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BY M. S. WOODCOCK.

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

KELSA & KEESEE,
Attorneys-at-Law,
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.
19-27-yl

G. R. FARFA, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
19-27-yl

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

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

Office 2 doors south of H. E. Harris' Store,
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.
Residence on the southwest corner of block, north
and west of the Methodist church.
19-27-yl

F. A. JOHNSON,
Physician, Surgeon,
And Electrician.

Chronic Diseases made a specialty. Catarrh
suffered from. Also Oculist and Aurist.
Office in Fisher's block, one door west of Dr. F.
Vicente's dental office. Office hours from 8 to 12
and from 1 to 6 o'clock. 19-27-yl

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. 19-27-yl

W. C. Crawford,
JEWELER.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE
assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc.
All kinds of repairing done on short notice, and all
work warranted. 19-27-yl

FRAZER
Axle Grease.

Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every
package has our trade-mark and is marked
"FRAZER'S." SOLD EVERYWHERE. 50y

E. HOLGATE,
Attorney-at-Law,
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.

SPECIAL attention given to collections, and money
collected promptly paid over. Careful and
prompt attention given to Probate matters. Con-
veyancing and searching of records, &c.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
We give attention to buying, selling and leasing real
estate, and conduct a general collecting and busi-
ness agency.
Office on Second Street, one door north of Irvin's
shoe shop. 19-27-yl

CORVALLIS
Photograph Gallery.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM MINATURE TO
LIFE SIZE.

First Class Work Only!
Copying in all branches. Use of all kinds and
freewood taken at cash prices. E. HESLOP.

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.
27 rooms up-stairs over Jacobs & Neugass' new
brick store, Corvallis, Oregon. 19-27-yl

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.
19-27-yl. P. BRYANT.

PORTER, SLESSINGER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of
THE CELEBRATED

IRON CLAD
BOOT & SHOE.

These Goods are Warranted
not to rip.

All Genuine have the trade mark "IRON CLAD"
stamped thereon.

117 Battery Street, San Francisco, Cal.
GOODS FOR SALE AT
MAX FRIENDLY'S
Corvallis, Oregon.

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XX.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FEB. 23, 1883.

NO. 9.

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.
19-27-yl F. J. Hendrichson.

F. H. Sawtell.
Cigars,
Candies,
Stationery,
Tobacco,
Etc. Etc.
19-27-yl

NEW FIRM!
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

We have in stock the
Deering Twine Binders,
Dewey and Standard Mowers,
Minnesota Chief Thrashers,
Morrison Plows,
Minnesota Giant and Stillwater Engines, Elwood
mounted Horse-Power, Continental Farming Mill, cel-
ebrated Buckeye line of Seeders and Drills.
We also keep the celebrated Whitewater and
Ketchum wagons.
W. H. MILLHOLLAND.
June 21

OCCEIDENTAL HOTEL.
Corvallis, Oregon.
CANAN & GIBLIN, PROPRIETORS.

THE OCCEIDENTAL 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-yl

C. W. PHILBRICK,
GENERAL

Contractor and Bridge Builder,

AT
Corvallis, Oregon.

Will attend promptly to all work under
his charge. 19-27-yl

J. W. HANSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND DEALER IN
Ready Made Clothing.

Next door South of Post Office,
CORVALLIS, - - - OREGON.

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

English Goods, \$11. French, \$14
Suits from \$20 to \$200.

Cleaning and Repairing done at Reasonable Rates
19-27-yl

Music for Everybody.

MERRILL'S
INGENIOUS
METHOD!

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For starting children and others in the cul-
ture of Music. It overcomes the drudgery
of learning the elements of Music by pleas-
ant amusement. This new method teaches
you all about the Musical Staff, Degrees of
the Staff, Clefs, Notes and Rests, Scale,
Intervals of the Scale, Location of Letters
on the Staff, and their relation to the Keys
of the instrument (This is very important
with children) Flats and Sharps and forms
a complete musical education. It teaches the
syllables Do, Re, Mi, etc., in singing. It
contains a complete musical catechism. It
is MULLIN'S PARVO. All this is learned
while the learner is amusing himself by
playing familiar tunes. Persons with no mu-
sical talent may play the tunes, as the
guide is such that he cannot strike the
wrong key. Full directions and four pieces
of music accompany the Method. Sent by
mail for \$1.00. Address,
CHICAGO PIANO CO.,
78 & 80 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
44-m3

AUGUST KNIGHT,
CABINET MAKER,

UNDERTAKER.

Cor. Second and Monroe Sts.,
CORVALLIS, : OREGON.

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of
FURNITURE

Coffins and Caskets.

Work done to order on short notice and at
reasonable rates.
Corvallis, July 1, 1881. 19-27-yl.

BENTON COUNTY.

Description of Its Appearance and Present
Condition by Voting Precincts.

Written Expressly for the Gazette by a
Thirty Years Resident of
the County.

TOLEDO PRECINCT

Is bounded on the north by the
county line between Benton and Tila-
mook counties, on the east by Elk City
precinct, on the south by Tide Water
and on the west by Yaquina precinct,
being about 15 miles from north to
south and four miles from east to west.
It includes the Yaquina river from the
north of Mill creek to where it enters
the bay. The general course of
the river is west, but it is very crook-
ed making long sweeps to pass several
ridges that run across its general
course. The tide flats are much
wider than on the bay and land suit-
able for cultivation is much more ex-
tensive. The hills are low and almost
clear of green timber. Farming and
stock raising is much more exten-
sively carried on.

The Siletz agency is partly in Ben-
ton and partly in Tillamook county.
The south part of the reservation in-
cluding the agency buildings are in
this precinct. This is a beautiful open
level situated on the north side of the
Siletz river, and has been in cultiva-
tion ever since it has been occupied as
an Indian reservation, some 26 years.
South from the agency for three or four
miles the country is rough and covered
with green fir timber. The northern
portion of the precinct, including the
heads of Depot and Olalla sloughs, are
entirely timbered, and here the principal
supply for the Yaquina trade
will be obtained. Many have come
and gone from the Yaquina traveling
by the usual routes, and had very
little conception of the amount of
green timber within reach of the bay.
A short distance above the mouth of
the river, Boon slough puts in from the
north, partly in this and partly in Ya-
quina precinct. On this slough is a
long extent of level country, mostly
utilized for grazing purposes; here also
on a large island has been good tim-
ber now well worked out. About two
miles further up and on the same side
of the river is Depot slough, and half
a mile further Olalla slough. Along
both of these as well as Beaver slough
putting into Depot from the west are
wide bottoms all taken up and mostly
in cultivation. Opposite the mouth of
Depot are some gently rolling lands
owned by Wm. Mackey and Mr. But-
ler on which are good improvements,
and which are in a good state of cul-
tivation. Mill creek puts in from the
south and marks the eastern boundary
of the precinct; on this also is some
good land. All the land lying on the
river is taken and a goodly portion is
in cultivation.

South from the river the country
becomes rough and mountainous, in-
creasing in height until Table mountain
is reached which makes the divide be-
tween Yaquina and Alsea waters, and
forms a prominent landmark at sea.
The population is about 400 being
pretty thickly settled along the river
and the various streams putting in.
The people are industrious and enter-
prising. The farms are well improved,
wearing an appearance of neatness and
thrift. The soil everywhere being
good the farmer is remunerated for his
labor. Cattle and stock raising re-
ceives considerable attention but like
all other portions of this coast country,
nothing like what the capabilities of
the country would warrant. A few
hogs are everywhere raised but not
beyond the demand for home consumption.
At there are no flouring mills no effort
has been made at growing wheat be-
yond a mere experiment, but there is
not much doubt but that when there is
a demand it will be profitably produced.
Oats are grown and do well, potatoes
and all vegetables do well. It is
thought that if there was a demand
for sugar beets, they could be produced
to almost an unlimited extent. The
prospects for almost all kinds of fruit
except peaches are good, many or-
chards are in bearing and promise
well. Messrs Briggs, Dunlister &
Humphrey, Dr. Rich and Jas. Thomp-
son are making the experiment on an
extensive scale, with plums, prunes,
cherries and small fruits and we be-
lieve are well pleased with their ven-

ture so far. There are two saw mills
that have been engaged almost entirely
in lumber and trees for the O. P.
railway.

The town of Toledo under the pro-
prietorship of Joseph Graham has re-
cently been laid out, and lots are be-
ing rapidly disposed of. Toledo is situ-
ated on the east bank of Depot slough
near its mouth and is accessible for all
vessels that can come into the bay.
Joseph Graham and C. J. Bishop &
Co., are the proprietors of the two
general stores, and John Graham is
keeping the only hotel. Dr. H. H.
Rich is located at Toledo and practices
up and down the bay. There is here
a school house where has been kept a
school that will compare favorably
with any in the country, the situations
of teachers being very fortunate. The
one postoffice is situated at Toledo and
is supplied by water three times a week
being on the route from Corvallis to
Newport, and is the point for supplies
and mail for the Siletz reservation.
A. L. Chitwood has a general store
at the old mill site 2 1/2 miles above
Toledo and has named the place, Siletz
depot, he is also now owner of what was
formerly the McClosky saw mill.
There is a school house on the Siletz
road 3 1/2 miles from Toledo where in
addition to the day school, Sabbath
school is regularly kept up through the
summer months. The road from New-
port to Corvallis passes through the
precinct, some two miles from Toledo
with which it is connected with a good
road. Communication is mostly had
by water up and down the river and
on the sloughs. Religious service is
had occasionally, their being no build-
ing erected yet for that purpose. The
Presbyterians have a church organ-
ization at Toledo but are without a
regular supply. The better portion of
the precinct has been claimed but there
is still opportunity for locating some
fine claims yet.

The following contains a list of the
names of the persons paying tax upon
property in Toledo precinct No. 14,
and the amount of tax paid by each,
as shown by the last assessment roll
for Benton county.

J. N. Arnold.....	\$ 9 00
Wm. Bagley.....	6 87
Wm. Bazleton.....	7 07
Joseph Blower.....	8 68
Bishop & Co.....	2 27
Briggs & Co.....	8 54
Geo. L. Boon.....	8 00
E. P. Butler.....	4 16
A. F. Cherry.....	13 28
John Cannon.....	7 52
O. P. Card.....	3 20
J. S. Copeland.....	2 68
W. Copeland.....	4 00
Wm. Dundon.....	6 86
Mrs. Maggie S. Dunn.....	4 32
Jacob Frary.....	61
Elizabeth Graham.....	5 63
John Graham.....	4 80
J. D. Graham.....	2 03
Mrs. M. J. Hobert.....	3 20
John McCloskey.....	3 81
Chas. E. Montgomery.....	10 40
Wm. Mackey.....	14 53
McGreen Waller & Co.....	18 72
H. C. Nute.....	5 47
A. H. Rader.....	14 36
W. A. Smith.....	5 80
F. M. Stanton.....	6 48
E. F. Thresher.....	4 92
State of Thomas Thresher	1 50
Joseph Thompson.....	7 80
W. J. Wade.....	3 79

THE DEBTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The borrowing of money for use
by States began about 1830, and at
that time the aggregate debt of all
the States of the Union was only
about \$13,000,000. During the next
decade the States' indebtedness in-
creased to \$213,777,916, of which
\$7,158,274 was owed by the Eastern
States, \$73,348,072 by the Middle
States, \$73,340,017 by the Southern
States, and \$59,931,553 by the Western
States. This money was mainly
borrowed from English capitalists,
who had formed a high opinion of
our National resources and honor
from the promptness with which our
foreign commercial debt had been
paid. When the hard times in Eng-
land came and the United States
Bank of Pennsylvania suspended,
and the panic struck the country,
foreign bondholders found that their
money had virtually gone into a hole,

though presumably it had been large-
ly employed in constructing public
works and promoting internal com-
merce.

A brief sketch of the financial his-
tory, so far as it is shown in the fluc-
tuations of their debts of the South-
ern States, will at this time be of in-
terest. In 1841 the State debt of
Tennessee was \$3,198,166. At the
close of the next decade it was about
half a million dollars more; but in
1860 it had increased over four times,
being \$20,896,606. During the next
ten years the debt increased to \$38-
839,802, a part of which was the nat-
ural result of the accumulation of
interest, and a small part was doubt-
less the result of undetected conduct,
like that of the defaulting Treasurer;
that is, the State was virtually rob-
bed. At the period when the State
owed the most the amount of indebt-
edness was \$41,863,406. Between
that period and the date when the
repudiating and scaling process was
completed, the indebtedness was re-
duced to \$25,685,222. In 1873 the
credit of the State was fair, and the
average value of the securities was
seventy-nine cents on the dollar.
The talk of repudiation then began,
and from that time the value of the
State's paper gradually declined, un-
til in 1879 it was worth only thirty-
three cents on the dollar. After the
supposed final settlement a few
months ago the securities were more
valuable, and the State was on the
road to prosperity. It will take Ten-
nessee years to recover from the
backset given her by the misconduct
of her Treasurer, but whose action is
only the result of the pernicious
teaching and practice of a class of
politicians whose pride in the official
honor of their State is not equal to
their desire to manipulate offices and
office holders. Tennessee, Virginia,
Louisiana, North Carolina, South
Carolina and Arkansas are the only
Southern States which in 1870 had a
larger State debt than at any time
previous to the rebellion.

Virginia in 1860 owed \$31,779-
062, which had increased in 1870 to
\$47,390,839. This was scaled \$18-
045,613, and in 1880 amounted to
\$29,345,226. The market value of
the State's securities fluctuated in
proportion, and declined from fifty
cents in 1872 to thirty-eight cents on
the dollar in 1879.

Louisiana in 1841 owed \$23,985-
000. This was decreased to \$4,561-
109 in 1860. During the next ten
years it increased to \$25,021,734,
and when it reached the highest
amounted to \$40,416,734. It was
scaled down to \$12,635,810, being a
repudiation of \$27,780,924.

The valuation of Louisiana securi-
ties showed considerable fluctuation
between 1870 and 1880, ranging
from twenty-five cents to sixty-eight
cents on the dollar, and averaging
about forty-six cents.

North Carolina owed less than a
million dollars in 1852, but in 1860
it owed \$9,699,000, and in 1870
\$29,900,045, which it scaled down to
\$3,629,511, a repudiation of \$26,270-
534. The State's credit naturally
has not been good, and its securities
have during the past ten years ranged
from nineteen cents on the dollar in
1876 to thirty-three cents in 1879.

South Carolina, in 1841, had a
debt hanging over her of \$5,691,234.
During the next ten years this debt
was reduced about two million dol-
lars, but during the succeeding ten
years increased nearly a million, and
was in 1860 \$4,046,540. In 1870 it
increased to \$7,665,909. The suc-
ceeding few years in South Carolina
were distinguished for official extrava-
gance and heedless waste of money,
and before the close of the decade
the State indebtedness had grown to
\$24,782,906. This was scaled down
to \$7,175,454, a repudiation of \$17-
607,452. The market value of the
State bonds decreased from thirty-
four cents on the dollar in 1872 to
eleven cents in 1879.

The State debt of Arkansas in
1841 was \$2,676,000; in 1852, \$1-
506,562; in 1860, \$3,092,623; in 1870,
\$3,459,557. During the preceding
years it increased until it amounted
to \$18,287,293, when it was scaled
down to \$5,813,627, a repudiation of
\$12,473,666. Ten years ago the

credit of Arkansas was fairly good,
her bonds being worth fifty cents on
the dollar, but the manifest determi-
nation of the State to repudiate
her debts caused them to gradually
decline, until in 1879 they were
worth only seven cents. The in-
debtedness of the remaining South-
ern States before and after the war
was as follows: Kentucky in 1841
owed \$3,085,500, in 1852 \$5,726,307,
in 1860 \$5,479,244, in 1870 \$3,892-
480, of which \$3,712,086 was repu-
diated, leaving the total indebted-
ness June, 1880, \$180,394. Miss-
issippi in 1841 owed seven million
dollars, in 1852 the debt had in-
creased a little over two hundred
thousand dollars, but all had been
paid in 1860. In 1870 it owed \$1-
796,230, which was increased to \$3-
226,847, when by the repudiation of
\$2,847,362 it was scaled down to
\$379,485. The debt of Alabama in
1841 was \$15,400,000, in 1852 \$3-
500,000 in 1860 \$6,700,000, in 1870
\$3,428,018. During the next decade
it increased to \$31,952,000, of which
amount \$20,338,330 was repudiated,
leaving the debt \$11,613,670. Flo-
rida in 1841 owed \$4,000,000, in
1852 \$2,800, in 1860 \$4,120,000, in
1870 \$1,288,097. Between 1870 and
1880 the debt increased to \$5,512-
268, of which \$4,120,911 was repu-
diated, leaving \$1,391,357 remaining.
Georgia in 1841 owed \$1,399,750, in
1852 \$2,801,972, in 1860 \$2,650,750,
in 1870 \$3,544,600, which increased
to \$20,197,500 before the scaling pro-
cess began, which reduced it to \$10-
334,000. The debt of Texas is \$5-
782,887, and none of it has ever been
repudiated. Of the total indebt-
edness of the Southern States in 1879
it amounted to \$273,205,185, or \$15-
45th, or \$159,237,924.

The credit of the several Southern
States may be judged by the mar-
ket value of their securities. In 1879
the worth was as follows: Arkansas,
cents on the dollar; North Carolina,
33; South Carolina, 11; Georgia, 107;
Alabama, 60; Louisiana, 61; Texas,
101; Arkansas, 7; Tennessee, 39; Ken-
tucky, 101. Several of the Southern
States, as will be observed, are
growing in the confidence of cap-
italists.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

(Written expressly for the GAZETTE by a celebrated
Eastern Scientist.)

In the white sand of the Ergent
Mountains at Sarepta, Asiatic Russia,
are found some curious stones. They
have round, cylindrical and target-
shaped forms, and range in size from
lumps smaller than walnuts to masses
of more than fourteen inches in length
and from two to seven inches in
thickness. Each of the cylindrical
stones—which are often forked and
root-like in appearance—is found to
contain a brown kernel with a white
spot in the center. These singular
formations have perplexed many per-
sons, including Alexander von
Humboldt, who, while describing the
stones to be of recent date, could not
explain their origin. Alex. Bröcker
now believes that they are, with cer-
tainty, the remains of the seeds of
plants growing abundantly in the white
sand. These seeds are liberated
by insects, the milky fluid flows
continuously from the wound, stick-
ing the sandy sand firmly around
the seed. In time the roots die and
fall away, leaving in their places
often hollow—kernels, to-
gether with the brown color of the
seed cortex. The round and target-
shaped stones, only few of which have
a brown kernel—may have formed
when the milky fluid ran away into
the sand.

The distinctness with which small
stars appear in photographs of the
great comet of last year leads Mr.
Gill, astronomer of the Cape of Good
Hope observatory, to suggest the
possibility of making maps of the
direct photograph of the stars.

Dr. Ott has learned that the
cleanest tall makes sixty vibrations
a second.

The readiness with which
solids conduct sound is a
fact of physics which
mentions as having long
been an application of the

Real Estate Agency!
CORVALLIS, BENTON CO., OREGON.
WAGGONER & BUFORD,
Real Estate Agents, will buy, sell, or
lease farms or farm property on
commission.

Having made arrangements for co-opera-
tion with agents in Portland, and being fully
acquainted with real property in Benton
county, we feel assured of giving entire sat-
isfaction to all who may favor us with their
patronage.
G. A. WAGGONER,
T. J. BUFORD.

The Gazette Job Printing Office

PRINTED AND TO BE DONE AT THE GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

considerable quantities of gravel are car-
ried down the river by the current,
and, by placing one end of a cage in
the water and applying the other to
the ear, the clash of the moving pebbles
as they strike together is distinctly
heard by persons in boats on the
surface. The sound is a crack-
ling like that produced in frying.

Mons. Payol has found that the
duration of oak timber used in col-
lieries is increased and sometimes
doubled by treatment with tar. The
same substance has, however, little
influence upon the durability of pine.

Good reason exists for believing
that hay-fever is caused by pollen,
according to Mr. C. B. Plowright,
an English microscopist, who says
the pollen rapidly begins to throw
out pollen-tubes when brought into
contact with the warm and moist
mucous membrane of the bronchial
tract. Similarly, he thinks that the
spores of some fungus growing on
grasses must enter the bronchial
tubes of sheep and germinate therein
to produce the "sheep cough" known
to English sheep growers.

Mons. Brown-Sequard recently
discovered that carbonic acid has a
remarkable anaesthetic action when
blown into the upper opening of the
larynx, insensibility being produced
not only in that organ but in the en-
tire body. It is found that the effect
is due to the passage of carbonic
acid into the blood, as might be sup-
posed, but to an influence exerted on
the nerve centres by irritation of the
sensitive nerves of the larynx.

A Vienna chemist has made a new
glass, which is to be an interme-
diate between the ordinary glass and
the modern glass. This composition is
to contain a small amount of iron, and
is to be more brilliant than the com-
mon glass, and is to be completely in-
soluble in acids, but hydrochloric and
nitric acids corrode it. When fused
it adheres to iron, bronze and zinc,
and would probably form a valuable
protective coating for those metals.

Soekyer's supposition that part or
all of the so-called chemical elements
are really compound bodies is based
upon spectroscopic observations of
the sun and stars. It appears that
the supposed hottest stars—Sirius, for
instance—give spectra showing only
very thick hydrogen lines and a very
few thin metallic lines characteristic
of elements of low atomic weight;
while the cooler stars, like our sun,
indicate by their spectra a much larger
number of metallic elements, but none
of a non-metallic character, and the
coolest stars afford evidence of
compounds of metallic with non-
metallic elements. These observa-
tions are very simply explained by
considering that, as the temperature
increases, the compounds are first
broken up into the constituents which
we have been accustomed to regard
as their elements, and that these ele-
ments then undergo decomposition into
lighter elements.

Sir George R. Airy thinks that the
tidal effect upon the climate of Lon-
don, except that the agitation pro-
duced may destroy injurious sta-
tionation of the air. The sanitary ac-
tion must be slight, as about all the
matter carried out by the ebbing tide
is returned at the next flow.

N. W. Ayer & Son's American
Newspaper Annual contains full sta-
tistics of all Newspapers in the United
States and Canada, descriptions
of every County and State and popu-
lations from the Census of 1880.
Three dollars postpaid. N. W. Ayer
& Son, Advertising Agents, Phila-
delphia.

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