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The Corvallis Gazette.

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Notices in Local Column, 20 cents per line, each insertion. Transient advertisements, per square of 12 lines, Nonpareil measure, \$2.00 for first, and \$1.00 for each subsequent insertion.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. S. WOODCOCK, Attorney and Counselor at Law, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPPOSITE Woodcock & Baldwin's Hardware Store. Special attention given to Collections, Foreclosure of Mortgages, Real Estate cases, Probate and Road matters.

J. K. WEBBER, Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

NEW RICHMOND RANGE, Best in market. THE BONANZA COOK STOVE, Something New, And the New VECTA PARLOR STOVE.

J. R. BRYSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. All business will receive prompt attention. COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

J. W. RAYBURN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE—On Monroe street, between Second and Third.

JAMES A. YANTIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

DR. F. A. VINCENT, DENTIST. CORVALLIS, OREGON. OFFICE IN FISHER'S BRICK—OVER Max. Friendly's New Store.

G. R. FARRA, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE—OVER GRAHAM & HAMILTON'S Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon.

W. C. CRAWFORD, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE, etc. Also, Musical Instruments &c.

GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO., CORVALLIS, OREGON. DEALERS IN Drugs, Paints, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, OILS, GLASS AND PUTTY.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL USE. And also the very best assortment of Lamps and Wall Paper ever brought to this place.

AGENTS FOR THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT, SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

Special attention given to surgery and diseases of the eye. Can be found at his office, in rear of Graham, Hamilton & Co.'s drug store, up stairs, day or night.

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Corvallis Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M. Holds stated Communications on Wednesday on or preceding each full moon.

Barnum Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. Meets on Tuesday evening of each week, in their hall, in Fisher's brick, second story.

CHENOWETH & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

ALLEN & WOODWARD, Druggists and Apothecaries, P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

AUGUST KNIGHT, Cabinet Maker. We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medicines at the market affords.

UNDERTAKER, Cor. Second and Monroe Sts., CORVALLIS, OREGON. Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of FURNITURE COFFINS & CASKETS.

Woodcock & Baldwin (Successors to J. R. Bayley & Co.) KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE old stand a large and complete stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, IRON, STEEL, TOOLS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

FARM MACHINERY, of all kinds, together with a full assortment of Agricultural Implements.

ST. LOUIS CHARTER OAK STOVES THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Also the Norman Range, and many other patterns, in all sizes and styles.

REES HAMLIN, EMMETT F. WRENNE, DRAYAGE! DRAYAGE! Hamlin & Wrenne Prop'r's.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM Salem with a new truck, and having loaded the same with a fine assortment of goods, we are now prepared to do all kinds of DRAYING AND HAULING, either in the city or country, at the lowest living rates.

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LANDS! FARMS! HOMES! I HAVE FARMS, (IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED) Stores and Mill Property, very desirable FOR SALE.

These lands are cheap. Also claims in unsurveyed tracts for sale.

H. E. HARRIS, One door South of Osham & Hamilton's, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

DRY GOODS. Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878. 16:1v1

DRAKE & GRANT, MERCHANT TAILORS, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Boarding and Lodging. GEORGE KISOR, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE TRAVELING public that he is now prepared and ready to keep such boarders as may choose to give him a call, either by the SING EMEAL, DAY, OR WEEK.

J. C. MORELAND, (CITY ATTORNEY) ATTORNEY AT LAW, PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE STAR BAKERY, Main Street, Corvallis. HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR.

Family Supply Store! Groceries, Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Candies, Toys, Etc., Always on Hand. Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877. 14:2v1

Livery, Feed SALE STABLE. Main St., Corvallis, Oregon.

SOL. KING, - Prop'r. OWNING BOTH BARN 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 competent and obliging hostlers always ready to serve the public.

REASONABLE CHARGES FOR HIRE. Particular attention Paid to Boarding & Feeding.

ELEGANT HEARSE, CARRIAGES AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS. Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1879. 16:1y1

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. Twelve dollars a day made at home by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Why He Withdrew.—What will Eliza say? It is the last batch of the campaign in Maine. Eliza is the wife of Joshua B. Osgood, the Temperance candidate for Governor, who withdrew because she told him it was best.

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Anecdotes of Louis Napoleon.

The anecdotes of his childhood are delightful, as showing his ingenious nature and the love he had for his father and mother. On one occasion he had been taxed with disrespectful behavior to the Emperor, and as a punishment, the Emperor degraded him in rank (he was enrolled in the regiment of the Guard as soon as he was allocated, and at this time was a corporal); this his epaulettes were laid aside for a time. This was a cause of great distress to the poor lad, and his pride was terribly wounded. Somehow or other the story got into the newspapers. That day while walking out in the Bois, he met one of the officers of the regiment; with crimson cheeks and downcast eyes he first passed him, then, suddenly summoning courage, turned and addressed him thus: "Monseigneur, perhaps you have heard what the newspapers say of me, that I have been degraded in the service because I was disrespectful to my mother. However, I assure you it is not true. I love her too much to be disrespectful to her. Pardon, monsieur, tell my comrades it is false! And the child burst into sobs, nor could he be comforted until the officer promised to justify him in the face of the regiment.

The determination, which probably was hereditary, was displayed very early in life, and funny incident may be quoted to show this: Victor Emmanuel had given him a lovely donkey, of which he became very fond; but the donkey being strong and like his master, frequent conflicts for supremacy were the result. One day the Prince conceived the brilliant idea that he would like his pet to march up stairs, into the upper rooms of the Tuilleries. Naturally, the quarrelsome subject, being in the kitchen, and the customary battle ensued, to no purpose, until le petit Prince carried the day by summoning the servants, some to place the donkey's forefeet on the stairs, others the hind-feet, and they rushing to their destinations, he was exceedingly fond of drawing—a pursuit which the Emperor did not favor, as being of too absorbing a nature for one who had duties of so wide and general a character; but his tendency to be depressed, and vented himself in various odd ways, one of them being that to get him to submit to tonorial offices (of which he seems to have had some dislike) he was allowed to sketch while under the coiffeur's hands, and exceedingly clever sketches were said to have been. In modeling he was also remarkably skillful. The Prince Imperial was an early sufferer from severe and painful maladies, having had two very bad cases of abscess in the hip joint, and one of an aneurism, from which he did not recover for a long time. While yet young, he was made to take his position in all court ceremonies, and in fulfilling the duties of his rank he was taught to derive satisfaction. At the opening of the day in the chambers, he was invariably seen at his father's side, and acknowledged the greetings he received with undisguised pleasure. Every one conversant with the court life of the Second Empire will remember the share which the dramatic representations which were a favorite amusement at the various residences of the Emperor.

The careful blending of the physical with the intellectual training of young Louis was admirable; and when, at nine years of age, he was made to give the choice of a male governor was made in a very clever manner. The Emperor was talking to General Frossard one day, when the boy came to ask his father for something; but as he had been disordered by the Emperor's refusal, and told him to leave the room. He resisted, and the Emperor's efforts to remove him were vain, which naturally very much displeased his Majesty, who hardly knew what to do. He was then taken to a silent looker-on, rose, and bowing to the refractory young prince, said authoritatively, "What! monseigneur. His Majesty orders you to leave the room, and you refuse? Prince, I have to request you to leave the room at once, and he opened the door for him to pass out. The child, surprised, looked him full in the face, and seeing firmness and determination there, demurred no longer, kissed his father and retired, and he opened the door for him to pass out. The child, surprised, looked him full in the face, and seeing firmness and determination there, demurred no longer, kissed his father and retired, and he opened the door for him to pass out.

His first communion was a great event in his life. It seemed to make a marked change in his character, and gave to it that religious cast which was a distinguishing feature during the rest of his career. The Emperor wisely brought him to face difficulties at an early stage of his life. On one occasion when he had to distribute prizes at the Lycee Charlemagne, a schoolboy emette took took place, of which he was indirectly the cause. The Emperor treated the matter lightly, shrugged his shoulders, and merely remarked, "consistently to meet with opposition, and the sooner perhaps the better." The visit of the Emperor and the Prince to Corsica in 1868, was a notable event, and afforded him the liveliest pleasure. The whole population of the different places they visited, turned out to welcome them; and at Ajaccio the crowd pressed them so closely that the police had to make a path for their feet. The young prince was perfectly delighted with the ovation, and constantly stopped to acknowledge the greetings of the people, checking the efforts of the police to keep the crowd off by saying, "Let them alone, let them alone. Don't try to prevent them. Remember they have the right to me. We all belong to one family!" This speech naturally redoubled the enthusiasm of the populace.

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A Colorado Yarn.

The Leadville Chronicle publishes an account of the most marvellous discovery yet made by mortal man, provided that it is true, which is more than doubtful. Two miners, while sinking a shaft near Red Cliff, are supposed to have found a deep subterranean chamber without apparent communication with the open air. What they claim to have seen is thus described: The cave seemed at first empty, but as their eyes gradually became accustomed to the deep gloom, the men saw in the further extremity a huge black object, which, not without some trepidation, they approached. As they neared it, to their unbounded amazement, they made out the lines of some sort of sailing craft. It was, as nearly as they could judge about sixty feet long by some thirty feet wide, and lay tilted at an angle of about fifteen degrees over to the right, with the body of the craft and deck built of short lengths of some dark and very porous wood, resembling our black walnut if it could be imagined with the grain pulled apart like a sponge or a piece of bread, and made perfectly square. Both ends of it was evidently intended for sailing either way, were turned abruptly up like the top of a peaked Moorish slipper. The planking was apparently double riveted on the nails of extremely hard copper, only eight or ten inches apart, and the outer hull curved in an octagonal shape, while along the upper edge of the ship eleven large rings of the same metal, and evidently for the securing of rigging, were counted. At the bottom edges of the hull, and along the upper edges, if the cross of an inverted letter Y be conceived to represent the deck lines, the two stems are at about the angle and position of the masts. These were upward of 30 feet long, and, as evidence that a sail was at one time pressed across, some ragged remnants of what appeared to be cordage were found clinging to the inner edges. The ends of the masts were secured in pivots, and it was evident that tacking one could be moved forward and the other back, thus bringing the sail at an angle with the body of the ship—an idea which it might not be bad for our modern navigators to emulate. This, it is believed, also explains the copper rods which moved the keels so as to reciprocate the masts in their sockets. While the whole ship was intact, the wood crumbled like dust beneath the finger touch, and fearful of trappings the two prospectors did not venture to explore the interior. Lying on the ground near by, however, was a collection of—myself! She pulls up her charger with her little finger, and looks at her escort as though he was interfering with her enjoyment by stopping, and he smiles as though he was sea sick and says, "It is a fine fun riding a horse while he brics surreptitiously to get his trousers to go down by his shoes.—Peck's Sun.

ORGANIZED EMIGRATION.—One of England's leading men, the Hon. Thomas Hughes of London, has given practical attention to this subject, having accepted a position as superintendent of an extensive organization of New England capitalists whose purpose is to plant a large colony in a suitable and ample tract of land in East Tennessee, in which region there is an abundance of rich soil, and whose inhabitants enjoy one of the finest climates known in the world. We may properly say that organized emigration is a very true method for peopling new territory. Persons in the Eastern or Central States should not go by families and isolate themselves and shut themselves off from all pleasant social privileges and enjoyments, but should band together by hundreds, selecting of the right sort as their new companions and neighbors, such as relatives and personal friends, and then purchase large tracts at prices greatly reduced from those at which individual would be forced to pay for a single tract, and divide the tract among the colonists according to the investment of each. Then a village could be built at once, from which avenues lined with streets might radiate in all directions, and the church, the school house, shops, etc., be erected at once.—[Springfield (Ohio) Republican.

MARLBLED BEEF.—Americans have succeeded in producing beef sufficiently fat to meet the demands of any country. Unfortunately, however, for the quality of the beef, the fat is in huge masses and is useless as human food. Specimens of finely marbled beef are rarely found in this country. Undoubtedly our method of feeding beef cattle causes the absence of "the streak of fat and lean" that are desirable. Our animals are for the most part fattened on corn, which produces a large amount of hard tallow that is deposited in masses outside the flesh. The best marbled beef is produced by cattle that feed on rich, tender grasses. The best beef known in a London market comes from the mountainous regions of Scotland and Ireland, where the cattle have little or no grain. It was at one time thought that the breed of the cattle raised in these localities was the cause of the marbled appearance and the prime flavor of the meat. It seems now to be settled that the superiority of this beef is due to the peculiar feed of the animals, and that the best beef known in a London market is not fat, but it is not deposited in the right places. It is likely that we have made too much use of corn in the production, not only of pork, but of beef and mutton.—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Will you please pass the milk, Miss Brown?" asked a young man of a fidgety maid at the supper table. "Do you take me for a waiter, sir?" she answered. "Well," said he, "as no one has taken you thus far, and you've waited so very long, I should think you were one."

It is said that Ohio wives do their own housework. Now that is the kind of an no hire idea that we like.

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Have Girls Got Any Souls?

We do not know as there is any law to compel girls to act differently about horseback riding, but sometimes it seems as though they took advantage of their young male escorts. It is a well known fact that a girl will not ride on horseback in public unless she has become an accomplished horsewoman. She goes on the back streets until she has learned to sit a horse beautifully, and has got nerve enough to smother the under jaw off a horse that tries to do what she don't want him to. And when she has got unlimited confidence in herself, then she will ride anywhere, and don't care who sees her, and she looks so independent though the young man's legs were longer, and that he would have to let out his stirrup straps. He held the reins in his right hand, held on to the pommel of the saddle with his left hand, to keep from breaking in—two, his trousers were up to his knees, leaving his drawers tied around his ankles with strings, and his low shoes almost dropped off. The strings of one drawer leg came untied and the bare leg began to show, and he looked awkwardly in the case of the girl ahead of him as much as to say, "For heaven's sake, hold up a little." But she was just enjoying herself, and did not seem to realize that she was wearing out a young man that would be an ornament to any society except on a hard riding horse. On they went, until the young man perspired like a water cooler, while she was cool as zinc, and apparently as unconscious of the torture she was inflicting on her escort as a basilisk was to a fly. "Elizabeth, hold up a little," he said as plainly as could be, "This young man has been telling me for over a year that he was a splendid horseman, and I am going to make him take it back if I have to carry him home in a market basket." She pulled up her charger with her little finger, and looks at her escort as though he was interfering with her enjoyment by stopping, and he smiles as though he was sea sick and says, "It is a fine fun riding a horse while he brics surreptitiously to get his trousers to go down by his shoes.—Peck's Sun.

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SHORT BITS.

There is no suiting the people who declare that old ideas are prejudices and new ones caprices. A friendship that makes the least noise is very often the most useful; for which reason prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one. An exchange says: "Good wives are wanted in the Northwest." Surely this is not strange. Is there any place where they are not wanted? Dressed young ladies have determined to wear epaulettes on their shoulders; but they cannot do it very well with low-necked dresses. A Philadelphia paper says that Boston women at Swampscott bathe in white kid gloves and bonnets. This is singular; most people bathe in water. It requires a great deal of badness and a great deal of caution to make a great fortune, and when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it. A man cannot rip, tear and darn without being considered ill-tempered and profane. Woman can, however, and there is where she gets the best of man. The average life of a farmer is 66 years. At 65 he may safely begin to return borrowed tools, pay old debts, and to ask forgiveness for cheating in horse trades. We should manage our fortune as we do our health—enjoy it when good, be patient when it is bad, and never apply violent remedies except in extreme necessity. After reading that Ramakundar, Abdurrahman Kalin and Nema Sahib have concluded to act together, no same man will deny that England is in a pretty tight place. "Keep Your Heart for Little Birdie" is the title of the latest song. We are glad to see it going to let the young man retain his liver. Women are generally generous. "Is the train behind time?" inquired a gentleman at the station. "No, sir," replied the porter; "it's not behind toime, sir, but it's just behind the bridge beyond this."

The mind is nourished at a cheap rate, neither cold, nor hot, nor age itself can interrupt this exercise. Give, therefore, all you can to a possession which ameliorates even in its old age. To detract anything from another, and for one man to multiply his own conveniences of another, is more against nature than death, than poverty, than pain, and the rest of external accidents. "Guns alone can uproot the vile weed of Mormonism," says Dr. Talmage. Now, who ever heard of uprooting a weed with a gun? Might as well talk of shooting crows with a crowbar. In most quarrels, there is a fault on both sides. Both right and wrong are necessary to the productions of a spark; either of them may hammer on wood for ever, and no fire will follow. In the chime in the tower of St. Anne's Episcopal Church in Lowell, is a bell inscribed as a gift of the late Ole Bull in 1857, he having appeared in a concert there to raise funds for its purchase. Words of praise, indeed, are almost as necessary to warm a child into a genial life, as acts of kindness and affection. Judicious praise is to children what the sun is to flowers. To make anything very terrible, obliquely seems in general to be necessary. When we know the full extent of any danger, when we can accustom our eye to it, a great deal of apprehension vanishes. It was in a Rondout, N. Y., church that a city minister, after the fine singing of an anthem, said, "Now that the choir have here their little fun, we will commence the worship of God by singing the nine hundred and eleventh hymn."

A great deal of sickness in children may be avoided by parents eating the green fruit on their place themselves. A united effort in a neighborhood is necessary to make this remedy effectual. Men and children are prone to ramble; but the secret of usefulness in life consists in not haggling for ideal conditions, but in making the most of actual conditions. No real man or real church ever insists on having a good chance, nor yet a fair chance, but only a chance. The trouble about taking a medicine warranted to cure all diseases is that if you don't know exactly what is wanted of it, and in that case it will go fooling around in the system trying to cure you of some disease that you have not got. A city firm engaged in the provision business in the basement of Quincy market was called upon by a new customer, the other day, who remarked, "I presume I can buy goods as cheap here as anywhere else?" "Oh, yes," replied the senior member, "in fact we are always under the market."

The maelstrom attracts more notice than the quiet fountain; a comet draws more attention than the steady star; but it is better to be the fountain than the maelstrom, and star than comet, following out the sphere and orbit of quiet usefulness in which God places us.—Dr. John Hall. The Boers of South Africa have a very useful social custom. When a Boer lady has a daughter in society, and a young man calls to see her, the careful parent sticks a pin in the candle; when the candle burns down to the pin the young man knows his time is out; he picks himself up and leaves. Boers of more civilized society might be managed in the same way. As many persons at this season lay new carpets, it would be well for them to bear in mind that gaudy, brightly-colored carpets are a complete mistake, as also are large, geometric or spotty patterns. A carpet is a background to all the colors in the room, and it is only by taking care that the carpet is subdued in tone and the colors well blended, that any too positive predominant hue can be counteracted.

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