

AN APOLOGY.

The GAZETTE appears this week in a general thrown-together style owing to the illness of its proprietors during the greater part of the past week. It is hoped that the subscribers will overlook all mistakes and lack of news items, for nothing could be done only to take quinine and see the visions of a large doctor's bill occasionally appear, while wrestling with gripe.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

How's your wood pile?
R. M. Davison is home from his California trip.

Sleighting was indulged in on Monday last in this city.

County court met this week in regular session for January.

Shows are coming as thick as snow flakes on the mountains.

Two incandescent lights now illuminate the inside of the Corvallis post office after sunset.

With so much snow boating on the Willamette will continue longer in the coming summer than last year.

Travel is very lively now on all trains in and out of Corvallis, considering the disagreeable weather.

Postmistress F. A. Helm gave a social to a few of her friends on last Monday evening at her residence in South Corvallis.

The sloop "Rowena" of Tillamook that was reported lost some time ago, has been heard from at San Francisco, all safe and sound.

Louis Wilson intends to have a brick and tile machine in running order by next summer. The demand for brick this year will be great in Corvallis.

J. E. McCoy, the man who constructed nearly all of Salem's street car line, was up last Saturday and Monday looking over the proposed route for the line here.

The Oregon Pacific steamer N. S. Bentley successfully passed her annual inspection Monday and was granted a new license by United States Inspectors Edwards and McDermott.

The installation ceremonies of the new officers of Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., No. 19, and W. R. C. 7, were conducted in the presence of a large number of invited guests last Friday evening.

Mark Lewis, under the influence of bug essence, tried to create a disturbance in Assell's chop-house on Monday last, but Deputy Sheriff Osborn soon cooled him down by ordering him out.

The West Shore has concluded to branch out by establishing an office of joint publication at Spokane Falls, and that enterprising weekly magazine will be published in Portland and Spokane Falls simultaneously.

The heating apparatus in the new school building is not sufficiently large enough to warm the different rooms and the schools are compelled to continue the vacation for a week yet, until the trouble can be remedied by adding another boiler of larger dimensions.

The first runaway in Corvallis for '90 occurred on Monday morning. The team, which was standing near the foot of Monroe street, became frightened at the noise of the Hoag's whistle and ran up the street until near the court house when they were caught. No damage done.

Under the new census laws the state of Oregon is divided into two districts. The first district comprises the counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill. Second district: Baker, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Walla, and Wasco counties.

Rumor has it that the parties who intend to build new brick buildings between the post office and Roso's cigar factory next season, may conclude to have the upper story fitted up for an opera house. This would be a grand improvement. If there is any thing that Corvallis needs right bad just now it is a comfortable building for amusement purposes. The present opera house wouldn't make a decent livery stable in any other city. When a room is so cold that the manager is compelled to carry a bucket of coals around among the audience for them to

warm by, and the persons on the stage shiver themselves hoarse, then the reader may know how cool things are—such was the case during the play last Thursday night.

It is too often the case in small towns that there is a class of persons who busy themselves with other people's business. These gossipers keep a careful watch out to observe the company you keep; if you go into a saloon, they make a note of it; and if you ever engage in any business transaction, they set their heads to acquire the particulars. The worst phase of the matter is that they draw on their imaginations to supply the particulars that they are not able to obtain. And, in doing this, they always magnify your faults and overlook your good traits. In a place where everybody knows every body else this evil gets to be very annoying. We do not for a moment hold that vice should be screened, and it should be exposed, though in so doing some consideration should be given for the truth.

For a short time only. Lots in Schenck's addition to Astoria. Terms easy. Buy now of Hartless & Davison.

Lots in Schenck's addition to Astoria can be had only at Hartless & Davison's office. Time is limited. Call early if you want a good thing.

The Presbyterian church will be re-opened next Sabbath morning. Services both morning and evening as usual. Sabbath school at ten a. m.

The old Chamber's house on corner of Eighth and Jackson streets is beginning to show the effects of the hammer and saw upon it. Dave Osborn is its new owner.

Prof. J. D. Letcher reports a very cordial welcome by the Eugene people to the farmers' institute which occurred there last week. Several excellent papers were read.

Evangelical Church.—Preaching at Evergreen, Saturday evening; at Beulah Sunday 10:30 a. m., and here at Corvallis at 7 p. m. Subject for the evening: "Future Glory." J. M. Dick.

Bishop Becker is a fine ventriloquist. He will both amuse and interest his audience at the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening. No one should miss the marvelous lecture.

Letters.—Advertised for January 10, 1890: Wm. Berry, Albert Galwick, Elton Humphrey, Pastor Baptist Church, H. Ridener, Will Simpson, E. Tibbotts, James Wilson. F. A. Helm, P. M.

If you want a sure thing, invest now in Schenck's addition to Astoria, and double your money in less than twelve months. Only one hundred lots on sale. Positively withdrawn the first of February. See the plat at Hartless & Davison's office.

The teachers' institute for the third judicial district, comprising the counties of Marion, Polk, Linn, Yamhill and Tillamook, is due this year in Linn county, and State Superintendent McElroy has decided to hold it at Albany during the second week in March, at which time a large attendance is expected and an interesting session.

S. T. Richardson, Hon. E. B. McElroy and another gentleman, of Salem, were in Corvallis yesterday, and with several of the leading men here engaged in forming a land and investment company. The principal office is to be located in this city with one in Portland and Salem also. The capital stock is placed at \$50,000, in shares of \$50 each.

State Tax Levy Made.—The state executive board, consisting of Gov. Penney, Secretary of state McBride, and Treasurer Webb, met in the office of the latter yesterday, and made a levy of taxes for state purposes for the year 1890 as follows: For general expense fund, five and twenty-three-fifths mills; university tax, one-seventh mill; military tax one-fifth mill, making six mills in all. The net valuation of the state is \$101,586,472, a six mill tax upon which will raise a revenue of \$609,518.83, or \$574,689.19 for general expenses, \$14,512.35 for university and \$20,317.29 for military.—Statesman, 7th.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions of respect for Otto Stone. Whereas, It has pleased God in His good providence to remove from among us our much esteemed friend and brother Otto Stone, and

Whereas, He was one of the few whose characters are such as to gain the highest respect of all, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That the Y. P. S. of C. E. of Oakville has lost one of its most loyal and beloved members, and that the society has sustained a very great loss.

Resolved, 2nd, That the cause of Christ has lost one of its best and ablest workers.

Resolved, 3rd, That we extend to the parents and relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their great sorrow.

Resolved, 4th, That the society hall be draped in mourning and that all members of the society wear a badge of mourning for a period of ninety days; and

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Corvallis GAZETTE and each of the Albany papers for publication, and that a copy of the same be presented to the parents of the deceased.

Signed in behalf of the Y. P. S. of C. E. E. R. McDANIEL, W. B. HAMILTON, A. Y. SMITH, Committee.

Moore & Stewart, the hair barbers, opposite the brick livery stable; shaving 15 cents; haircutting 25 cents.

WEATHER REPORT.

During Dec. 1889, there were 16 days on which rain fell, and 5.26 in. of water; there were 4 clear, 3 fair, 19 cloudy and 5 foggy days. The highest temp. for the month was 51 deg. on the 5th and 7th.

Lowest temp. for the month was 28 deg. on the 26th.

Mean temp. for the month, 36.2 deg.

Monthly range of temp., 33 deg.

Greatest daily range of temp., 17 deg. on the 5th, 23rd and 30th.

Least daily range of temp., 5 deg. on the 24th.

Mean daily range of temp., 10.831 deg.

The average mean temp. for Dec. in 20 years is 35.9 deg.; that for Dec. this year is below normal by 2.7 deg. Excess since Jan. 1st, 10.2 deg. The average precipitation for Dec., same time, is 6.08 in.; that for Dec. the year is below normal by .82 in.; deficiency since Jan. 1st, 9.11 in. On the 12th and 13th very light, soft snow fell, melting on reaching the ground, until 4 p. m., when it began to lay on, and on the high hills and sheltered places it lay until the 30th, when it disappeared. There were frosts on the 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, to the close of the month.

During Dec. 1888, there were 10 days on which rain fell, and 2.95 in. of water; there were 6 clear, 3 fair, 20 cloudy and 2 foggy days.

Highest temp. for the month, 57 deg. on the 2nd.

Lowest temp. for the month, 27 deg. on the 28th.

Mean temp. for the month 42.6 deg.

THOMAS PEARCE.

EOLA, Jan. 1, 1890.

THE PLANTER'S WIFE.

A Red Bluff, Cal., paper contains the following: "Judging from the initial play at the opera house last night by the Ellsford-Brophy dramatic company we can warrant our theatre going people a very enjoyable week of dramatic representation. This company is composed of persons in their profession who can make acceptable the poorest of plays, and as their repertory includes some of the very best of modern dramas, you can imagine the treat which is in store for those who attend. The house last night was comfortably filled; tonight every seat will probably be occupied, as it should. Mr. Brodly as Col. Graham, in 'The Planter's Wife,' showed the best dramatic work we have seen in Red Bluff. He is a fine actor, has fine stage appearance, a good voice, and is a full entertainment in himself. His support in Miss Lottie Belmont, as Edith, the planter's wife, was grand; it would be very hard to improve upon these two personations. Her costumes are many and elegant. Miss Jessie Norton, as Annie Gordon, aided by Albert Lando, as Simon Simcoe, furnished the spice to the play, and the two created a grin whenever they appeared in the play. Miss Alta Sherman and Harry Armstrong completed the cast of the drama, and carried out their parts in good shape. The afterpart, 'Turning the Tables,' was exceedingly funny. Mr. Ellsford and Miss Norton being the life of the farce. Sparks of fine comedy acting were flashed in the piece, showing these two artists to be very clever comedians. Mr. Ellsford is exceedingly good in Irish representations."

As there has been considerable talk about my broken and bruised arm, and a few have been inclined to think with the good old lady who ironically remarked, "It wa'n't so right," I desire, in justice to Dr. Farrar, to say that two eminent surgeons in Portland whom I consulted approve his treatment of it, and declare all the bones to be in place, and express a strong hope of the restoration of the member. In the meantime the left is doing all the work which its fellow can not do. W. N. HULL.

NOTICE.

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FOR SALE.

Two good heating stoves and a cook stove, for sale cheap, also a new safe. Enquire of W. J. Higgins.

The New York Evening News says, in its annual report of railway construction, that only 5,000 miles of railroad were constructed in the United States in 1889, the smallest construction in any year since 1885. The record of the intervening years was: 1886, 8,471 miles; 1887, 12,688 miles; 1888, 7,235 miles.

THE GRAVE GETS TIRED YAWNING.

Seemingly, for certain wretched invalids who toddle feebly along, though always looking as if they were going to die, but omitting to do it. They dry up, wither, dwindle away finally, but in the meantime never having robust health, know nothing of the physical enjoyment, the zest of that existence to which they cling with such remarkable tenacity. They are always to be found trying to mend by tinkering at themselves with some trashy remedy, tonic, or "pick me up" to give a fillip to digestion, or "help the liver." If such misguided folk would resort and adhere to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters it would be well with them. This superb invigorant supplies the stamina that the feeble require, by permanently reinforcing digestion and assimilation. It overcomes nervousness, insomnia, malaria, kidney complaints, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism and neuralgia.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.—I have a few more pairs, or trios, of those Brown Leg-horns for sale. These are a different strain to those I formerly owned. Also a few nice Silver Spangled Hamburgs; have also several fine Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. These are all beauties, and are quite an improvement on the high combs. Write for what you want to C. B. Wells, Philomath, Oregon.

FOR SALE.—A recorded short-horn bull, Aaron, five years old. Murray & Budgett, Corvallis, Or.

TO KILL THE GRAIN WEEVIL.

In view of the present prevalent annoyance and pecuniary outlay caused grain merchants and others by the above insect, we deem it not out of place to publish what is known of this pest and the remedies therefor, hoping that the information may reach every one interested, and prove of some assistance, and with the further hope that it will elicit discussion and more information from grain dealers.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The grain weevil belongs to the sub-order or beetles characterized by its members being provided with a beak or snout which is used to puncture fruit, or grain, or flower buds (the plant attacked differing with the kind of weevil), thereby forming a receptacle for the egg.

The grain weevil is reddish brown in color and about one eighth of an inch long. A single egg is laid by the female who punctures a kernel of wheat for that purpose.

The larva, or worm, produced from the egg lives upon the farinaceous part of the kernel, leaving only the hull. When full grown it is nearly one line in length and changes into a pupa within the hull in which it has lived. It remains in the pupa state about nine days when the perfect beetle appears and gnaws its way out of the kernel.

It devours the inside parts of the grain, not only in the larval, but also in the perfect, state.

It is said that a single pair will produce 6,000 in five months. It is also said that from the time the egg is deposited until the perfect insect appears is about forty-five days.

It is claimed that at a temperature of less than 45 deg. Fahrenheit these insects are incapable of reproducing, and in order to escape the cold hide themselves in the cracks of the floors, etc., remaining there until warmer weather.

It is not by examining the surface of the grain heaps that the presence of the weevil can be detected, but by examining the grain at a depth of four or more inches below the surface.

If some of the grain be put in water the infected kernels or those which the larva or perfect insect have eaten out, will float.

It is probable that the weevil lays its eggs in the grain or in some of it while in the field.

The above is taken largely from the work of Matthew Cooke who spent some time in studying this insect in California; so are, also, the following remedies which tally so closely with the result of observations of many grain men throughout the Willamette valley, that they are especially valuable.

REMEDIES.

First—Keep granaries clean and dry within and well ventilated.

Second—Whitewash the interior of the spring of each year. Before whitewashing, however, anoint, with a brush, all cracks and crevices in floors and walls with the following solution: Saturate chloride of lime with all the coal oil it will take up, and then with water until it can be used with a brush.

Third—Grain in storehouses or granaries should be piled so as to allow a free circulation of air around the rows of sacks (supposing that sacks were used, and their use seems desirable.)

Fourth—It is generally conceded that the grain weevil cannot breed if the temperature in the building or storehouse is kept lower than 45 deg. Fahrenheit. Hence.

Fifth—Thorough ventilation is important, as we have reason to believe that at least part of the wheat is infested before it reaches the granary; and a maintenance of a low temperature will keep eggs from hatching.

Sixth—Grain kept in bulk should be turned over occasionally by "shoveling" to prevent its becoming heated.

Seventh—Stored grain should be kept free from damp, and kept perfectly covered to prevent its becoming wet from rains, etc., and a high temperature by every possible means.

Some of the methods to be adopted by grain men in the valley to secure the above ends are as follows: When storing wheat, one bin is to be left empty. This will allow an opportunity to occasionally turn over the wheat in all the other bins, transferring from one bin to another.

This seems to be an excellent plan. The cost of this process, including services of engineer, fuel, etc., is esti-

mated to be about one-tenth of a cent per bushel.

Another idea to be put into execution is to turn a V-shaped tunnel covered with wire screening part way through the bin, at the bottom, opening to the exterior on the side of the granary, and its inner end in the bin terminating in a wooden flue bored full of two inch auger holes which are covered with fine wire screening, this flue to run up through the bin or bins, affording, with the above mentioned tunnel, a current of cool air through the wheat.

The opening of the tunnel on the side of the granary may need a little roof to prevent entrance of rain.

This method of ventilating stored wheat is already in use in some sections.

Another remedy, applicable to those who can afford it, and who are willing to mend after the mice, is to store grain in sacks, so disposing them in the storehouse that a free circulation of air can play about them, and that cats frequenting the granary can have means of passing through the spaces intervening between sacks or rows of sacks.

The above remedies are so comparatively simple that it is hardly necessary to mention two others, the first of which has been found useful in infested oats, and both of which are suggested as possible remedies in the case of wheat. Bisulphide of carbon is the first (and this, we believe, is recommended by Sten in his chemistry) and gum camphor, the second referred to. The idea is, in both instances, to secure the spreading of the pungent vapor through the grain.

Miller, an excellent English authority, says bisulphide of carbon has proved an effectual remedy, and says it should be confined with the grain in a tight chamber for a short time, until the vapor has had a chance to spread through the mass. He further claims it to be so volatile that, on opening, the wheat is soon free from any trace of the vapor. We are not prepared to say whether this remedy would be practicable for this section of the country, but hope to hear what success or non-success others have had with it or may have with it.

As for gum camphor, we would be loath to risk a large amount of grain in testing it, until we had thoroughly proved its efficiency and harmlessness.

Even supposing these last two remedies impracticable, one need not feel at a loss as to how to begin.

ENTOMOLOGIST.

State Experiment Station, Corvallis College.

BORN.

In Corvallis, on Sunday, January 6th, 1890, to the wife of Samuel Kerr, twin boys.

MARRIED.

In Alsea, Or., at the residence of A. J. McMillan, on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1890, Bourgeois Chert and Rena V. Thirrell, by W. Vidette, J. P.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CITY HALL,

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing Monday Jan. 13th.

—Engagement of the—

Ellsford-Brophy Dramatic Co.

Who will appear in the following great SUCCESSFUL

THE PLANTER'S WIFE.

HAZEL KIRKE.

FUN in a BOARDING SCHOOL.

Admission—Gallery, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

Seats now on sale at Roberts'.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The Encyclopædia Britannica says that Longfellow was born "at Portland, now the capital of the State of Maine."

—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' first literary venture was a story written when she was thirteen years old, and published in the *Youths' Companion*.

—The sister of Keats, the poet, is living in Madrid, Spain, and is in good health. She is trying to obtain from the English Court of Chancery a fortune which belonged to her grandmother.

—Miss Martha A. McConnell was elected deacon in the McKeesport (Pa.) Reformed Presbyterian church, but the presbytery refused to ordain her, as there was no precedent for such action, and referred the matter to the synod. The synod turned the question over to the Committee on Discipline, which reported in favor of ordaining women as deacons.

—Talleyrand's "Memoirs" would have been published thirty years after his death, but in 1853 Napoleon III. obtained from the heirs a further postponement of twenty-two years more. This term will expire in May, 1890. The manuscript is in the hands of the Duke de Montmorency, second son of the Duke de Talleyrand, grandson of the writer, Prince de Talleyrand.

—The London *Standard* gives currency to a report that a wonderful collection of documents printed on papyrus has been discovered near the town of Arsinoe, Central Egypt, consisting of 100,000 documents and 20,000 plates or maps. These papers are printed in eleven different languages, and treat of a great number of questions, extending over a period of 2,700 years. The maps have been printed by means of wooden blocks. If this is true, the art of printing is not a modern invention.

—Mr. Lewis G. Clark, the George Harris of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was not long since on exhibition at a museum at Minneapolis, Minn. Speaking of the author who made him famous he said: "In 1844 I went to Portsmouth, and it was there that I met Mrs. Stowe. She would talk to me for hours about life among the slaves, and each day she would write down what I had told her. Then she had never been South, and I can say without vanity that had it not been for me 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would never have been written. Nearly all the incidents in the book I told her."

—Augusta Evans, author of "St. Elmo" and other lurid Southern stories, ranks with Browning in at least one respect—she will not contribute to periodicals. She has repeatedly refused the most tempting offers to contribute to magazines and newspapers; on one occasion she was asked by the proprietors of *Lippincott's Magazine* to name her own price for a story, but the offer was promptly refused, as well as another from a wealthy firm of a check for \$25,000 for the privilege of issuing a cheap edition of her works, the same not to interfere at all with the regular bound edition. She received a check for \$15,000 for her novel, "Infelice," before it went to press.

The Alaskan Damsel's Doll.

The dusky damsel of Alaska has an ivory doll. It is carved from walrus tusk any length from one to six inches, with nose carved, and eyes, eyebrows and mouth of black enamel. Even the inch-long baby has features carefully made. She has also a doll of wood, six or eight inches long, with its face carved and a curious ornament just below the corners of the mouth. This is a blue bead, and is in imitation of the fashion of her tribe, of making in the lower lip an opening like a button hole, through which any desired ornament may be thrust. None of the Alaska dolls have joints, but this unnatural stiffness has apparently not been altogether satisfactory to the small damsels, for some are carved in a sitting posture.

The most humble doll is simply a stick with a head carved on the end. But the most elaborate of all Indian dolls I have seen belongs also to Alaska. It is carved from dark colored wood, with mouth open, showing three white teeth, and it has real hair in locks six inches long, stuck into holes in the wooden head, with the drollest "patchy" effect. —Olive Thorpe Miller in St. Nicholas.

Visions of the Future.

Has any great invention ever been made that did not have a forecast in the visions of some humorist? When, fifty years ago, we read the fun of Sir John Mandeville and of his trumpet, that held his frozen words until he reached Italy, where they thawed out and blew away in his exact tones, to his amazement, who conceived that we were close to the discovery of a little instrument that would bottle up language and song, and free it after the lapse of days, years or ages? Our steam travel was foretold, also, in the same way by Newton, and air navigation has been a jocosse dream since the "Arabian Nights." Our imagination can probably never reach farther than our capacity to realize; the wonder is that it can reach as far.—Globe-Democrat.

Emancipation Among the Cherokees.

Among other events showing the progress of emancipation, the act of the national council of Cherokees has been overlooked. Professor Foster writes to The Century recalling the fact that this tribe did, on the 18th day of February, 1863, pass a decree of emancipation. "Be it enacted by the national council, That all negro and other slaves within the lands of the Cherokee nation be, and they are hereby, emancipated from slavery; and any person or persons who may have been held in slavery are hereby declared to be free forever." This act is remarkable from the pro-slavery sentiment which was known to predominate in the Indian tribes, although never as strong among the Cherokees as among the Creeks. —Globe-Democrat.