

The Albany Register.

Diamond Excitement in Australia.

It seems as though, after a lapse of three centuries, Sir Walter Raleigh's dream of an El Dorado were about to be realized. The other day we published an account of marvelous discoveries of diamonds in South Africa. They had been found for miles along the banks of the Orange and Vaal rivers. They were not only abundant, but they were, many of them, of great size. Some were found of the pandolite shape, and of the first water, weighing upwards of eighty carats; others of the octahedron, or four pointed, that weighed thirty carats; and of the smaller varieties immense numbers had been picked up on the surface of the ground. Naturally South Africa was in a ferment. Elephants tusks were forgotten, and every one was hunting for precious stones. The infection had even extended to this city, and Dr. Hall was organizing a colony to go diamond gathering. But now come reports from Australia of discoveries which far eclipse those in South Africa. Telegrams have come flying from the Australia mines to England big enough to make the diamond merchants hold their breath with astonishment. The glittering stones have been picked up in such quantities that, says the London Times in a leading article on the subject, "the colonists are all dreaming of precious stones. At every carriage the talk is of diamonds and rubies, pearls and topazes, and people of all ranks are rushing to the mines. Genuine diamonds are on sale by women and children at every cottage, and there could hardly be a mistake, we should think, about the nature of the stones." This is marvellous to all conscience, but this is not half the story, the rest of it smacks of the Arabian Nights' entertainments, and Sir Walter Raleigh's adventures in the great diamond valley to which he flew on the back of a mighty bird. And this latter and wonderful half we must preface with the statement, familiar doubtless to many of our readers, that the increase in value of the diamond is vastly greater in proportion than its increase in weight. A stone one carat, for instance, might be worth \$50; but one weighing five carats would be worth \$2,500. Imagine, then, the value of one as big as a lemon, and weighing three quarters of a pound. Such a one is said to have been found in Australia. Its discovery has been telegraphed to England. It was placed in the hands of a trustworthy man. He was surrounded by a strong cordon of military, and was marched in this way from the mines to Sydney, where the magnificent gem was deposited in the mint. The stone has not yet been thoroughly tested. Geologists are at work upon it now; but it really proves to be what it is supposed, its value will be almost fabulous. Its weight is nine hundred carats. "The great English diamond, that pride of the British Empire, the Koh-i-noor, weighs but one hundred and eighty-six carats, and its computed value is ten millions in gold. The value of the stone just found, if compared by the tables in use, would be a hundred millions in gold. But, of course, this value would in any event be imaginary, since no purchaser could be found with a hundred millions to spare for a diamond, even if it was big as a lemon."

A WESTERN LAWYER'S PLEA.—Gentlemen of the Jury: The Scripture saith, "Thou shalt not kill;" now, if you hang my client, you transgress the command as sick as grease, and as plump as a goose egg in a loafer's face. Gentlemen, murder is murder, whether committed by twelve jurymen, or by a humble individual like my client. Gentlemen, I do not deny the fact of my client having killed a man, but is that any reason why you should do so? No such thing, gentlemen. You may bring the prisoner in "guilty," the hangman may do his duty, but will that exonerate you? No such thing; in that case, you will all be murderers. Who upon you is prepared for the brand of Cain to be stamped upon his brow to-day? Who, friend—who, in this land of liberty and light? Gentlemen, I will pledge my word that not one of you has a bowie-knife or a pistol in his pocket. No, gentlemen, your pockets are odoriferous with the perfumes of cigar-cases and tobacco. You can smoke the tobacco of rectitude in the pipe of a peaceful conscience; but hang my client, and the scaly alligator of remorse will gallop through the internal principles of your animal viscera, until the spinal vertebrae of your anatomical construction is turned into a railroad for the grim and gory goblins of despair. Gentlemen, beware of committing murder! Beware, I say, of meddling with the eternal prerogative! Gentlemen, I adjure you by the unannounced ghost of temporal sanctity, to do no murder! I adjure you by the name of woman, by the ticking timepiece of time's theoretical transmigration, to do no murder! I adjure you, by the love you have for the excellent and condimental gusto of a native pumpkin, to do no murder! I adjure you, by the stars set in the flying emblem of your emancipated country, to do no murder! I adjure you, by the American Eagle that whipped the universal game-cock of creation, and now sits roosting on the magnetic telegraph of time's illustrious transmigration, to do no murder! And lastly, gentlemen, if you ever expect to wear store-made coats—if you ever expect free dogs not to bark at you—if you ever expect to wear boots made of the free hide of the Rocky Mountain buffalo—and, to sum up all, if you ever expect to be anything but a set of smoking, loafing, rascally, cut-throat, braided small ends of humanity, whittled down into indistinctibility, acquit my client, and save your country. The prisoner was acquitted.

ROAST TURKEY FOR PRISONERS.—B. C. Dorsey, of Rhode Island, carries on an extensive painting business and is very charitable in an eccentric way. He has established in several States Christmas dinners of roast turkey for the inmates of prisons, and in one case where he donated \$200 for that purpose, he sued for the recovery of the money because he learned that the turkeys were boiled instead of roasted.

Lincoln's First Dollar.

One evening in the Executive Chamber there were quite a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward. A point in the conversation suggesting the thought, Mr. Lincoln said: "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?" "No," said Seward. "Well," replied he, "I was about 18 years of age. I belonged, you know, to what they call down South the 'scrubs'; people who do not own land and slaves are nobody there. But we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by labor, sufficient produce, as I thought, to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. "After much persuasion, I got the consent of mother to go, and constructed a little flat-boat large enough to take the barrel or two of things that we had gathered, with myself and a little bundle, down to New Orleans. A steamboat was coming down the river. We have, you know, no wharves on the Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, for them to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. "I was contemplating my new flat-boat and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any particular, when two men came down to the shore in carriages with trunks, and looking at the different boats, they singled out mine, and asked: 'Who owns this?' I answered somewhat modestly: 'I do.' 'Will you,' said one of them, 'take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' said I. I was very glad to have the chance to earn something. I supposed they would give me two or three bits. The trunks were put on my flat-boat, the passengers seated themselves on their trunks, and I sculled them out to the steamboat. "They got on board and I lifted up their heavy trunks and put them on the deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again, when I called out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each of them took from his pocket a silver half dollar and threw it on the floor of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. Gentlemen, you may think it was a very little thing, and in these days it seems like a trifle; but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, a poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day—that by honest work I had earned a dollar. The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time."

The Chinese Empire—Noah Its Founder and First Monarch.

Noah and his family were once more on terra firma, the wreck and devastation of the Deluge (B. C. 2348), passed in safety, and the assurance given from on high, that there should be no other Deluge while the earth remained. Noah seems, in the first instance at least, to have taken up his residence in the vicinity of Mount Ararat, inasmuch as no notice is taken of his journeying hither prior to his commencement of his banditry. And this idea is strengthened by the fact of the existence of a city or town at the foot of that mountain at this very day, denominated "Place of Descent," which city appears, from this circumstance, to have been founded by Noah himself. Very little is said of him after his re-settlement in the world, although he lived three hundred and fifty years after the Deluge. The circumstance of his planting a vineyard is mentioned, and also that of his being, on one occasion, overcome with wine, and his denunciation of Canaan for his exposure of him at the time. In the opinion of some he spent the remainder of his days at the place above mentioned; but others suppose that he emigrated thence to China. We will briefly consider this subject.

Mankind are represented as journeying from the East when they found the plain of Shinar. Now Mount Ararat, in Armenia, is northerly from Shinar. It follows, therefore, that the mountain now denominated Ararat is not the Ararat near which Noah settled after the Deluge; or, that the posterity of Noah must have wandered in their journeyings a great distance from that place, in order to bring them to a point whence, by journeying eastward, they would reach Shinar. Waiving, therefore, the consideration of the question where the real Ararat is situated, we are driven to the conclusion that the great body of mankind were, some time previous to their arriving at Shinar, eastward of that country. Noah lived till after the period of the confusion of tongues. Had he accompanied his posterity to Shinar, it is morally certain that a person of his eminence, and of his relation to them, must have figured conspicuously among them. But as no mention is made of him in connection with the journeying from the East, and the dispersion at Babel, we conclude that he either continued where he first settled, viz. at the base of Mount Ararat, or else that he journeyed in some other direction with a portion of his descendants, while the remainder journeyed west to Shinar. The latter is the more probable supposition. "Two hundred and fifty years before Ninus," says Ptolemy, "the earth was overflowed with waters, and mankind began again in Asia Scythia." Asia Scythia is in the same latitude with Bactria, between the Caspian Sea and Imaus, north of Mount Paropamisus. Noah might have continued his journeying to Asia Scythia, and formed a settlement there, if the ark did not rest in that quarter at the subsiding of the waters; and hence there is nothing in the foregoing fragment of Ptolemy's account inconsistent with the idea that Ararat is in Armenia. That he and some of his posterity did actually separate from the main body is rendered still further probable by the Chaldean tradition that after Xisuthrus, his wife, his daughter, and the pilot had left the ark, and sacrificed to the gods, they disappeared, and were seen no more; although the voice of Xisuthrus could still be distinguished in the air, admonishing those who remained to pay due respect to the gods, and directing them to make their way to Babylon. It seems clear that Noah and some of his posterity separated from the rest, the former journeying eastward, the latter westward, before the confusion of tongues

at Babel, (2247 B. C.), and the subsequent dispersion of mankind. But whether Noah and his party? Most probably to China. The language, the literature, the polity, and the history of the Chinese, combine to sustain this idea. Their language appears not to have been changed from its primitive character by the confusion of tongues at Babel. Their literature is as ancient as any whatever. Their government retains the patriarchal character. And their history evidently reaches back to the time of Noah. The first king of China was Fohi, who was undoubtedly the same person as Noah. The Chinese say Fohi had no father. So Noah being the great progenitor of the *Postdiluvians*, stands in relation to them as did Adam to the *Antediluvians*—fatherless. Fohi's mother is said to have conceived him, encompassed by a rainbow; an evident allusion to the token of the rainbow in the case of Noah. Fohi is said carefully to have bred seven kinds of creatures, which he used to sacrifice to the supreme spirit of heaven and earth. Noah took into the ark clean beasts and fowls by sevens; of which he offered burnt offerings to the Deity on the subsiding of the Deluge. *Chouking* represents the first monarch of China as occupied in drawing off the waters which had deluged the earth, and little doubt indeed can remain that Noah must have been the founder of the Chinese Empire, about 2200 B. C. If, however, any confirmation of this supposition were wanting, it could be found in the history of the world in the early ages, which shows that those eastern regions were as early peopled as the land of Shinar. For in the days of Ninus and Semiramis, several hundred years after the Dispersion, the dispersed nations attacked the inhabitants of the East with their combined forces, but found the nations about Bactria, and the parts where we have supposed Noah finally settled, able to repulse them.

AN ENTERPRISING CORPS.—An interesting little case, which has been pending in the courts in Franklin county for years past, rivals in its nature anything of the sort, possibly ever heard of in the history of the present age. The circumstances, as gathered from one of the attorneys engaged for the defense (outside of the court room), are briefly as follows: Some time ago there lived in the town of Washington an old bachelor, who possessed a considerable amount of property, and had no relatives save one who, it is said, was needy. The individual (bachelor) was taken quite ill, and was advised to make his will, which he did, bequeathing all of his estate to the children of a friend. The news became generally known in the town of the manner in which the testator had disposed of his property, leaving out any consideration to his kindred friend. While the man still lingered on his bed of sickness, it was made up among some of the friends of the relative that three of them should visit the sick man and advise him to make a second will, with provisions for the relief of the kinsman. Consent being given, the parties, who, it is said, were all on a "tight," and who had no personal interest in the matter save the good feeling they entertained for the neglected friend, appointed one of their number to write. The table was drawn up close to the bedside of the sick man, who, as well as he could, dictated the nature of his bequests. Before the conclusion and signing of the will the man died. One of the party remarked to the scribe that it was useless to go on, as the man was dead as a— "I." However, after its conclusion, the dead man was lifted up in a sitting posture and held, the pen placed between his fingers, and made to trace his name, after which the question was asked, "Do you acknowledge this to be your signature and last will, etc.?" The dead man, by the aid of those who held him up, nodded assent. The corpse was then quietly laid down, and the individuals signed their respective names as witnesses to the instrument. The trio who witnessed the will are now all dead, and the only seeming trouble is the proper construction of the will, which, under the circumstances, and under the influence of an intoxicated brain, the scribe somewhat blended in meaning.

BIG SHIPS FOR JOHN BULL.—The keel of one of the typical first-class British war ships for the future has just been laid at Portsmouth. She bears the suggestive title of *Devastation*, and along with her consort, the *Thunderer*, will be shortly commenced, with take precedence of all the existing grades in the British navy. Her length is 285 feet, her extreme breadth 62 feet, mean draft 26 feet, and tons burden 4,406, old measurement. She is to be worked by two engines of 800 horse power, and her estimated speed is set down at 12½ knots per hour. She will be able to carry 1,600 tons of coal, sufficient for a three weeks' cruise. She is to be built on the genuine turret principle, with no attempt to unite, by the addition of masts and sails, the characteristics of the distinct fighting ships. Being, then, neither adapted for cruiser nor a guardship, she is simply a floating battery of enormous power. She will carry two turrets, and on each will be mounted two thirty-ton guns, capable of throwing shot of six hundred pounds weight. Her sides are to be composed of teak and iron of nearly three feet in thickness, constituting an armor plating which is intended to make her the most impenetrable ship of any navy, while her armament is claimed as the heaviest yet attempted. Owing to the absence of any work aloft, a crew of 250 men will, it is said, be sufficient to work her. She is to cost \$1,450,000 in gold.

Oliver Dyer has a startling subject for his winter lecture: "How to escape Hell." It isn't his personal experience, however, and can't be relied on.

The merry wives of Cairo, Ill., have formed a ten o'clock league, each member swearing to lock the street door at that hour of the night.

Hon. Ferris Forman, who was Secretary of State of California under Gov. Wells' administration, is now living at Greenville, Bond county, Illinois.

The Cholera is again marching westward from India.

LANGUAGE OF THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Drawing across the lips—Desires of getting acquainted.
Drawing across the eyes—I am sorry.
Taking it by the center—We will be friends.
Twirling in both hands—Indifference.
Drawing it across the cheek—I love you.
Drawing it across the hands—I hate you.
Letting it rest on the right cheek—Yes.
Letting it rest on the left cheek—No.
Twirling in the left hand—I wish to be rid of you.
Twirling in the right hand—I love another.
Folding it—I wish to speak with you.
Flirting it over the right shoulder—Follow me.
Opposite corners in both hands—Wait for me.
Drawing it across the forehead—We are watched.
Lifting it to the ear—You have changed.
Letting it remain on the ears—You are cruel.
Winding it around the forefinger—I am engaged.
Winding it in the pocket—No more at present.
Crumping up in the hand—I am impatient.
Tying a knot in one corner—Don't tell too much.
Tying a knot in the middle—There will be trouble, as there are other eyes upon us.
Twisting and then doubling—Let us go together.
Flirting it over the left shoulder—You have deceived me.
Tossing it up and then catching it in both hands—Come at once.
Touching the right eye twice—Repeat your last signal.
Worn in the belt—bound to you.
Biting it—I am very angry with you.
Shaking it slightly—You are a flirt.
Holding it up and then dropping in the lap—Forgive me.
Folding and then unfolding it—I have something to tell you.
Doubling and striking the left hand with it—Don't you dare.
Two distinct shakes—Stay where you are.
Clasping it to the heart—I love you to distraction.
Waving from both hands—Signal of distress—Come and help me.
Touching it to the elbow—Wait for me.
Holding it up without waving—I will wait for you.
Touching the lips and then waving—Good-by, dear.
Twisting it around the wrist—I would kiss you if I dared.
Placing it under the arm (at arm-pit)—I'll dance with you; I'll go home with you; I'll be with you. [This signal, in fact, implies very cordial or close relations of the parties, and as it is easily given in assemblies without attracting attention, and is now used freely to make appointments.]

DANCED THEMSELVES TO DEATH.—A few evenings since a ball was held at one of the halls of the city, at which a large number of young folks were in attendance. Among the attractions of the evening was a prize, a gold ring, offered to the lady who should outwalt all competitors. At twelve o'clock the band struck up "Il Bacio," and a full dozen competitors took their places on the floor, entering for the contest. At the expiration of twenty minutes four of the couples gave way and took their seats, leaving the rest twirling and whirling in the giddy and intoxicating dance. One hour more, there were but three couples on the floor, and the dance went on until after another hour had passed, when from sheer exhaustion another couple gave out, leaving the floor to the remaining two pair of terpsichorean devotees. The band played and played and played, and the four fast-fading dancers danced and danced and danced, till even those who looked upon them grew dizzy. At the end of the fourth hour the musicians grew feeble, and from the finger ends of the violinists the blood trickled to the floor, but still they supplied the moving power to keep the dancers going. The excitement grew intense as the fifth hour of the dance came on, and there were those present who insisted on putting an end to the merry, though reckless, quartette suicide. However, no interference was permitted, and the prize dance, over the jaws of death, went on. After five hours and three minutes had elapsed, one of the ladies fainted, and her partner quickly followed her example, and, amid cheers, the prize was awarded to the other couple, who kept the floor. Then came a summing up of damages. The two contesting girls had to be conveyed to their homes—together with their partners, who were as badly used up—in carriages, and all have since been in a precarious condition and under medical treatment. The girls had to have their shoes out from their feet, and their limbs were swollen next day to an enormous size. The young men will hardly recover, and the musicians suffered terribly, and will never again play at a terpsichorean contest.—Pittsburg Gazette.

ITS POLICIES ARE NEGOTIABLE.—By the Charter of the Company, certificates of obligations will be issued, agreeing to purchase its policies at their value, when accompanied by the policy duly assigned or transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security, in making loans from the Company or from other parties.

The Hon. Jno. E. Sanford, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in his Report for 1888, speaking of the *Life Insurance Companies*, says: "The sooner such guarantees come to be made, and such expectations created, the sooner Life Insurance will come to rest on its true basis, and men insure their lives for security, and not for dividends. The best and the most popular companies will then be those that promise only equity, and render all that they promise, and furnish the best security, with the most up right and judicious management."

One of the Sandwich Islands claims the biggest apple orchard in the world, having one that is twenty miles long and from five to ten miles wide. The fruit is the native wild apple, very delicious, but very rapid in decay. Some of the trees bear fifty barrels apiece.

The stampedeers from Helena, Montana, to the new Missouri mines average twenty a day, says the *North-West*.

A marriage, specially gotten up for the occasion, was one of the sights at the Suez Canal *Yote*.


A special train of Russian nobles met Patti on the frontier and escorted her to St. Petersburg.

Five hundred acres of potatoes are said to be frozen in the ground in Clinton county, N. Y.

Watering milk in Switzerland subjects the offender to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Harvard and Yale get bequests enough to pay the entire current expenses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



NATIONAL LIFE Insurance Company
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.
Cash Capital,
\$1,000,000.00
DIRECTORS:
CLARENCE H. CLARK, JAY COOKE, W. G. MOORHEAD, GEORGE F. TYLER, J. HINCKLEY CLARK, E. A. ROLLINS, HENRY D. COOKE, W. F. CHANDLER, JOHN D. DEFREES, EDWARD DODE, H. C. FAHNESTOCK.
OFFICERS:
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance & Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary & Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

THE attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives, or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
It is a National Company, chartered by special Act of Congress, 1868.
It has a Paid-up Capital of \$1,000,000.
It offers Low Rates of Premium.
It furnishes Larger Insurance than other Companies for the same money.
It is Definite and Certain in its Terms.
It is a Home Company in every locality.
Its Policies are exempt from Attachment.
There are No Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies.
Every Policy is Non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which Pay to the Insured their Full Amount and Return all the Premiums, so that the Insurance costs Only the Interest on the Annual Payments.
Policies may be taken that will Pay to the Insured, after a certain number of years, During Life, an Annual Income of One-Tenth the Amount named in the Policy.
No Extra Rate is charged for risks upon the Lives of Females.
Insures not to Pay Dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

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By the Stock plan the full cash effect of the premium is immediately secured to the insured, the Company taking all the risk. By the Mutual plan, the full value in insurance of the premium paid, is not secured to the policy-holder, who takes a portion of the risk himself.

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Policies Issued In Gold or Currency.
WM. E. HALE, MANAGER.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

J. C. MENDENHALL,
TRAVELING AGENT
For Oregon and Washington Territory.
Albany, September 11, 1889-14

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"GAY" NEWS.
Farmers Can Ride and Plow,
BY SECURING ONE OF THE
"GAY" PLOWS,
Manufactured and sold for the very low price of
\$65 and \$75.
THE simplicity and practicality of this new Plow commends it favorably to the special notice of every farmer. It possesses a decided superiority over all other plows now in use. The wheels are four feet in diameter, and run on unplowed land. Its entire construction is in no way complicated. The plow is managed in every manner with ease, and requires only two levers to be used in making any alteration. The superiority of the "Gay" Plow will be clearly shown by the following certificate:
We, the undersigned, citizens of Linn county, Oregon, having purchased and used upon our farms the "Gay" Plow, hereby certify that the same has given us entire satisfaction. Its facility for adjusting to suit the depth of furrow without moving from the seat, is simple and easy. We like the plow for its draught, because the same is brought to bear directly upon the plow-beam instead of the carriage; also, because it is strong and durable, all except the wood-work being constructed of wrought iron—no castings are used. The wheels running upon the solid land is an advantage over other gang-plows, in striking off land and having to make the necessary changes in the machinery, and the seat is always level, not the wing the driver forward or sideways as in other plows. Better work and more of it can be accomplished by the use of this Plow than by hand.
We take pleasure in recommending the "Gay" Plow to our brother farmers, and one having superior in Oregon.
J. G. REED, W. P. ESHOM,
A. LOONEY, E. W. PIKE,
W. H. GOLTREE, H. DAVIDSON.
May 20th, 1889.
The "Gay" Plow is manufactured by H. Goulding, Portland Machine Shop.
All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing,
C. F. GAY,
Portland, Oregon.
Albany Agents,
J. BARROWS & CO., Agents
for Linn & Benton counties.
JOHN BRIGGS, Agent
for Linn & Benton counties.
May 22, '89-37

THE OLD STOVE DEPOT!
JOHN BRIGGS,
DEALER IN
STOVES, COOK, PARLOR & BOX,
of the best patterns!
—ALSO—
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware!
and the usual assortment of Furnishing Goods to be obtained in a
TIN STORE!
Repairs neatly and promptly executed,
on reasonable terms.
"Short reckonings, make long friends."
Front street—Albany.
Next door to Mansfield & Co.
dec 68-12

BLACKSMITHING!
PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!
THE undersigned gives notice to the general public, that he is now manufacturing the
Galesburg Patent Plow!
and any other style of plow that may be ordered. Also, particular attention paid to
Horse Shoeing, Wagon and Darrriage Making,
and General Jobbing.
All work entrusted to me will receive prompt attention, and be executed in the best possible manner with good material. A share of public patronage is solicited.
Shop on corner Ellsworth and Second streets, opposite Pierce's Ferry.
Albany, November 21, 1888-11

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
BUCHANAN & MEARS,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
Oregon, and Washington, Idaho and Montana Territories,
PORTLAND.....OREGON.

Cash Plan, Low Rates, Strictly Mutual.
All Policies Non-Forfeiting by their Terms.
No Restriction on Travel, Residence or Occupation.
Policies issued in Gold or U. S. Currency, as desired.
No extra charge upon women.
All varieties of Policies issued.
Large Cash Value upon Surrendered Policies.
oct 9-5
E. S. MERRILL, Agent,
Albany, Oregon.
For Sale.
HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS!
In this city a good new dwelling with 1 1/2 acres necessary, building, and four lots, about twenty minutes walk from the steamboat landing. For particulars inquire at the office of the
T. Company, J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Albany, January 30, 1889-6

USE MURRAY'S IMPROVED MAGIC OIL—the King of Pains.
oct 3-29-14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF BOSTON.
Purely Mutual.
INCORPORATED 1855.
Cash assets.....\$7,000,000 00
Cash Dividend, 1887.....125,450 00
Cash Dividend, 1888.....788,197 80
Total surplus dividend.....\$,512,771 80
Losses paid in 1886.....\$75,500 00
Total losses paid.....\$2,242,100 00
Income for 1887.....\$2,852,031 41
No extra charge for traveling to and from the Atlantic States, Europe, Oregon, or the Sandwich Islands.
All Policies non-forfeiting, and governed by the non-forfeiting law of Massachusetts.
Policy holders the only persons who receive a dividend in this Company, and are assured and paid annually; first dividend available at the payment of the second annual premium. All Policies remain in force as long as there is any surrender value.
NO FORFEITURES!
This old and popular Company, (the oldest Mutual Life Insurance Company in this country) insured at the lowest possible rates.
The stability of this Company, with its past history, increasing capital and business, and the satisfactory manner in which it has discharged its obligations in the past, are guarantees for the future success of its equalable provisions.
Persons generally, who thoroughly understand the workings of Life Insurance, are anxious to avail themselves of its equalable provisions.
Full information will be given to those who desire, at the Agency.
Home Office, 39 State Street, Boston.
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302 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
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EVERSON & HAINES, General Agts.
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ALBANY, OREGON.
Albany, September 19, 1889-2y

Albany Collegiate Institute.
THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION for youth of both sexes, will open on Monday, the 18th of October next. It will be in charge of the Rev. EDWARD R. GEARY and the Rev. SAMUEL G. IVINS, assisted by a corps of competent teachers.
CALENDAR.
The first term will embrace 15 weeks of tuition, ending February 4th, 1870.
The second term will embrace 20 weeks of tuition, from February 4th to July 1st, 1870.
RATES OF TUITION.
(PER QUARTER OF TEN WEEKS.)
Preparatory and common branches.....\$5 00
Advanced English.....7 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, Higher Mathematics, &c.....9 00
Tuition charged from date of entrance to end of quarter, and payable in advance.
Organization of College Classes.
A Freshman class will be formed and a course of study prescribed at the opening of the term.
Principal Text Books.
Wilson's Readers, Clark's English Grammar, Robinson's Mathematics, Hooker's Natural Science, Quackenbush's Rhetoric, Abbott's Algebra, Wentworth's Mental and Moral Philosophy, Markness' Latin Series, Fauguel's French Series, and the most approved editions of the Latin and Greek Classics.

A Record.
Of every recitation will be made, and an average given in Quarterly Reports; also, of attendance and deportment.
Government.
The aim will be to develop in the student a high sense of moral obligation, honor and integrity, and those who cannot be governed by such motives, will not remain in the school.
Board.
May be held in families at \$4 per week, and rooms procured where students may board themselves.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
EDWARD H. GEARY,
Albany, Aug. 21, '89-50
\$15 GOOD AS GOLD. \$20 BUY THE ONLY GENUINE IMPROVED OROIDE GOLD WATCHES,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE OROIDE WATCH CO.
They are all the best make. Hunting cases, finely chased; look and wear like fine gold, and are equal in appearance to the best gold watches usually costing \$150. Full Jeweled Levers, Gent's and Ladies' sizes, at \$15 each.
No money is required in advance. We send by Express anywhere within the United States, payable to agent on delivery, with the privilege to open and examine before paid for, and if not satisfactory returned, by paying the Express charges. Goods will be sent by mail as Registered Packages, prepaid, by sending cash in advance.
An Agent sending for six watches gets an Extra WATCH FREE, making seven \$15 Watches for \$90, or seven \$20 Watches for \$120.
Also, Elegant Oroide Gold Chains, of latest and most costly style, for Ladies and Gentlemen, from 10 to 40 inches long, at \$2, \$4, \$6, and \$8 each, sent with watches at lowest wholesale price. State kind and size of watch required, and to avoid bogus concerns, order only from
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