The Democrat.

FRIDAY.....MAY 21, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR OREGON.

WRIT OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

To the Sheriffs of the several Counties within the State of Oregon:

WHEREAS, At a general election held on the first day of June, A. D., 1874, the Hon. George A. La Dow was duly elected Representative of the state of Oregon in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Since the said election, said office has become vacant by the death of said incumbent; and

WHEREAS, By provision of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of this state, it has become the duty of the Governor thereof to issue his writ of election to fill such vacancy;

Now, therefore, I, L. F. GROVER, Governor of the state of Oregon, do hereby command you and each of you to notify the several Judges of Election within and for your several counties, to hold a special election of Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy aforesaid, on Monday, the fifth twenty-fifth day of October, 1875, and that you cause all proper notices to be given thereof according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Oregon, at Salem, this fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1875.

(L.S.)

L. F. GROVER.

Attest: S. F. CHADWICK, Secretary of State.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

Elsewhere we publish the official proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, calling the special Congressional election for October 25th. We don't think a better or more convenient time in the year could have been selected. By that date harvest will be over, the grain marketed or stored and the farmers afforded an opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage without neglecting their most important affairs.

As yet no steps have been taken by either of the political parties for a crystalization of their forces or the nomination of a candidate; but all this will come about in good time.

There can be no successful denial of the fact that the voting population of Oregon is to-day, as it has been for years, Democratic in sentiment by a good round majority; and, with the growing strength of the Democratic party throughout the whole country, every change of the moon between now and the October election ought to augment our party strength and render our success more certain. This result will be inevitable with the exercise of a reasonable degree of caution and judgment in our nominating convention and throughout the campaign. The local questions which too often divide and distract our party in a State and county campaign, cannot figure in such a contest as is now before us. The fight will be made mainly on national issues, and, so far as the Democracy are concerned, we doubt not on a platform embodying those grand old principles which are the foundation and superstructure of our Republican form of Government. That platform must uphold the constitution of the fathers; must defend the rights of the States and the liberties of the people against Presidential interference and bayonet intimidation; must denounce the Civil Rights Bill and all other Radical villainies having for their object the enforcement of social equality among the black and white races; must condemn Congressional lawlessness and official corruptions; must give Grant a vigorous kick on his third-term bump, and demand that he shall keep his hands off of Louisiana and other sovereign States of this American Confederation; must favor the old Democratic doctrine of opposition to high protective tariffs which increase the burdens of the poor man for the enrichment of the capitalist and have depressed our commerce and almost destroyed shipbuilding in the land. Of course many other things may be uttered in the platform, but these are to our mind some of the essential elements of a Democratic declaration of principles and policies, and they ought to be enunciated as often as we have the opportunity offered by an authorized assemblage of the party's representatives.

But a platform is nothing in a campaign without a candidate to stand up for it and champion and defend its utterances with ability, consistency and honor. Of course no difference what sort of a platform we may make, the Radical papers will assail it and the Radical candidate may be expected to fare around over the State, puffing, blowing, wheezing, swearing and blackguarding it just as has been the custom of the average Congressional candidate of that party in Oregon for the past ten years—for bombast, buncombe and abuse have been their only stock in trade. But we don't want a candidate whose mission it will be to bully and blackguard in return; what we ought to have is one who would be able, by dignified deportment, gentlemanly manners, decent address and sound argument, to convince the people of his own honesty and sincerity as well as his ability to serve them in the high and honorable station for which he asks their suffrages.

We have many such men in our party. Let one such be nominated on a platform embodying the principles heretofore mentioned, and we will achieve such a victory as will completely paralyze the enemy for next year's general campaign.

One of those curious optical illusions, called a mirage, was seen at Corinna on Wednesday, causing all the houses in the town and a string of fifty freight wagons to be seen double and appearing as if suspended about one hundred feet above the ground. The illusion lasted fully twenty minutes.

DEATH OF EX-VICE PRESIDENT JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

The telegraph brings the sad intelligence of the death of Hon. Jno. C. Breckenridge, at his home in Lexington, Kentucky, last Monday. It seems that he has been in poor health for some time, and on Wednesday of last week his physicians—Dr. Hayes of Philadelphia and Dr. Sayres of New York—performed a difficult surgical operation which it was hoped would afford him at least temporary relief; but the hope was vain, and he gradually sank away until death relieved him from all pain. His physicians attribute his illness to a blow received from a fragment of a shell during the war.

John C. Breckenridge was born near Lexington, Kentucky, January 16th, 1821, and was consequently 54 years old last January. He was educated at Center College, Kentucky; spent a few months at Princeton College also; studied law at the Transylvania Institute, and was admitted to the bar, in his native town, Lexington. He emigrated to Burlington, Iowa, where, however he only resided for a short time, returning to Lexington, where he has since resided and practiced law with eminent success when not absent in the public service. He served as Major of Infantry in the War with Mexico, and while in that country distinguished himself as the counsel of Major General Pillow during the famous court-martial. On his return from Mexico he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and was a Representative in Congress from the Ashland district from 1851 to 1855. During his Administration, although Mr. Breckenridge was only 32 years old, President Pierce tendered him the highly important and responsible mission to Spain, but family affairs compelled him to decline the honor. He was elected Vice President of the United States in 1856, on the ticket with James Buchanan, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office in March, 1875, as President of the United States Senate. Immediately after his term as Vice President expired the Democracy of his native State elected him to the United States Senate where he took his seat in 1851 as the successor of the venerable Kentucky Nestor, John J. Crittenden. In 1860 he was nominated by the Democratic party as candidate for President—Gen. Joseph Lane of this State being associated with him on the ticket as a candidate for Vice President—but owing to the unfortunate division in the party, was defeated and Lincoln chosen. Owing to his devotion to and open championship of Secession he was expelled from his seat in the U. S. Senate on the 4th of December, 1861, and casting his fortunes with his native South, he immediately joined the Confederate cause and served throughout the War as a brave, valorous and distinguished General. Since the War he has remained at his old home, practicing law when his health would permit and trying to build up for his older days a portion of that competence which was swept away by the tide and fortunes of war.

Mr. Breckenridge is one of the few prominent spirits in the later history of our country whose public conduct has never deviated from the strict rule of consistency. He may have erred in some things—and who that is human has not? But when the weeds of mourning and clouds of desolation of the late war shall have been forever swallowed up by a true spirit of conciliation and concord which is surely dawning upon our common country, then will the life and character of the brave and manly Breckenridge be pointed to as a model for ambitious and aspiring youth, and his history be accorded a bright page on the scroll of honorable fame.

A noble statesman, a brilliant orator, a brave soldier and a pure man has gone to his last sleep, and as sorrowing friends lay him to rest in the green valley of his "Old Kentucky Home," beside the graves of his ancestors, a common people of one common country should for one little day forget sectional strife and join together in a fervent "*requiescat in pace.*"

And now the news comes that the Radical officials at Washington city have sent word to their satraps in Oregon to nominate a Granger for Congress. We will bet a barrel of bologna sausage that the Republicans can't snipe any Granger of sense to accept the nomination on that lay-out. Poor Hiram Smith and Judge Tolman were laid out that way, and they can't catch another victim with that sort of chaff.

Last Tuesday the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. now in session in Portland, elected the following Grand officers for the ensuing year: T. M. Gatch, of Salem, M. W. G. M.; J. N. Dolph, of Portland, R. W. D. G. M.; O. N. Denny, of Portland, R. W. G. W.; J. M. Bacon, of Oregon City, R. W. G. S.; I. R. Moores, of Salem, R. W. G. T.; S. Ellsworth, of La Grande, R. W. G. R.

Four bodies, one of which has been identified as that of a prospector named Ralph, were found under a snow slide in Idaho Territory.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HOME MANUFACTORIES.

We have frequently urged upon our citizens the benefit as well as the necessity of building up, patronizing and fostering home industries and local manufacturing enterprises. There is no doubt of the fact that Oregon has the best natural resources for such enterprise of any region on the globe. Here we have, besides the precious metals, coal, lead iron and timber to an unexplored and unknown extent, and almost natural water powers unlimited. Our State is fast filling up with a class of laborers and mechanics whose very numbers must reduce labor to a scope and figure commensurate with the most limited means and resources of persons desiring to engage in Manufacturing enterprises.

But the only way to induce the establishment of new enterprises is to encourage, foster and strengthen those already inaugurated in our midst. Among the more important manufactories of Oregon are woolen mills, of which those at Oregon City, at Salem, and at Brownsville in this county are established enterprises, and, if properly patronized, must continue to be among the most important auxilliaries to our State's posperity. The recent history of the one at Brownsville fully illustrates the importance of local encouragement to render these institutions successful. Two years ago three practical operatives, entirely destitute of means, took charge of these mills, the citizens of Brownsville advancing sufficient capital for purchase of wool and taking as security a lien on the goods manufactured; and the result was that the business was so successful as to induce leading citizens and capitalists of that place to purchase these mills, organize a joint stock company, materially increase the capital of the concern and prepare to enter into the business on a greatly enlarged plan. The names of the incorporators need only be given to impress our citizen swith the stability and magnitude of the enterprise in which they are engaged. They are Messrs. J. M Moyer, Wm. Cochran, H. L. Brown, O. P. Coshow, H. Powell, D. Dalgleish, F. F. Croft, T. Kay and Hugh Dinwiddie.

This institution will use only Oregon wool and employ only white labor—two distinguishing and commendable features in a home manufacturing enterprise, and should commend it to the special favor of our citizens. We are pleased to learn that two or three of our Albany merchants are very sensibly selling Brownsville woolen goods exclusively, and it is expected that others will enter into the same line of trade at an early day. This is as it should be and is a flatteaing indication of the good sense and public spirit which animates our business men.

BURIAL OF GEN. BRECKENRIDGE.

A telegram from Lexington Kentucky says the funeral of John C. Breckenridge took place day before yesterday, and was attended by an immense throng of people anxious to pay the last sad honors to the memory of a great and good man. The officers of the State, headed by Governor Leslie, were present in a body, also Senators Stevenson and McCreery and many other distinguished persons. The funeral was conducted by the Knights Templar, of which Order Gen. Breckenridge was an exemplary member. No such outpouring of people has been witnessed since the death of Henry Clay, and what is more gratifying, no distinction of party seemed to have been seen in those considerations which should alone inspire the hearts of men who aspire to be considered good citizens.

The testimony in the Beecher-Tilton trial is all in and the lawyers are harranguing the jury. It is expected that the four lawyers will talk about six days, and that the Judge's charge to the jury will occupy two days more. And then we suppose the jury can retire to their room and go to sleep, as they will never come to a rational and unanimous understanding of that case. Indeed, we don't see how in thunder they will ever know whether they themselves are guilty, or whether it is Mrs. Teecher or Boulton, or Milton, or Elizabeth Bilton, or Theodore Ward Henry, or Bullerton, or Meach, or Bevarts, or Judge Eilson, or Blawmouth church—or who in the dickens did really burn the house and steal the jewelry and when the horse was first missed and if so the ship may have gone down without any premeditation or malice aforethought with suicidal intent or a person going that way would be sure to observe a light in the upper story from a paroxysmal or annourized altitude for a *verit ne excut de bose us now*. At least the country is fondly anticipating something of that conglomerate nature.

The Hillsboro *Independent* says: The case of the State of Oregon vs. Ed. Chamberlain, accused by J. Stevenson of killing his son, was brought before Mr. Cave, J. P., Monday, and the defendant was held to answer at the next term of Circuit Court. In default of bail he was sent to jail.

Judge D. Bagley is dying at his home in Indiana. Are we to lose all our good men at once?

McKENZIE AND HARRISBURG CANAL.

HARRISBURG, May 17th, 1875.

Editor Democrat:

The more we consider the peculiarities of Oregon, the more firmly are we convinced of the superlative advantages that begin to unfold themselves and must eventuate somewhere in the future in a grand exhibition of physical energy and beauty—distinguishing the people of the Willamette Valley as the most progressive, independent and happy on the Western continent. We have all the primary and essential conditions, when quickened by the transforming touch of practical science, to warrant these conclusions. There is a fixed law in nature that every given result must undergo a season of preparation before reaching the acme of the design—oftentimes apparently encountering, but in the end proves to have been necessary agencies in the development of the design. We are led to these reflections by noticing the feeble and apparently pointless opposition to the McKenzie and Harrisburg Canal.

Our people, being conscious of the unrivalled resources of the Upper Willamette Valley and surrounding region and the bright future that beckons them to action, determined to open a canal from Spores' Ferry on the McKenzie river to Harrisburg on the Willamette, expecting the aid and cooperation of the people in this vicinity, and especially along the line of the canal, but to our surprise no sooner was the enterprise inaugurated than R. B. Cochran appeared in a public communication, without hope of fee or reward, as the volunteer champion of an imaginary canal from McKenzie to Albany, savagely criticizing the acts and motives of the people of Harrisburg, alleging that they had neither the ability or intention to build the canal. Through the same medium, though we trust with a different and better spirit, we repelled the soft impeachment by a single statement of facts, believing he was laboring under an innocent delusion, thinking so soon as he should discover his mistake he would withdraw the charge, but much to our astonishment and regret he confronts us again with a rehash of his old dish with some extra spice stirred into the reviling compound. Now, we do not propose to notice his last effort with the view of meeting any argument or reason, for it has neither. It is pointless, ridiculous and silly. But refer to it in part for the purpose of imparting to our esteemed friend some useful information that he stands wofully in need of, and must have before he can rise to a correct and intelligent investigation of the canal question. In part to apprise the people interested of some important facts connected with the subject.

Mr. C. in his last, starts out by supposing us a venal tool in the "canine" paws of the people of Harrisburg to suppress all "oppisition to the Harrisburg canal and its special interests." We have only to say what we did in that respect was free and voluntary, without aid or solicitation from any person living. For the act we disclaim any merit or censure from friend or foe. In this connection he proudly testifies to the vital importance of the enterprise, then with graceless deliberation reiterates his baseless assertion that our letter indicates that the people of Harrisburg don't want the canal built by any company. If there is a word in the entire letter that will bear that interpretation, our language has betrayed us. Every sentiment of our convictions rise up in revolt against it, and thus it is with the entire people of Harrisburg. It is with decided reluctance that we give to the public the cause that prompts him to suppose we mean to do nothing. In his first letter he indicated that the leveling we did was the actual surveyed line of the canal, and proceeded to comment upon the injudicious section of the line. Believing it to be a strategic sally to conceal some of the ugly outlines of his position, and having no desire to expose his ignorance or deception, we simply stated that the leveling accomplished everything intended, that the route is feasible. In his last, he assumes the same position and invests it with such significance that it is certain that he believes that the line of levels is the actual surveyed line of the canal. This seems so unreasonable when applied to a man of his prominence, experience and mental calibre, we dare not assume the responsibility of its truth without the corroboration of his own language. Hear him, "But I said this much to show your readers that the Harrisburg Company did not mean anything when they done this leveling, for they started within three rods of the head of the mill slough and their attention was called to that fact, and they refused to pay any attention to it and continued to run down the bank of the slough. When they came to the mill their attention was called again to the easiest route for a canal, but this route looked towards Albany and they refused to pay any attention to it, so they took the road that leads to Harrisburg. It made no difference to them as to the cost for they never expected to do any more at the canal anyway." It is the more incredible that any sensible man would regard the line of our preliminary survey as the veritable line of the canal when the truth declares that the entire line of levels from one end to the other followed the center of the county road. Had he known that our line of leveling had nothing to do with the line of the canal, but was intended to answer no other purpose than establish the difference in attitude of the two extremes of the line, it would have saved him a great deal of worry and much irrelevant, superfluous reasoning. He seems to be totally blind to another important fact, that the overwhelming advantages that he attaches to the Brumley route can be as readily applied to the Harrisburg line as to the Albany, and we hereby assure him and all others whom it may concern, that if upon a reliable examination it is found to possess the advantages claimed for it, it will undoubtedly be the line of the McKenzie and Harrisburg Canal. And it is fervently hoped that henceforth our old friend will properly understand that preliminary survey.

Once more he makes another vain call upon the people of Albany to investigate his route for a canal to their city, making statements thereon that fall to the ground the moment they come in contact with the touch of truth. After all the intense interest and confidence he seems to feel in his pet project, in the throes of his anxiety he divulges the fact that he has no reason to suppose that Albany will build one foot of his visionary canal or that they want it all. For with a fondling, beseeching strain he asks "the most enterprising people in the most enterprising town in the Willamette Valley if they want his water or the business it will make." They will tell him "no" and for these reasons in part: The Santiam Water Ditch Company, with a capital stock of $30,000 have completed a canal that furnishes 15,000 feet of water per minute at an expense of $55,000 or $60,000, incurring a debt of $25,000 or $30,000. They have sold about 5,000 feet of water which supplies the present demand. No doubt the whole of their water in time will be in demand but an amount through the same ditch can be furnished, limited only by the Santiam river. Some months ago they threw upon the market $30,000 of additional stock, no part of which has been taken. They have surrounded the business part of Albany with their canal and branches and the $50,000 stock already taken absorbs all of the capital of the place for that kind of investment. Now if the Santiam Company cannot sell $30,000 of stock or any part of it in a completed and successful enterprise, how and when, we ask Mr. C. and his friends, do you expect to sell $250,000 of additional stock (the cost of your canal) in an untried, undeveloped enterprise of the same character in the same market and in direct competition with the Santiam Company in the matter of water power. (The vital point of the Santiam Company.) Further, when access to the city of Albany is almost entirely cut off. There is no hope of making an amicable arrangement with them, for their very existence depends upon keeping you out. On the contrary you will find all the influence of that company arrayed against you. Your canal will not cost less than $250,000, an enterprise, considering the business, and the circumstances surrounding it, renders it impracticable. As an investment it won't pay, and no wide awake business man will touch it.

Our esteemed friend has labored much to prove the people of Harrisburg have done nothing nor never intend to do anything in the direction of the McKenzie and Harrisburg Canal. To show the true value of his statements we assure the public that considerably over one hundred shares have been taken in the city of Harrisburg in the canal, and several of our most wealthy and weighty citizens have done but little as yet, but will invest largely in the enterprise. For the present the argument is closed and we submit the case to the jury.

J. F. HENDRIX.

The Coos Bay *News* says: Westward the star of Empire takes its flight. There is something sublime in the steady, onward march of civilization from the rising to the setting sun. Every steamer to Coos Bay brings from seventy-five to 100 passengers.

We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor. Bricks made in China are sold in San Francisco for less than they can be made for this side the Pacific, notwithstanding the ad valorem duty of twenty per cent. on them.

Richard Nagle, a miner, was killed in the Chicago mine, near Salt Lake, a few days ago. He was a native of Portland, Maine.

The Colorado Springs *Mountaineer* wonders if there isn't a special Providence in the prevailing rheumatism among the new Territorial officers.

G. W. Bethers (or rather his wife) has recently sold 400 acres of land two and a half miles southwest of Corvallis, at $30 per acre.

Three hundred more immigrants on steamer this week.

The Sound country had an earthquake last week.

PACIFIC COASTERS.

Strawberries in Portland market. Ialph!

Union County is to have fine crops this year.

The testive grasshopper has put in an appearance about the base of the Blue Mountains.

A good big wart on the end of a woman's nose is a tolerably sure preventive of Beecher scandals.

I. N. T. Miller has started from Jackson county for Virginia City, Nevada, with 75 horses for sale.

The sum of $72 has been raised by subscription at Salem too clear off and decorate Marion square in that city.

F. E. Rubell, formerly of the *Itemizer*, proposes starting a paper in Harrisburg about the 5th of June.

There is a large amount of travel between San Francisco and Roseburg via Empire City.

Wild Horse, the celebrated Comanche chief, and some forty of his braves, with their families, have surrendered to the agent at Fort Sill.

A party of Wyoming women tarred and feathered a frail sister a few days ago.

Jos. Watt is introducing the flax culture in Washington County. He has distributed seed among some twenty or thirty farmers.

Mrs. D. G. Olds, of Middletown, Washington County, was severely injured by falling over a tub in her kitchen one day this week.

A wicked boy, upon whose shoulders his mother was expressing her resentment with both slippers, felt too proud to cry, and kept up his courage by repeating to himself: "Two soles that beats as one."

A Princeton dry goods merchant, in a fit of somnambulism recently, arose from his couch, cut the bed-quilt in two with his pocket scissors, and then asked his terrified wife if he could show her something else.

A lecturer, addressing an audience, contended, with tiresome prolixity, that art could not improve nature, until one of his hearers, losing all patience, set the room in a roar by exclaiming: "How would you look without a wig?"

A dispatch from Melbourne says that the city of Sydney and vicinity has been visited by heavy and damaging floods.

Commercial.

At the present time the general condition of trade is satisfactory, though eastern manufacturers say the spring trade did not hold out its full promise. Money is plenty in the large cities, and loans on good security easily effected. Locally, trade is rather dull, with prospects of improvement. In the matter of grain prospects the State never made a better showing at this season of the year. As to prices that will rule after harvest, no one can now determine. The weather and crops in most of the grain-growing States of Europe are reported favorable and abundant harvests are anticipated. Prices are now at the lowest point, and it would be unreasonable to expect any serious decline. With a short crop in California we may expect lower rates of freights to Europe and a corresponding advance in wheat here to compensate. This will perhaps hold wheat up to the present rates, even if there should be a small decline in Liverpool.

The wool market seems to promise a little better than last year, though the advance in rates of freight may swallow up the margin in Eastern prices. We quote as follows:

MARKET REPORT.

Gold in New York, 1.16⅛.

Legal tenders, in Portland, 87 buying, 88 selling.

Exchange on San Francisco, 1 per c.

Wheat in Liverpool—Average, California, 8s 10d to 9s per cental. California Club, 9s to 9s 3d. Oregon, 9s 3d to 9s 6d.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

WHEAT—$1 65 to $1 75 per cental.
FLOUR.—Extra, $5.12 to $5.50 ℔ bbl.
OATS.—Per cental, $2.65@$2.20.
ONIONS.—3c ℔ lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

FLOUR.—Extra, $4 to $4 50; superfine, $3 75.
WHEAT.—$1 55 per cental.
OATS.—80@65c.
BARLEY.—$1 40 per cental.
BACON.—Sides, 11½ cents; hams, 12 @ 13; shoulders, 7 ℔ lb.
LARD.—In kegs, 14c, in 10 lb tins, 14c.
BUTTER.—Fresh roll, 35.
FRUITS.—Dried apples, in sacks 5c, kegs 6c; plums, pitless, 12 @ 13; peaches, 12½c; prunes, 17c; figs, 25c; raisins ℔ box, $3.50
EGGS.—20c@25c.
CHICKENS.—Full grown, $4 to $4 50 ℔ dozen.
DUCKS.—$6 ℔ dozen.
GEESE.—$9 to $10 ℔ dozen.
HIDES.—Dry, 16c; salted 7c; culls, ½ off.
TALLOW.—6c.
BAGS.—Burlaps for grain, 14 to 15c.
COAL OIL.—Devoe's Patent Gas, 33 to 35c; outside brands, 30c ℔ gallon.
COFFEE.—Old Government Java, 28 to 30c; Costa Rica, 20c; Guatemala, 20c.
FISH.—Mackerel, No. 1 $2 50 @ $2 75 ℔ kit; Eastern dry Cod, 9½ @ 10c ℔ lb, and Coast 7½ @ 8½c; Salmon, bbls, $9 00; hf bbls, $5 00; 1-2 cases, ℔ doz, $2 00; 2-2 cans, $3 00; salmon bellies, 25-lb kits, $3 50.
SALT.—Liverpool (fine), ℔ ton, $25 00; Carmen Island, $18 00; Pulos, $16 00; Ground Rock (stock), $13 00 @ 14 00.
SUGAR.—Sandwich Island, ℔ lb, 8 @ 11c; Golden Coffee, in bbls, ℔ lb, 11⅝c; Golden Coffee, in hf bbl, 11¾c; Crushed, 12⅝ @ 12¾c; Pulverized, 12½ @ 12¾c; Granulated, 12¼ @ 12⅝c.
TEA.—Japan, Young Hyson, in papers, 35 to 55c Imperial Gunpowder, 75 to 87½c.
WOOL.—16 to 22c.
FEED.—Bran, $16 00; shorts, $20 00 to $25 ℔ ton; oil cake, $32 50.
HAY.—Baled, $11 00 to $12 00 ℔ ton; loose, $11 00.
POTATOES.—35c@50 ℔ bushel.
ONIONS.—1 to 1½c ℔ lb.
Mutton sheep $3 25@$4 50.

ALBANY MARKET.

Prepared weekly by S. E. YOUNG, wholesale and retail dealer in dry goods and general merchandise.

WHEAT—White, ℔ bushel, 75c.
OATS—50 cents ℔ bushel.
POTATOES—$1.25 ℔ bushel.
ONIONS—$1.00 ℔ bushel.
FLOUR—$4 25 ℔ sack, or $4 00 ℔ bbl.
BEANS—White, ℔ lb 4@5c.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, ℔ lb 5@6c.
—Peaches, 15c.
—Plums, 12@12c.
BUTTER—Fresh roll, 20c ℔ lb.
EGGS—16c ℔ doz.
CHICKENS—$2.50@$3.00 ℔ down.
SUGARS—Crushed, 14c; Island, 8@12½; San Francisco refined, 15c ℔ lb.
TEA.—50@$1.00.
COFFEE—25c ℔ lb.
SALT—1@2c ℔ lb.
HYRUP.—$4.50 ℔ 5 gallon keg.
BACON.—Hams, 13@13c; sides, 10@11c; shoulders, 7@8.
LARD.—14@15c.
OILS—Devoe's Kerosene, 50c ℔ gal. ℔ can, 5 gals, $1 75; Linseed Oil, raw, ℔ gal. $1 25, boiled, $1 37½.
BEEF—On foot, 5c.
PORK—On foot, 6c.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Albany Post Office May 21, 1875. Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they were advertised:

Barker, May	Miller, Mary T. 2
Davis, H. H.	Hamilton, Jerom W.
Dodain, R. D.	Hunter, Margaretta
Evans, Wm.	Robertson, Lorenzo
King, Wm. H.	West, W. H. 2
Mulkey, Carl.	West, Jennie

P. H. RAYMOND, P. M.

DIED.

POLLY—At Grass Ridge, Linn county, at the residence of A. P. Nye, Thornton L. Polly, aged 21 years, 9 months and 22 days. Oregon papers please copy.

MARRIED.

PETERSON—YOUNG.—In this city, May 16, by Rev. S. G. Irvine, Mr. Wm. A. Peterson to Mrs. Clarry Young.

CAYWOOD—WILLIAMS.—On May 16th, at the residence of H. Weisner, by R. Weisner, J. P., Mr. W. N. Caywood to Miss Mary I. Williams, all of Marion county.

WHEN you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of ADRIAN'S PILLS and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, Dryness of the Skin, &c., &c.,

Cured at once by HEREMAN'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. It keeps the hands soft in all weather. See that you get HEREMAN'S. Sold by all Druggists, only 25 cents. Manufactured only by HEREMAN & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York. January.

A. WHEELER. C. K. WHEELER. C. P. HOGUE.

A. WHEELER & CO.,

SHED, OREGON

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Merchandise and Produce. A good assortment of all kinds of Goods always in store at lowest market rates.

Agents for sale of Wagons, Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Churns, &c., &c. v9n18y1.

CASH paid for WHEAT, OATS, PORK, BUTTER, EGGS and POULTRY. v9n18y1.

The "Bonanza" for all.

Invalids, by nervous debility, desirous of again feeling the vigor of health and vim of system, should take a few bottles of DR. HERPLEY'S CELEBRATED I. X. L. BITTERS. Before one bottle is taken they will feel the dawn of restoration, of returning health. No case of dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, rheumatism, kidney or liver disease, has ever resisted its restorative power. Every part of the human system requires and should receive sustenance and support from the stomach, regulated by the liver. If the stomach cannot supply the aliment required, the whole system languishes. Fortify your organs of life with these bitters, and in a few days you will feel your whole system invigorated; for every disease arising from disordered liver, stomach or bowels, it is invaluable; it will revive your shattered system. Dyspeptics and persons of bilious habit should keep it within reach, if they value health and ease. n8m6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. H. MONTANYE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

—ALBANY, OREGON.—

FARMS OF ALL SIZES, QUALITIES AND prices to suit purchasers, and a number of dwellings in the city of Albany, for sale cheap. Emigrants and others desiring to purchase should call and learn terms before purchasing elsewhere.

Albany, Oregon, May 15th, 1875. v9n19tf.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP BY JESSE WOOD, LIVING two miles west of J. S. Felger's Mill, Benton County, two 3-year-old colts,—One dark bay gelding, and one dark bay filly, with star in forehead. No artificial marks or brands. Both colts are under size, and came to my place in February, 1875, and were taken up and advertised according to the law. Appraised by Julius Brosseau, Justice of the Peace for Philomath precinct, Benton county, Oregon, at $40 and $30.

THE HOME

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

DIRECTORS OREGON BRANCH.

P. WASSERMAN, B. GOLDSMITH,
L. F. GROVER, C. MACKEY,
LLOYD BROOKE, C. H. LEWIS,
J. L. CRAWFORD, D. M. FRENCH,
J. LOWENBERG,

HAMILTON BOYD, Manager.

PORTLAND.

L. H. MONTANYE, Agent, Albany. v10n18m3.

J. D. TITUS. J. B. TITUS

TITUS BRO'S,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

—AND—

DIAMOND SPECTACLES!

ALSO

PISTOLS AND CARTRIDGES

SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

And all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

All Goods Sold and Work Done Warranted.

ALBANY BATH HOUSE

—AND—

BARBER SHOP!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully thank the citizens of Albany and vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for the past seven years, and hopes for the future a continuance of their favors. For the accommodation of transient customers and friends in the upper part of town he has opened a neat little shop next door to Montgomery & Taylor's saloon, where a good workman will always be in attendance to wait upon patrons. JOS. WEBER.

v10n18tf.

A CARD.

A. H. BELL & PARKER, LATE OF OREgon City, beg leave to inform the public that they have purchased the entire stock of drugs, medicines etc., formerly owned by H. C. Hill & Son, and that they design sustaining the business at the old stand, where they propose to keep in the future, a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and everything usually found in a first class drug store.

While earnestly soliciting a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the said house. We hope at the same time, by fair and liberal dealing, and careful attention to the wants of customers to merit the esteem of any new friends who may favor us with their orders.

Particular attention will be given to the compounding of physicians prescriptions and family receipts at all hours of the day or night.

A. H. BELL & PARKER,
Successors to H. C. HILL & SON.

Albany, Oregon, Oct. 8th, 1874.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. C. HARPER & CO.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Dry Goods and Notions, Shot Guns and Pistols, Nails, Rope, Wall Paper, Mirrors, Wood and Willow Ware, Trunks and Valises, etc., etc., Pocket Cutlery. Sold very low entirely for cash or to prompt paying customers on time. n6m1.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Daily, $10 a year; Semi-Weekly, $5; Weekly, $2.

Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates, free. Weekly, in clubs of ten or more, only $1 per copy. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. v10n20y1.

ADVERTISING (Cheap Good) by addressing as above. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 3,000 newspapers and estimates showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. v10n20y1.

PARKER & MORRIS

keep constantly on hand a

LARGE QUANTITY

—of—

LIME, PLASTER PARIS, HAIR, LATHING and SHINGLES.

v10n20tf.

Please Shtop a Leetle.

OF YOU HIN A DREVELLING MAN UND dont vant to get cheated mebbe you peter go at dot Samuel Miller's blacksmith shop, und wagon shop, close by der Cannen's schtable, der shop vot der Peter use to shtop dat, und he use you bully, I bet you, und if he donte hookoot of you see sum dings you donte want, speek out, Samuel will wait on you, I bet you. v10n20tf.

C. S. S. CO.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER DATE UNTIL FURther notice, freight from Portland to Albany will be one dollar per ton. All down freight will be delivered at Portland or Astoria free of charge or wharfage at reduced rates. Boats will leave Albany for Corvallis or Portland every day. For further information apply to BEACH & MONTEITH, Agents. v10n17tf.

NOTICE.

ALL THE BOOK ACCOUNTS AND NOTES belonging to the firm of H. C. Hill & Son, late druggists in Albany, will be found after this date with the undersigned, at the Clerk's office in the Court House, in this city. And all persons indebted to said firm will please call before January 1st, 1875, and settle and thereby save costs.

H. C. HILL & SON,
By G. A. HILL.

Albany, Dec. 1st, 1874. v10n17tf.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT C. P. Hogue, Administrator of the estate of Jas. P. Hogue, deceased, on the 3d day of May, 1875, filed his final account in said estate in the County Court for Linn county, Oregon, for final settlement, and that by order of said Court

Tuesday, the 8th day of June, 1875,

has been appointed to hear objections to said account, and for the settlement of the same.

Published by order of the County Court.

CHAS. P. HOGUE, Adm'r.

20w4

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, remaining Executor of the last will and testament of Philip P. Henderson, deceased, has filed with the Clerk of the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, his final account for settlement, and that said Court has made an order appointing

Tuesday, the 8th day of June, 1875,

at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., of that day, at the Court House, in Linn county, for the hearing of objections to such account and the settlement of the same.

G. P. CRAWFORD, Executor.

S. A. JOHNS, Att'y for Executor.

20w4

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Mrs. Jennie C. Purdom

Fashionable Milliner, First street, Albany, is constantly receiving

New Goods

—of latest and—

MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

She hopes to please every one by her beautiful styles and moderate prices. v10n8.

CASH SYSTEM ONLY!

Wm. Lister

Has opened a

NEW GROCERY STORE

In Wood's old stand, on First street, where he will sell goods

Cheaper than Any Other House

In the county which sells on the credit system, as he

KEEPS NO BOOKS

and sells for Cash only or its equivalent in MARKETABLE PRODUCE. Don't forget to give him a call if you want groceries 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. WM. LISTER.

Albany, May 6, 1875. v10n19y1.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his

RICH AND FINELY IMPROVED FARM

of 320 acres, situated ten miles due east of Albany, on the airline road between Albany and Scio. The road cuts the farm in two parcels, leaving 200 acres on one side and 120 on the other, thus making two beautiful and desirable farms. 120 acres on the one side is well improved and 100 on the other. The whole is under fence, supplied with good timber, living water and an abundance of fruit, and is one of the best grain producing farms in the rich valley of the Santiam. A large, fine elegant dwelling has just been erected, at a cost of $2,000. It is supplied with good barn and other outbuildings. Will sell on easy terms. For further particulars inquire at the DEMOCRAT office or on the farm of D. T. CHARD,

Linn County, April 12, 1875.

FOR THE LADIES.

MRS. M. HADDEN,

HALSEY, OREGON,

has just opened a fine assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To which she asks the attention of the ladies of that vicinity.

Dressmaking, Bleaching and Pressing

DONE TO ORDER.

v10n20tf.

BIDS FOR LEBANON BRIDGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will proceed to let at public outcry, at the Court House, in Albany, Linn county, Oregon, on

Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1875,

a contract for the construction and completion of a Bridge across the South Fork of the Santiam river, east of and near Lebanon, in Linn county, of Smith's Patent Truss plan and in