SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

A recent decision in a Massachusetts Court affords another argument against the passage of a prohibitary liquor law, and is another point gained by those favoring the passage of a Civil Damage Law. According to this decision the strongest proh bitory law may not interfere with the vending of imported wines and liquors. The decision, as reported by the Chronicle, is substantially as follows: It was held that the payment of import duties to the United States, for the entrance of such goods, entitled the importer to the right of traffic in them, and that the laws of the land would protect him against any and all local legislation tending to restrain or prohibit his business. Under this decision a lot of valuable goods seized from the proprietor of Young's Hotel, one of the oldest hostelries in the city of Boston, were returned to him by the Constables who made the seiz ure. It does not appear, says the Chronicle, upon any principle of strict justice why the payment of one class of duties to the Government should convey greater rights and privileges than any other. The manufacturer of American wines and liquors pays a tax, or at least is supposed to do so, upon every gallon of his products. Why, then, should not this payment put him under the protection of the General Government just as much coming summer. as the importer is put by his payment of import duties? The point thus raised by the Massachusetts Court is a new one to us, but the view we suggest seems to be a logical conclusion from it. Otherwise, there would be an injurious discrimination against the home can take a rip-saw and go out and producer, and this is manifestly get drunk with a fence-rail? What against the whole spirit of our law if a man is able to make brandy laws. The temperance folks will smashes out of the shingles on the do well to look into this matter, for it certainly threatens to take all the wind out of their sails, so far as influencing State or municipal prohibition of the liquor traffic is concerned.

FROM SWAUK CREEK .- Among the visitors who took part in the celebration on Monday, we were pleased to meet Mr. J. Layman, of Pendleton, but more recently from Swank Creek mines. As an evi-dence of the richness of the diggings at Swank mines, Mr. L. exhibited to us on Tuesday, a specimen gold nugges that is worth \$35, taken from his claim near the head of the orest. He informs us that be chinks the digglogs rich but stotted. The gold is course, and ense weighing from \$2 to \$4 are non, As the water in not uncommon, the too high to oork the diggings, Mr. L. is takwill go as far south as Jackson county before interesting to the coines. Syrank creek is some thirtyfust further up thinks, however, is the color range will yet be found the he gold dis

point to that portion of the mountain range as the place where his chickamin was found in former times; the fact that gold has been found on both sides of the "divide," the lay of the country generally, and the further fact that the country has never been prospected. He also related a story current in that part of the country, that runs about in this wise: Some eight or more years ago the Indians report that a white man came down into the valley toward the head of the Yakima with two pack horses heavily loaded, but without grub He struck an Indian rancherie and asked for something to eat, which the Indians freely gave. He unpacked his animals, and disclosed to the Indians two sacks well filled with gold nuggets. He promised the Indians if they would give him sufficient grub with which to reach the Dalles, he wold return in the Spring and show them where the rich diggings were. The white man disappeared, and the Indians of that section were supplied for some time with large quantities of gold nuggets, some of them very large and valuable. The supposition is that the Indians' cupidity induced them to kill the white miner and appropriate what was in sight-he might fail to return and pilot them to the diggings, and if he kept his promise they might not be able to obtain the gold without labor-and the average Indian despises labor. We care not to vouch for the Lruth of the story, but we should not be surprised to hear that good healthy diggings were found up in that region the

We are sorry indeed to learn that a German chemist has succeeded in making firstrate brandy out of sawdust. We are a friend of the temperance movement, and we want it to succeed, but what chance will it have when a man roof, or it he can get delirium tremens by drinking the lega of his kitchen chairs? You may shut an inebriate out of a gin shop, and keep him away from taverns, but if he can become uprorious on boiled saw dust and dessicated window sills, any effort at reform must necessarily be a failure. It will be wise, therefore, if temperance societies will butcher the German chemist before he goes any turther. His recipe ought not to be made public. He should be stuffed with distilled board yards until he perishes with mania a potu.

Double Marder.

Additional particulars of the terrible double tragedy perpetrated near Columbus Grove, Patasm County, Ohio, last week, have come to light. The victims of the crime are an old man named Heywood, aged 70, and his wife, who were in moderate circumstances. The murderer, John W. Goodwin, who was a neighbor and whose sole object seemed to have been money, went in the afternoon to Mr. Haywood's house, with a rifle, and asked him to go out and head off a squirrel which he had treed, in order that he might shoot him. The old man readily assuited, and the two went out for that purpose. He soon as his back was turned. Georgian deout for that purpose. He seem as farmers think they cannot afford to his back was turned. Goodwin destinately mind his rifle and shot. Haywood through the head, killing his instantly, and, loading his gen again, wounded but did not kill be cents for poultry if hy its use the old lady. To make his work winter eggs can be obtained and complete the fiend then get Mr. World. the fact that the Indian traditions Haywood's throat from ear to ear, World.

Then, securing the buoty (about \$200 in coin) next step was to conceal the hodies of his victims. He dragged them to Hog creek near by, and sank them in the water, about 80 rods apart, with a pile of logs and driftwood on each to keep them down.

Overcome by the consciousness of his crime, the murderer became impressed with the idea that a sisterin-law of his had been a witness of the affair, and so he told her what he had done, and threatened her with instant death if she divulged the terrible secret. She straightway gave notice to the neighbors, and instant and vigorous pursuit was instituted, which resulted in Goodwin's capture the next day at Columbus Grove. He confessed everything, and also stated that he had an accomplice, which is doubted. It was with difficulty that the incensed community were prevented from lynching the field.

Give the Rens Milk-Winter Eggs and High Prices.

We have generally had very good success in inducing our fowlto lay in Winter, but an acquaintance has, for three consecutive years, beat us at that game. This season he has been doing it with our own fowls; that is, with pullets procured of us, showing that it is management and not breed that must account for t. We have visited his farmyard repeatedly, and made observations, and he is very frank in describing his method, and the result is, we are convinced that an ample allowance of skimmed milk is all the magic there is about it. His fowls roost in a lean-to, which is not only on the north side of the barn, but is not especially tight, either. The only chance they have for sun is free range outof-doors, and the run of several long shels, which, though facing the south, are unglazed, and entirely open on that side, and so high that the birds may be said to live day and night in an atmosphere nearly as cold as an open field. We mention these particulars to show that we are not to look to warm quarters for an explanation of the prolificuess exhibited. We add, being hatched extra early, but on the contrary, they came off last May. They commenced laying in since, to the astonishment, if not the tow-path of a canal in our time, the envy, of the neighbors of the but did not say anything about it ing eggs for the past four months for forty-five cents per dozen, and upwards. Not one particle of the veriest trifle of vegetable food discover the precise reputation of a is fed in the shape of a few boiled potatoes, about once a week. but never cooked, and plenty of un-burnt oyster shells, pounded, are at all times accessible. They have a over to the City Fathers, who will so that they can help themselves to Investigation, all they want, no other drink being

and range, that do not lay from October to February. Moreover, it is not during one exceptional season that this has been done, but, as we have sa'd, it has occurred year after year. We are satisfied that it is the milk that accounts for it. Skimmed milk and the whites of eggs are very much alike, and though the cream has been separa-ted, undoubtedly the full allowance of Indian corn supplies the oily constituents of the yolks. Some

A Hard Shell Baptist preacher thus characterizes the religious sects in Kentucky: "The Methodists go out into the wilderness and new countries and blaze the trees for the Baptist to come along after them and cut out roads for wagons and carts. When macademized turnpikes are made, you will see the sturdy old Presbyterians come lum-bering along in their buggies and carriages; but after you hear the steam whistle sounding over the railroads, then you may look out for kid-gloved and silk-stockinged Episcopalians running around ta king about the church, and succession, and ordination, and all such stuff as that, as if there never had been any church or religion until they got there."-Liberty Tribune.

A corresponden, writing to the St Louis Republican, says: "In South America, where the castor bean grows wild, neither cattle, horses, sheep, goats nor hogs siffer in the least from them. The province of Rio Grande de Sul in Brazil is almost entirely devoted to the raising of stock, where they run wild upon the pumpas, and where the castor bean grows in great abundance. In the Banda Oriental del Uraguay, where millions of sheep feed upon the prairies, and where the eastor bean is found in every part, they do not in the least suffer from them. In Chile the castor bean grows on every roadside and in every pasture, and where the horses, cattle and sheep, also goats, have free access to them and are not injured. Although the bean in these countries is somewhat smaller than the American bean, large quantities of castor oil are manufac-

SHE DID .- Upon the announcement that Anna Dickinson would deliver before a Chicago audience her naughty lecture on the "social evil" question, the Tribune raised its hands in holy horror, and hinted to gentle Anna, that a nice young lady "hadn't orter" lecture about something which a nice young lady "hadu't orter" know anything about. Anna lectured, nevertheless, and it is to be presumed the Tribune came in for a scorcher.

A Yale student, who is evidently in the "journalistic" department, writes a twelve-verse poem, which is entitled, "We kissed each other by the sea." Well, what of it? that they do not lay on account of The seaside is no better for such practice than any other locality. In fact, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, we have put in some October, and have been at it ever very sweet work of that kind on in print

The Mayor of Cincinnati has been importaned by a venturous meat, or scraps is given, and but New Orleans youth to look up and young lady of his place, with whom the youth has been corresponding, Abundance of grain is allowed, of whom he wishes to marry, but various sorts, ground and unground, whom he never saw. The Mayor pailful of skimmed milk every day, promptly appoint a Committee of

In a recent lecture on "Liquids," Now there are other fowls, and at the Royal Institution, Prof. plenty of them, on hundreds of Tyndall mentioned that he had farms, of just the same breed as learned from Captain Shaw, the those of our friend, and of the same head of the London Fire Departage, which are allowed just as good | ment, that a scratch in the nozzle rations of grain, potatoes and powdered oyster-shells and just an ordinary workman might overabout the same sort of buildings look, will raduce its throwing power from 200 feet down to 150

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