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OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY.

COMMON CARRIERS.

Among the several bills introduced into the legislature regarding traffic with common carriers, we are not aware that any have been introduced with the necessary compulsory provisions so as to require one common carrier to deliver freight to another line of transportation bound for the same destination, while in transit. Such a law is a meritorious one and much needed. During the last year it has been quite impossible to ship freight from San Francisco and get the same transferred to river steamers as directed at Portland. But instead it has been transferred from ocean steamers to the railroads at Portland and brought up the valley at double the expense which would have been charged by the river steamer to which it was directed to be delivered. Is there legislative power and intelligence enough in Oregon to enact laws containing the necessary requisites to prevent such an outrage? It is now proposed to gain the favor of public opinion by donating some of these ill got gains for the purpose of endowing some state institution of learning.

AN ACT TO PREVENT SWINE FROM RUNNING AT LARGE IN CERTAIN COUNTIES.

Some of the citizens about Portland whose only aim in life is to catch a dollar, for a long time have been jealous on account of holding the State Agricultural fair at Salem. They tried for several years to coax it down to Portland but failed in the effort. At last they organized the Mechanics fair to be held in Portland for the purpose of Portland tradesmen to exhibit their wares. This was not likely to wipe out the state fair because they had no exhibit of stock and no way of testing speed &c. So something else had to be done and in order to do it a kind of a side program was organized to have the race course well represented over on the other side about East Portland. Still the State fair prospered and did not disband in order to give everything to Portland and something again had to be done. After the time for holding the State fair at Salem was appointed for this year the scheming ones about Portland put their heads together and concluded the way to fix them was to appoint the time for commencing the Mechanics fair during the same week at which the State fair was being held. This was done, which had the tendency of injuring the State fair, just what it was intended to do. In consequence of it the exhibits at the State fair was scarce in many respects. In fact the exhibition of swine and the swine shows usual at the State fair was an entire failure, because all of the genuine old hogs worth noting remained at Portland to manage the Mechanics fair. This, however, is no more than could be expected because all enterprises throughout the state outside of Portland whether of local or public nature meets the same fate of being squelched by the interference of Portland's pigish disposition. In view of all the facts we highly commend the passage of a bill by the present legislature for the purpose of "preventing swine from running at large in certain counties." Multnomah should be made one of the counties especially that part in and about Portland where all the old boars range.

MR. SIGLIN'S LAW TO PROMOTE DISHONESTY.

Senator Siglin of Coos county is attempting to distinguish himself in the present Oregon Legislature. In order to do so in part he has introduced Senate bill No. 8, the same being an act to exempt homesteads from attachment and judicial sale. The essential feature of the bill in substance is that the homesteads of families to the extent of one block if in a town or city, or 160 acres in the country, not to exceed in value fifteen hundred dollars except such homestead need not be less than 40 acres or one lot no matter what the value shall be, exempt from judicial sales for the satisfaction of any debt or liability hereafter contracted. The practical workings of such a law is certainly for the benefit of rogues and scoundrels and not for the relief of worthy oppressed people. The present exemption law which is now on our statute book operates more times to assist some scoundrel to

purposely and premeditatedly swindle creditors, than it does to assist some honest man who is oppressed by his creditors. The law proposed by Mr. Siglin can not be expected to perform a better office. The law proposed by Mr. Siglin would operate as a means for dishonest rogues to gain credit, after which they would shrink behind it when creditors called for their money and tell them that they had nothing which the law would touch, while honestly disposed men, no matter how poor, would pay their obligations even though the law did exempt a fifteen hundred dollar homestead. It is a law for the benefit of scoundrels and dishonest rogues and no honest man who understands the practical operation of such a law will vote for it. There is no honest man that asks for such a law and would not take advantage of it if such a law existed. But rogues who are always endeavoring to get something for nothing, would be highly pleased with such an act and would never fail to rob their fellow men by seeking every opportunity to take advantage of it. There are already an over supply of thieves and robbers and also a class of persons who much prefer to get something for nothing, without enacting laws purposely to train more persons in such lines of dishonesty. If it is right and proper to exempt property in land to the extent of \$1500 worth, why, with equal propriety, would it not be right to exempt another families money to the extent of \$1500 who had no land? If it is right to exempt \$1500 in land for one man, every other man who was not so fortunate as to have land should have the benefit of exemption to the same value in other kind of property.

THE BILL TO REGULATE TRAFFIC WITH COMMON CARRIERS.

Senator Robert Clow of Polk County, has introduced another bill in the legislature at the present Session with provisions similar to the bill of last session which was then termed Senate Bill 82. This bill provides for the transmission of freight and passengers without discrimination either in time or rates of freight. It requires one corporation to receive an transmit freight, passengers tendered it during transit, with equal dispatch and at the same price as if the freight and passengers had been carried all the way from point of starting to that of destination on the same line. In short, it requires all transportation companies doing business within the state to perform their duties with equal justice to the patronizing public and provides severe penalties for a non compliance with such duties. Every industry in our state is thoroughly interested in this act becoming a law. And every legislator in the present legislature who is there for the purpose of doing that which is to the best interest of the people generally, will give this bill his most hearty support. We might also add that those legislators who are expected to act in the interests of monopolies to oppress the people will likely oppose it.

Henry Villard's proposition to purchase public favor by endowing the State University with \$50,000, on conditions, has so far met with seeming seriousness from the legislature as to be referred by that body to a committee to act upon. Quite a poor time for the legislature to begin to sell their constituents into bondage. This, however, is a day of wondrous things and it is certainly difficult to foresee what may happen.

GREAT MEN.

Their names are legion. They are short, thick and fat, they are lank and tall, some are white, brown, black and blacker. They are generally of every nationality excepting the Chinaman. They generally are China haters and are agreed that "John must go." Now these great men are not so scarce as some of our good people think. They can be found in the bar rooms, in hotels, on the streets roosting on beer kegs and whittling dry goods boxes. We may talk about President Arthur, General Grant, Alexander Stevens and that sharp gentleman, that occupies so much of the attention of our present legislature, John Mitchell, but Tom, Jim, John, Tim and Pat, and plenty more that we know, could manage the affairs of the nation, at least they think so, much better than any one or all of these gentlemen combined, and to hear them talk you would think they were just as ready to try it. Every town and country village has one or two of these great men, and in our drinking towns every Saturday there will be as many as ten to twenty of the greatest men in the world found, making themselves greater by sending pots of beer down gutter lane, and they go on swallow-

ing until they are found wallowing. These men are very much opposed to getting dry and they prefer drinking something besides water, if they do drink water they want it diluted with "something." They never get tight, but they get very loose, at least their tongues do, and you need not go into the bar room to hear them talk; they talk loud, fast and long. You can hear them outside the house, and if you listen to their fine flow of language, when they all are talking at once, you will conclude that they are not holding a Sunday school, nor a prayer meeting, neither are they conducting a district school or a college, and as to their flow of language there seems to be no ending, and its a shame that there ever was a beginning. They mix up their vulgarities with their politics, for they are all politicians; they laugh in derision about those cranky teetotalers and curse temperance men, women and temperance societies. They believe in moderation in everything but drinking, and wind up by concluding every man is a fool that can't govern himself, which they never fail to prove, by giving a practical demonstration in their own case. They are opposed to prohibition and are in favor of license. A few evenings in such company will poison the mind and blight the moral of the best boy in our town.

THE FIRST PASSENGERS FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC FRONT TO EAST PORTLAND.

Passengers have arrived in East Portland and Albina, having come through from Beaver creek, in Montana territory, a distance of 513 miles from Portland, entirely by rail. Of this stretch, 300 miles is the Northern Pacific line and the remaining 213 miles is the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's Columbia river division, which was finished at half past ten o'clock yesterday morning. The event was not without suitable ceremony. At a quarter past eight a train of three Oregon & California railroad coaches bearing a number of prominent invited citizens left the east side depot and swinging round the curve at Sullivan's gulch, proceeded east to a point three hundred yards above Multnomah falls, reaching its destination promptly at ten o'clock. The party which was under charge of Mr. Henry B. Thielson, assistant chief engineer, was composed of Judge Matthew P. Deady, Hon. J. N. Dolph and officers of the O. R. & N. Co. and other prominent guests from Portland.

At the point of junction, the train from Portland was met by a special which came through from the Northern Pacific front, bearing Gen. J. W. Sprague, Mr. H. Thielson, Gen. H. A. Morrow and Messrs. Blackstone, Reed and Frye, U. S. commissioners, who had just finished examination of the last twenty-five miles. All disembarked and gathered about the meeting point, where everything was in readiness. An arch of evergreens, entwined with national emblems, had been constructed over the track, and a live eagle was suspended beneath the center. The last rail was quietly placed in position, the end resting on a handsome cross-tie, inslaid with walnut letters, "O. R. & N. Co., 1882." Every spike but one had been driven, when Mr. Prescott asked the assemblage to assist in fastening the last rail of the O. R. & N. Co's Columbia river system. A silver spike was then sent home, twenty or more guests striking blows.

TWIN COMETS.

Prof. E. E. Barnard, of Nashville, Tenn., on the 14th inst. discovered a new comet located near the star Lambda, in the constellation of the Twins. His discovery was announced by telegram to Mr. H. H. Warner, at the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., and almost at the same moment Prof. Lewis Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, received intelligence that a large naked eye comet had been discovered in Rio Janeiro, South America. Prof. Barnard is the first person the present year to receive the Warner prize of \$200. The fact that these two comets came into view at the same time is exceedingly significant.

LICENSES TO MARRY.

A young man entered the clerk's office a day or two ago and wished to be published. He was asked his name and the name of the lady. He gave the latter as Miss Blank. But what's her christian name was asked. Why, she hasn't got any replied the young man. But she must have a name said the genial clerk. No she hasn't presided the man. Well, what do you call her when you speak to her? Oh, I call her Rebecca, said the man. He got his certificate. A lady, called a short time ago and wanted a certificate and when the clerk asked that man's name she said she didn't know, but he was outside and she would ascertain. She went out and soon returned and told his last name. "What is his first name?" asked the clerk. "There," she said, "I forgot to ask him I will go back and learn." A month after she called again and wanted to know if the man could marry any one but her own way.

that certificate. The clerk asked her if she was married and she said no; the fellow had stolen the certificate and had run away with her daughter, and she wanted to know if he could get married on a certificate she had paid for.

TELEGRAMS.

Omaha, Oct. 1.—At the national woman's suffrage association resolutions were adopted thanking congress for the appointment of a select woman suffrage committee in the last house; thanking Senators Lapham, Ferry, Blair and Anthony for their report in favor of an impartial suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States; that it was the paramount duty of congress to submit a 16th amendment which shall secure the enfranchisement of women; that the association should labor for the submission of an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting states from disfranchising on the ground of sex. That the action of state conventions, republicans in Kansas and Indiana, democrats in Massachusetts, anti-monopolists in New York and prohibitionists in Chicago, indicate a recognition of strength of woman's political rights. That it is the duty of the legislature of Oregon and Indiana to enact the proposed woman suffrage amendment.

New York, Oct. 1.—A Washington special to the Evening Post says: Joseph R. McCammon, assistant attorney general for the interior department, was sent some time since to make a treaty with the Flat-head Indians, under which the Northern Pacific railroad should have the right-of-way for their road through the reservation. McCammon returned yesterday, after a successful and rather adventurous trip. After a ride of 600 miles in a stage coach, he reached an agency where the negotiations were to be conducted. The braves were on hand to receive him. At the first meeting the Indians were anything but friendly. They brandished their weapons and talked loudly. The commissioner began to feel a little uneasy. McCammon soon found the cause of this hostile behavior to lie in the belief of the Indians, due to false stories of interested white settlers, that the commissioner had come to rob them of their lands. McCammon made haste to dispense them of such errors, stating his mission and explained the effect of his visit, which was to pay them a fair price for the lands they were to surrender. This statement pacified the braves, and they left the commissioner to treat with their chiefs. At first the chiefs demanded a million dollars for the lands, but they evidently had no conception of the value of money and readily consented to take \$16,000.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1.—An opinion was rendered by the Illinois supreme court yesterday involving questions of the power of the state legislature to regulate rates charged by railroads for freight carried to points outside of Illinois, and whether the act prohibiting unjust discrimination in such rates is not in contravention to the constitution. In a case wherein 66 per cent larger rate was charged on a haul from Gilman to New York, through the distance from Peoria was greater by 86 miles, it was held by the court the charge was unjust, excessive, exorbitant and unlawful, and in effect the court upheld the authority of railroad and warehouse commissioners to regulate freight charges from points in Illinois to points outside the state.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—During the session of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union's convention an additional class to aid the widow and orphan's fund was formed. Each member of the class is to contribute twenty-five cents to the heirs of deceased members. A resolution was also adopted expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland in their struggle to regenerate their native lands.

Cairo, Oct. 1.—A train from Benha had just arrived with the 6th rifles when an ammunition wagon in the station exploded, killing a doctor in the train with some invalids and some men, a number of whom are unknown. The train ignited and the fire spread to the railroad depot, which was quickly burned. The flames next reached the commissary depot adjoining, and thence extended to some of our magazines, which exploded. It was found impossible to prevent the reserve ammunition from being destroyed.

The train with the 60th rifles arrived just as another was starting from Alexandria with trucks containing ammunition and shells. One on a truck exploding, scattered the shells all over the station and demolished the end of the carriage of the Benha train, in which were a number of invalids. It is feared some soldiers and natives were buried among the debris. The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Teck, with their staffs, are on the spot. The engines are going forward, but the fire spreads so rapidly that it is hopeless to expect anything of consequence to be saved. The truck with 300 rounds of ammunition has not yet exploded, rendering approach perilous.

The whole of commissariat stores, the main ordnance stores, the greater part of the forage, all hospital necessities, and a large quantity of clothing is destroyed. The estimated loss is £100,000.

LATER.—It is reported that three of the rifles were killed and six wounded by the explosion. Some of the army service corps were also wounded. Several natives were killed and a number of inhabitants were crushed in the crowd running about, carrying children, money and other portable articles, under the impression that Cairo had been surprised by a new enemy.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—The second annual meeting of the Farmers' Congress is being held in this city. About thirty members are present. T. J. Hueston of Lamar, Miss., president of the society, delivered the annual address, in which he took the ground that agriculture should have a representative in the president's cabinet, and they should have some one at Washington whose special training and knowledge would enable him to point out the evil effect of state and federal legislation in agricultural matters, as well as the result of commercial treaties. He also recommended the organization of a larger number of state and county associations for the exhibition of the produce of the country.

A resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to address the tariff commission in behalf of the producing class, detailing the injurious effects of a protective tariff on the agricultural interests of the country.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 2.—Jas. A. Tobernor, representative of the English house of Higgins, Lloyd & Co., has disappeared. Washington, Oct. 2.—The report of Colonel G. H. Wendlinger, a portion of which was published yesterday, concerning the rivers and harbors of California, says in regard to the improvement of Petaluma creek that it is proposed to expend the funds now available consisting of \$8000 appropriated last year and \$14,000 appropriated this year in dredging the channel in the vicinity of Petaluma. One more cut off remains to be made in which will be excavated 21,000 cubic yards of earth at an estimated cost of \$10,000, which amount, it is thought, can be profitably expended next year.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The prohibition convention finally considered and adopted a platform. The delegates who withdrew on account of a disagreement about nominating the ticket number about forty.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Senator Siglin arose to a point of privilege, and announced that inasmuch as he had been severely criticised by newspaper reporters in consequence of his act in voting for Mr. Mitchell, he wished to state that as soon as the news of his vote had reached his county, his constituents called a meeting and forwarded him the following dispatch: "Your action supporting Mitchell meets the approval of both parties here in view of your public declarations, both before and since your election, and the sentiment of the people of this district, as well understood. No other course would be consistent with your duty." Signed by 80 prominent men of both parties, all of whom would sustain his course.

S. C. R. No.—was offered by Mr. McConnell.

Resolved, by the senate, the house concurring, that a committee of five (two from the senate and three from the house) be appointed to consider the advisability of amending section 2, page 24 of the general laws of Oregon (session 1880) so that the farmers in the various counties within the state may not be put to the unnecessary trouble and expense of having their sheep examined by the inspector of sheep every time they desire to drive them from one pasture to another. On motion the resolution was adopted.

S. B. 91, Reed.—To amend section 5 title 1, chapter 31 of general laws, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

S. B. 94, Sifers.—To protect deer.

S. B. 95, Hirsch.—To make provision for sanitary corporations.

S. B. 94, Bilyeu.—To regulate warehousemen, wharfingers and other bailees, and to declare the effect of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.

S. B. 98, McConnell.—To provide for a receiver of weights and scales for each county of the state.

SECOND READING.

S. B. 52, Waldo.—To provide for a constitutional convention; referred to judiciary committee.

S. B. 53, Humphrey.—To provide for the payment of soldiers in the Indian war of 1877-78; referred to committee on claims.

S. B. 54, Davenport.—To pay G. K. Shiel for services as territorial auditor; referred to committee on claims.

S. B. 55, Bilyeu.—To confer certain powers upon attorneys-at-law; referred to committee on judiciary.

READING OF ENGROSSED BILLS.

S. B. 11, Hirsch.—To amend sections 5 and 8 of act to provide for election of supreme and circuit judges in distinct classes. Reading of S. B. 4, to prevent the spread of Canada thistles, was resumed and bill passed.

Engrossment committee returned S. B. 18, to amend sec. 45, chap. 7, title 3, of miscellaneous laws concerning the mode of proceeding to appropriate land by private corporations; passed.

Committee on public lands returned S. B. 24 to regulate the price of certain state lands, and to provide for the sale of tide and overflowed lands, and recommended that it pass; referred to judiciary committee.

Committee on education returned S. B. 30, regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the state of Oregon, and recommended that it pass.

SALMON, Sept. 30. The discussion of S. B. 30, to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the state of Oregon, was resumed.

The bill passed 17 to 10. From the same committee S. B. 19, to empower the governor to grant pardons in certain cases and to declare the effect of the same, recommending that it do pass. The bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, Oct. 2. Discussion of S. B. 23, to change the time of the meeting of the legislature, was resumed.

On motion the rules were suspended and the bill ordered engrossed and placed on its final passage; passed. On motion of Jessup, S. J. R. 5, to amend the constitution relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, was taken up.

On motion of Colvig, the resolution was referred to judiciary committee.

On motion of Bilyeu, S. J. R. 2 of session of 1880, to amend laws relating to the enfranchisement of women, was taken up, and on motion of Jessup was adopted—21 to 7.

S. J. M. 2, by Reed.—Praying that the land granted railroads between McMinnville and Astoria, since abandoned, be declared forfeited and thrown open to settlement, was taken up.

S. B. 56.—To establish certain roads and highways was returned with recommendations that it be referred to the judiciary committee; so referred.

A petition was received praying for an increase of the salary of the judge of the 4th judicial district; referred to judiciary committee.

S. B. 54.—For relief of Geo. K. Shiel was reported favorably with recommendations that it pass; bill ordered engrossed for third reading to-morrow.

S. B. 39, providing for the establishment of a state normal school, was reported with recommendation that it pass with certain amendments.

H. B. 133.—To provide for the construction of a brick insane asylum building for the state, to levy a tax and appropriate money therefor; read a first and second time under suspension of rules, and on motion of Haines it was referred to the judiciary committee, with leave to report at any time.

HOUSE.

H. B. 135, Carson.—Organizing school districts in towns of 10,000 inhabitants and providing for maintenance of public schools.

H. B. 137, Eskins.—Prevention and eradication of diseases and insects injurious to fruit trees.

H. B. 138, Rigdon.—Regulating laws for sale of spirituous and malt liquors.

Nichols gave notice of bill for construction of a wagon road from Prineville to Albany and Salem by way of Mount Jefferson and valley of North Santiam.

The speaker here called Gilbert to the chair. Plummer introduced a resolution involving question of privilege. The resolution set forth that it had been charged that one Bob Ford approached Hon. B. F. Nichols and attempted to bribe him to vote for John H. Mitchell for U. S. senator, and called for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the matter; adopted.

Chair appointed as such committee Plummer, Truitt, and Jamison. Plummer, from special committee to investigate charges with regard to a legal bribery, asked leave for committee to sit during the session; granted.

Gilbert then submitted an amendment directing the committee to submit all findings in all cases investigated, with findings, to the house; amendment adopted and the resolution coming to a vote, it was adopted.

Speaker announced signing of H. B. 30 of session of 1880, for fish ladder.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

H. B. 41, Webb.—To regulate the sale of spirituous liquors; read by title; referred to committee on education.

H. B. 43, Ford.—Providing for the election of county district attorneys; referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 36, Tanner.—Providing for vacation of unused streets and highways. Referred to committee on roads and highways.

H. B. 47, Tanner.—Providing for the appointment of reporters for each judicial district. Referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 55.—On enlarging jurisdiction of county judges. Referred to judiciary committee.

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PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.

18-571

Proceeded to sixteenth ballot, as follows: Mitchell 41; Shattuck 29; Richard Williams 6; Failing 14.

Dr. Plummer, when his name was called, said he regretted that he was peculiarly circumstanced; that he was one of the committee on investigation of charge of bribery, that that committee had reported, and the report entirely exonerated Mitchell, but that he (Plummer) had long ago concluded that he would only follow a certain course for a certain length of time; that he had voted for Mitchell so far because he conceived it his duty as a republican to do so but the time had now come when he thought he should change, and he accordingly voted for Richard Williams.

Also H. B. 21, relating to ferry license, with amendments and recommending that the bill do pass as amended; bill was recommended to Multnomah delegation.

Also H. B. 31.—In relation to suits in equity recommending it do pass; adopted, considered engrossed and placed on third reading.

Also H. B. 43.—Providing for district attorneys in each county, with amendments; report adopted; engrossed for third reading.

Message from senate announcing passage of S. B. 23, and transmitting same for consideration of the house. The bill provides for changing of time of meeting of the legislature from the second Monday in September to the second Monday in January; read first and second times.

JOINT CONVENTION.

Oct. 3. Proceeded to ballot for U. S. senator with the following result: Mitchell 40, Shattuck 30, Richard Williams 5, Failing 14, George I.

S. B. 23, was considered engrossed, read third time and passed.

Proceeded with reading of testimony, which was concluded at 3.

Question then came upon the adoption of the report.

Ford of Marion made a scathing speech in the course of which he said that he believed the man Rob Ford meant bribery. He had done his best to corrupt a legislature and got out of it by simply saying he was joking.

Report adopted.

We have received a shipment of tobacco

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