase a large lot of land upon which they will raise cattle and sheep. A. J. Glover will stay in this country attending the ranch while his brother looks after their large interests in Japan. All labor will be performed by Japanese, a large force already having been engaged to come out to this coast as soon as they are needed.

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Good Brick

kept constantly on hand at Mrs. L. A. Dennick's Brick Yard, near the flouring mill, on the new ferry road. South of Corvallis. 19-35 3

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corvallis, Oregon. CANAN & GIBLIN, PROPRIETORS.

THE OCCIDENTAL is a new building, newly furnished, and is first class in all its appointments.

RATES LIBERAL. Stages leave the hotel for Albany and Yaquina Bay Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Large Sample Room on First Floor for Commercial Men. 19-35 1y

CORVALLIS

Livery, Feed,

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SALE STABLE.



Main St., Corvallis, Oregon.

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OWNING BOTH BARNS I AM PREPARED TO offer superior accommodations in the Livery line. Always ready for a drive.

GOOD TEAMS At Low Rates.

My stables are first-class in every respect, and so my patient and obliging hostlers always ready to serve the public.

REASONABLE CHARGES FOR HIRE. Particular Attention Paid to Boarding Horses.

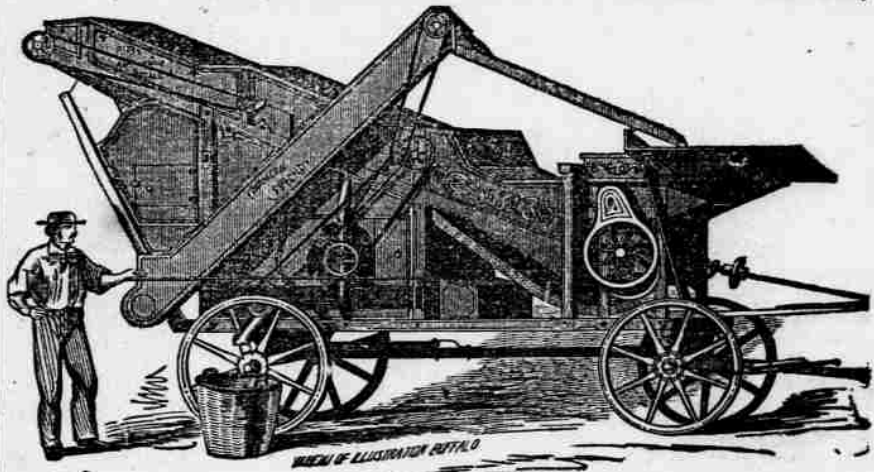
ELEGANT HEARSE, CARRIAGES AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS. 19-37y

LEGAL

BLANKS

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GENUINE PITTS' CHALLENGER THRESHERS,



(WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES)

M'Cormick's Twine Binders,

HODGE'S GENUINE IMPROVED HEADERS,

CHAMPION—AND—M'CORMICK

MOWERS,

Sulky Hay Rakes, and a full stock of the best Hay and Harvesting Tools, WITH A FULL LINE OF ALL EXTRAS FOR THE MACHINES WE SELL.

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