### IVAN THE TERRIBLE.

Precisely at what time the faithful and affectionate subjects of his Majesty Evan TV., Czar of all the Russias, conferred upon him his pet name, "The Terrible," history neglects to inform us, but we are left in no uncertainty as to the entire appropriateness of the title, which is now inseparably linked with his baptismal name. He inherited the throne at the age of 3 years, and his early education was carefully attended to by his faithful guardians, who snubbed and scared him, in the hope that they might so far weaken his intellect as the secure a permanent control over him. to secure a permanent control over him, and through him govern Russia as they pleased. They made a footstool of him sometimes, and a football at others, and, under their system of training, the development of those qualities of mind and heart for which he is celebrated was remarkably rapid. He was always Ivan the terrified, and he became Ivan the ter-rible before he was old enough to have played a reasonably good game of mar-ples, or to have become tolerably expert in the art of mumbling the peg. Indeed, it would seem that the young grand Prince was wholly insensible to the joys of these and the other excellent sports of these and the other excellent sports in which ordinary youth delight, and, being of an ingenious turn of mind, he invented others better suited to his tastes and character. One of these pastimes, perhaps the first and simplest one devised by the youthful genius, consisted in the dropping of cats, dogs, and other domestic animals, from the top of the palace to the pavement below, and sentimental historians have constructed these interesting experiments upon the law of gravitation into cruelty. Another of the young Czar's amusements was to turn half-famished petbears loose upon passing pedestrians, and it is the part of charity to suppose that his purpose in this was to study the psychological and physiognomical phenomena of fear. A less profitable way he had of accomplishing the same thing was by throwing, or, as youthful thing was by throwing, or, as youthful Americans phrase it, "shying" stones at passers by, concealing himself meanwhile behind a screen. He cultivated his skill in horsemanship by riding over elderly people, cripples, and children. In short, his boyish sports were all of an original and highly interesting sort.

Shuisky could not misapprehend. The young Czar was out hunting, accom-panied by Shuisky and other Princes panied by Shuisky and other Princes and boyards, among whom was Prince Gluisky, a rival of Shuisky's, who was prejudiced against that excellent gentleman. At his suggestion, Ivan addressed his guardian Shuisky in language which the latter deemed insolent. Shuisky replied angrily, and Ivan requested his dogs to remonstrate with the Prince, which they did by tearing him limb from limb.

a dog's head and a broom. As the punishment of the Czar's enemies included the confiscation of their property, a large part of which was given to the guards themselves, these were always singularly successful in discovering the disaffection of wealthy nobles, discovering it oftentimes before the nobles themselves were aware of their own treasonable sentiments.

ignorant of the truths of political economy and the principles of governmental science underlying the young Ozar's system, became alarmed and fired the city one night. When Ivan awoke he was terrified, being of an abnormally nervous temperament, and the apparition of a warning monk, together with the influence of Anastatis, the young Czarina, led the Czar to abandon the simple and straightforward methods of government in which he had been bred, and for thirteen years, under the dictation of Alexis Adascheff and the monk Sylvester, Ivan devoted himself to the commonplace employments of developing Russia politically and socially. He dismissed his Ministers and put others in their places. He reorganized the army; revised the code in the interest of abstract justice; equalized assessments; subdued the Tartars; established forts for the protection of the future greatness of his empire; began the tiers; laid the foundation for the future greatness of his empire; began the work which was completed so grandly under Peter the Great; introduced printing into Russis; added greatly to her possessions; checked the abuses of her clergy; brought artists from West-ern Europe, and in a hundred ways made himself famous by doing those things which historians love to chron-icle.

household, which he was resolved upon ruling absolutely, at least, if not well. One of the Princes made himself disa-

When Prince Kurbaky, whom he had threatened with death, fled to Poland, and wrote him a letter thence, telling him pretty plainly what he thought of him, the Czar playfully struck the bearer of the missive with his iron rod, as a preliminary to the reading of the letter, and the blood flowed copiously from the man's wounds while Ivan pondered the words of his rebellious subject. He then became convinced that the boyards generally sympathized with Kurbsky, and to teach them better, he put a good many of them to death by torture, and deprived many others of their estates. His alarm was very real, however, for he was a phenomenon of abject cow-ardice. He therefore fied to a fortified place in the midst of a dense forest, where he remained a month, writing letters to the people, telling them that he had abdicated and left them to their fate as a punishment for their disloyalty and their crimes. Singularly enough, his flight terrified the people. He had taught them that he was their god as God was his, and his flight to Alexan drovsky seemed to them a withdrawal of the protection of Providence itself. Business was suspended. The courts ceased to sit. The people were in an agony of terror. A large deputation of boyards and priests journeyed to Alexandrovsky, and besought the sovereign to return and resume his holy functions as the head of the church, that the souls of so many millions might not perish. Exacting of clergy and nobles an admission of his absolute Prince Shuisky was chief, and it was this Prince who domineered over the boy and made a footstool and a football of his body. At that age Ivan asserted his independence in a very positive and emphatic way, which even the Prince Shuisky could not misapprehend. The young Creat and sound in no way interfere with or resist authority, he returned to Mostoway. Here he surrounded himself with a body-guard of desperadoes, 1,000 strong at first, and afterwards increased to 6,000, whose duty it was to discover the Czar's enemies and sweep them from the face of the earth. of these, their functions, each member of the guard carried at his saddle-bow a dog's head and a broom. As the pun-ishment of the Czar's enemies included

Having thus allenced the dictation of Shuisky, the young Prince became the ward of the no less excellent Gluisky, and was carefully taught that the only way in which he could be really assert death, and throughout his life Ivan never forgot this lesson for a single ment. Power, he was told, was worthless unless it was used, and the only way in which it could be really used was by oppression. For three years no pains were spared to teach him this system of ethics and politics, and the young Prince to and the principles of governmental science underlying the young Ozar's system, became alarmed and fired the enty one night. When Ivan awoke he except a daily sight of the torture of the prisoners who were confined in the dungeons of the fortress. His guards were allowed a rather larger share of amusement, and they wandered from street to street during the day, punishing, with their hatchets, such disloyal people as they encountered. They were moderate in their indulgences, however, in imitation of their sovereign, doubtless, and it is recorded to their oredit, that, at this time, they rarely ever hilled more than twenty people in one day, while sometimes the number was as low as five.

it became his duty to put them all to plication.

death, which he straightway did.

The jur

household, which he was resolved upon ruling absolutely, at least, if not well. One of the Princes made himself disagreeable by declining to participate freely in the pleasures of the place, and for the sake of domestic harmony, Ivan had him poniarded while he was at his prayers. [Another so far overstepped the bounds of courtesy and propriety as to remonstrate with one of the new favorites upon his improper conduct, and Ivan, in order that there might be no bickerings and hard feelings in his family, slew the discourteous Prince with his own hand.

He was in the habit of carrying an iron rod about with him, and he had a playful way of striking his friends with it now and then, merely for his anusement. His pleasantries of this and other like sorts, were endless. One day Prince Boris, a boyard, came to pay his respects to the Czar, and as he bowed to the ground, according to custom, Ivan, seizing a knife, said: "Ged bless thee, my dear Beris; thou deserved in the massacre of the Nov-gordians. The story is sickening. Ivan first heard mass, and then began days, was conducted with the utmost deliberation and mostingenious cruelty, and ended in the slaughter of 60,000 prominent citizens, to the number of several hundred, whom he reserved for public and particularly cruel execution at Moscow. Summoning the small and wretched remnant of the population to his reign, and, with gracious words of farewell, took his departure from the murdered city.

The execution in Moscow of the reserved victims was a scene too horrible to be described in these pages. Indeed, the half of Ivan's enormities may not be told here at all, and even the historians content themselves with the served victims was a scene too horrible to be described in these pages. In the story is sickening. practiced in the massacre of the Nov-

serted that his throne was surrounded by archangels, precisely as God's is. Identifying himself with the Almighty, he claimed exemption from the observance of God's laws, and, in defiance of the district, took the foregoing bond, and, the same day, he and a young man named Gabe Lewis strested Hermann himself, charging him with having committed the robbery in question. They took the prisoner to Mr. Price, the security on the bond, and demanded of him the reward; but, of course, Price refused to pay it. Last summer Stanley and Lewis brought suit on the bond, against Hermann and Price, alleging spouses. And he was so far right in his estimate of his power to do as he pleased, that the Virgin Queen, head of the English Church, while she would not herself become one of his wives, consented to assist him, and selected for his eighth consort Mary Hastings, the daughter of the Earl of Huntington. She came near bringing about a marriage between the two, in face of the fact that the two churches of which Ivan and she were respectively head were agreed in condemning polyg-

head were agreed in condemning polygamy as a heinous crime.

For one only of all his crimes Ivan showed regret, if not remorse. His oldest and favorite son, when the city of Pskof was besieged by the Poles, asked that he might be intrusted with the command of a body of troops with which to assist the beleaguered place.

Ivan was so great a coward that he Ivan was so great a coward that he dared not trust the affection and loyalty of even his own favorite child, and in a fit of mingled fear and rage he beat the young man to death with his iron staff,

"Rebel, you are leagued with the boyards in a conspiracy to dethrone

by the flight of his victim and his own inability to follow her. She was a mem-ber of his family, being the wife of his Did Scheherezade herself ever imagine a stranger story than this? And yet it is plain history, and is only a fragment of the truth.—George Cary Eggleston, in American Homes for

crimes of his life, and was balked only

### A Remarkable Insurance Case.

Insurance Company was tried recently. In 1870 the World Insurance Company insured the life of Valentine Boos in favor of his son, the plaintiff, for \$5,000. In 1873, Valentine Boos returned to Germany, his native country, and there died. The son informed the company of his father's death, and they demanded proof thereof. The son went to Germany and returned with the necessary documents fully establishing

went to Germany and returned with the increasery documents fully establishing his father's demise, but the company refused to pay the policy. After several applications for payment Boos began an action against them.

The defense set up that Valentine Boos had procured the insuring of his life by false representations as to his health, and had asserted that he had made no application to any other comthe prisoners who were confined in the dange one of the fortrees. His guards were allowed a rather larger share of amusement, and they wandered from street to street during the day, punishing, with their hatchests, such disloyal people as they encountered. They were moderate in their indulgences, however, in imitation of their sovereign, doubtless, and it is recorded to their credit, that, at this time, they rarely ever hilled more than twenty people in one day, while sometimes the number was as low as five.

But a quiet life of this kind could not always content the Czar. Naturally, he grew tired of individual killings, and began to long for some more exciting sport. When one day a quarrel arose between some of his guards and a few of the people of Torjek, Ivan saw at a glame that all the inhabitants of Torjek were multinous rebells, and of course it became his duty to put them all to death, which hestraightway did.

Take the prisoners with sufficient through he had suffered from produced by the disease was os slight that his relatives he disease was os slight that his relatives he mentions as to his health though he had suffered from the disease was os slight that his relatives he mentions as the entire street of the state the number of the produced by the defense, in which nothing was filled to prove that because Valentine Boos had made only one of the people of Torjek, Ivan saw at a glame that all the inhabitants of Torjek were multinous rebells, and of course it became his duty to put them all to death, which hestraightway did.

The jury gave the plaintiff the full suffered from produced by the defense, in the salt minimal day not, this is since that a strong wind, nettles are comparated by must be subjected to treatment that, immediately after a strong wind, nettles are comparated by must be subjected to treatment that, immediately after a strong wind, nettles are comparated by must be subjected to treatment that, the mediately after a strong wind, nettles are comparated by must be subjected to treatment

The jury gave the plaintiff the full amount claimed, \$5,246.97, and the Court granted an allowance of 5 per cent. to his counsel.

Shall a Man Pay a Reward, for His Own

A very singular law-suit has arisen in our adjoining county, Logan. The cir-cumstances connected with the case are these: Mr. Marcus Hermann, an Is-raelite and a merchant at Auburn, had his store broken open last Christmas and \$4,500 in money taken therefrom.

Upon an examination of the premises, mitted to write "Honorable" before t seemed that the outside door through which the thieves are presumed to have entered the store was broken open from the inside. This and other circumstunces gave rise to the suspicion that Hermann had robbed himself for the purpose of exciting the sympathy and indulgence of his creditors. The day

dulgence of his creditors. The day after the robbery Mr. Hermann gave a paper to the Constable of the Auburn district, which read as follows:

We, Marcus Hermann and W. W. Price, hereby bind and obligate ourselves to pay \$1,500 for the arrest of the person or persons who took from the store of Marcus Hermann, in Auburn, Ky., on the night of the 25th of December, 1873, about \$4,500; or we will pay \$150 for the arrest of the thief without the restoration of the money.

Marcus Hermann, W. W. Price.

Mr. J. S. Stanley, the Constable of the district, took the foregoing bond, and, the same day, he and a young man named Gabe Lewis strested Hermann himself, charging him with having com-

against Hermann and Price, alleging that they had complied with the terms upon which the reward had been offered; that Hermann himself was the robber, and that they had arrested him, etc. etc., whereupon they demanded the \$1,500. The suit was brought by Caldwoll & Bowder, of Russellville, at the last term of the Logan Circuit Court, just adjourned. The case was contined to the next term of the court, when it will be tried upon its merits before a jury. If the plaintiffs can prove that Hermann did commit the obbery, they will, of course, get a udgment for the reward claimed. Mr. Hermann has also brought suit against Stanley and Lewis, claiming \$10,000 damages, and another suit for malicious prosecution, in which also a claim is set up for \$10,000 damages. All these cases will be tried at the next term of the Logan Circuit Court, and will elicit widespread interest in Logan county, and especially among the people of Auburn. They will constitute one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of litigation in the Green River country. - Bowling Green (Ky.) Demo-

### The Story of a Nickel.

There is an old man who lives on Kickapoo street who has the "rheumat-ics" so bad that he can't bend his body, and walks stiff-legged with a cane. Yes-terday he was down-town, and as he was coming down past the market he espied a nickel lying on the sidewalk. His only way to get it was to stop there and wait until some one would come that he could trust with it, and get them to pick it up. So he drew it over near the building, and took his stand thereby, with his cane over it, so no one could see the treasure. Many passed by, and he either thought them all rogues, or else that they would not condescend to favor him, until up came a bright little boy who looked too good for this world, In the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, be-fore Judge Barnard and a jury, the cause of Peter Boos against the World iny. Calling the boy over, he asked he came, for he thought him his hom-iny. Calling the boy over, he asked him to hand that nickel up, when the urchin grabbed it and ran away at full speed, at every step receiving the bitter blessings of about as profane an old cripple as we ever heard. It was a shame for the boy to act that way, as the old man earned his nickel in waiting there for about half an hour, and it is hardly a wonder that he became greatly incensed at losing it.—Leaven-worth (Kan.) Times.

### Wood Seasoned with Salt.

It has been found by long experience that immersion in salt water while wood

session by Baltimore interests. The proposition, it appears, is to cut a canal sixty feet wide at top, forty feet wide at bottom, and twenty-five feet deep, across the Maryland peninsula, connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. The National Commercial Convention of 1871 indorsed this scheme, and asked Congress to have the route surveyed. The length of the work would be about seventeen miles, and would cost at a rough estimate from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000. It would shorten the distance between Baltimore and New

Surgical Freezing.

The successful employment of an ansethetic which prevents pain without destroying consciousness, is a matter of interest and importance to medical people everywhere. Dr. W. B. Richardson, in the London Lancet, describes two operations of this kind, by him performed, for removal of cancerous tumors of the breast, both patients being ladies. A spray of common ether was directed upon the tumor until thoroughly chilled. The lighter fluid, a compound of ether with hydride ef amyl, specific gravity .720, was then applied until the whole of the breast was frozen like a snowball. Instead of with a scalpel, the incisions and removal were effected by means of small, strong, sharp and curved scissors. The operations were successful the healing.

Or the sixty-one railroad corporations in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Bailway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Bailway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Bailway Commissions in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Bailway Commissions in Massachusetts, accordin strong, sharp and curved scissors. The operations were successful, the healing speedy, without discharge or trouble of any kind.

Was 64.

How to be generous—think of the time when a present of six cents made you feel like an Emperor.

Our Representatives.

In the race for seats at Washington the legal profession has generally the inside track, but the home legislative bodies contain a better proportion of other classes of the community. The honest farmer, the village doctor, or honest farmer, the village doctor, or an occasional clergyman, in his rural simplicity, deems it an honor to be permitted to write "Honorable" before his name, and is allowed the privilege. In some remote districts where the cancus is as exemplary in its deliberations, as a prayer-meeting, they rotate in legislative duty, and when they say, "It's 'Squire So-and-so's turn this year," that settles it as effectually as if all the known devices of politics had been brought into play in securing the nomination. In Delaware, which has the reputation of being a quiet and sober little commonwealth, the newly elected Legislature, it is said, does not contain a single lawyer, and we dare say that the State will not go to ruin in the next year or two because of that fact. After all, the Senate of the United States is the paradise where lawyers go. Out of less than four-score members about fifty belong to that honored class, and very curious lawyers some of them are. These last evidently got in there because they had nothing to do—and they understand perfectly the art of doing it,—New York Tribune.

The most diabolical act in the criminal records of this county was perpetrated day before yesterday on Maj. Wooley's plantation, about a mile west of Kingston. A negro girl, Cass Arp, twelve years of age, stole some potatoes. No one save herself was cognizant of the theft but a little negro boy, aged two years, a son of Tom Wooley. This boy told on the girl. The girl afterward strayed off with the little boy, and shortly returned alone. The child being missed for some time, there was some The most diabolical act in the crimimissed for some time, there was some measiness concerning its whereabouts, and search was made, but nowhere could it be found. Suspicions were awakened that the child had been foully dealt with. Capt, Ben Roper discover-ed some tracks on the river bank. The tracks indicated that two children had gone down to the river, and but one of them, the larger, had returned. On comparing the larger track with one made by the girl, Cass Arp, the two tracks were identical. The girl was arrested, and afterward confessed to having thrown the child into the Etowah, where it was drowned .- Rome (Ga.) Commercial.

### The Nebraska Calamity.

The Nebraska Relief and Aid Society have issued the following notice, ren-dered necessary by the fact that some execrable rogues have been trading upon the sufferings of the settlers at the West: "The Nebraska Relief and Aid Society adhere to the policy of authorizing no person or persons, however reputable, to receive money or material from Eastern people. Its agents will only act through branch aid societies, and whatever charity the cities and peo-ple of the old and wealthy States may desire to bestow upon the unfortunate homesteaders of western, newly-settled Nebraska, suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers, should be forwarded through local or branch aid societies, and by their officers directly to Alvin Saunders, Treasurer, and E. B. Chandler, Secretary of the Nebraska Relief and published as a caution against im- The Metzler Chair! postors.

### New York Officials.

The constitutional amendments adopted in New York, at the late election, raise the salary of the Governor from \$4,000 to \$10,000, with a house at Albany; and increase the pay of legislators from \$300 to \$1,500 a year. The Governor can veto any item of an appropriation bill, and he is required to pass on all bills left unacted upon the adjournment of the Legislature within thirty days. Special legislation is practically prohibited, and bribe-taking is punishable as a felony. Every elective officer is required to make oath that he has neither bribed nor corruptly infinenced any one to vote for him. The defense set up that Valentine Boos had procured the insuring of his life by false representations as to his health, and had asserted that he had made no application to any other company and been rejected. On the trial it was shown that Boos had made no false representations as to his health, and that though he had suffered from pneumonia five or six years before, the

Good Management.

"A Bachelor" says, in a communication to the New York Times, on the subject of matrimony practically considered: "I have a good room, for which I pay twenty dollars a month, with gas and fire. I cook my own breakfast, which consists usually of fresh rolls and butter with coffee or chocolate, and a couple of eggs, or a few oysters, with fruit in season, and, if I choose, a little pickled salmon, cheese or caviar, as a relish. My breakfast costs me, on an average, fifteen cheese or caviar, as a reliab. My break-fast costs me, on an average, fifteen cents a day, an estimate which looks ridiculously small, but which any per-son can verify by trying the same plan himself." This bachelor, however, eats square dinners and dresses well, so that his annual expenditure averages \$921.

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Deposits received subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed on time deposits in coin,
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Collections made and promptly remitted.
Refers to H. W. Corbett, Henry Falling, W. S. Banking hours from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Albany, Feb. 1, 1874.

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Why say this damaging and troublesome com-plaint cannot be cured, when so many evidences of success night be placed before you every day— cures of supposed hopeless cases? Your physician informs you that the longer you allow the complaint to exist, you lessen your chances for relief. Ex-perience has taught this in all cases.

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Corner of Ellsworth and First Streets, With a fresh stock of Groceries, Provisions, Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., to which he invites the attention of our citizens.

In connection with the store he will keep a Bakery, and will always have on hand a full supply of fresh Bread, Crackers, &c.

February 16.

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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. Homestead Tonic FRONT STREET, ALBANY, Dec. 5, 2874.

Everything New. GRAF & COLLAR,

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Spring Beds, Chairs, Etc.,

Furniture repaired expeditiously and at fair rates.

Salesroom and Pactory on First Street, Albany, Feb. 28, 1874-25. GRAF & COLLAR:

Are subjected; and as a tonic for the Aged, Feeble and Deblifated, have no equal. They are strictly intended as a Temperance Tonic or Bitters, to be used as a medicine only, and always according to directions.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS To

A. W. GAMBLE, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc. Office on First St.; over Weed's Grocery Store Residence opposite inte residence of John C. Mer enhall, near the Foundry, First street, Albany. October 22 1873.

Webfoot Market!

CHARLES WILSON Having leased the Webfoot Market, on First street adjoining Gradwohl's, respectfully asks a share of the public patronage. The market will be kept constantly supplied with all-kinds of fresh meats. Cal and see.

23 The highest cash price paid for Hides.

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# Albany, August 14, 1874. W. H. McFarland.

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S.T.--1860--X.

Y. OLD

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Is a purely Vegetable Preparation, composed of Calisaya Bark, Roota, Herbs and Fruits, among which will be found Sarsaparillian, Dandelion, Wild Cherry, Sasaafras, Tanky, Gentian, Sweet Flag, etc.; also Tamarinds, Dates, Prunes and Juniper Becries, preserved in a sufficient quantity (only) of the apirit of Sugar Caus to keep in any climate. They invariably relieve and cure the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Elver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Bilions Attacks, Fever and Ague, Summer Complaints, Sour Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, etc. They are especially adapted as a remedy for the diseases to which

WOMEN