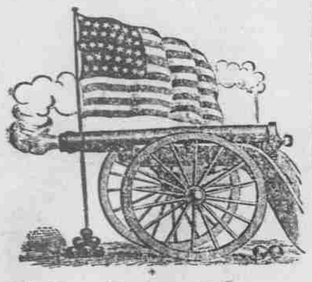
Albany Register.

ALBANY, OREGON, MARCH 9, 1877.

Truth and Honesty Triumphant

Our President and Vice President Elect.

And the Star Spangled Banner
In triumph shall wave.



We Have Met the Enemy and They are Ours!

We routed them, we scouted them,
We slashed them hip and thigh:
We buried them in their infamy—
Oh, how is this for high!

And Still the Country is Safe!

The eagle has swooped from his perch on the rock,
And in his fierce grasp died jay bird and cock!

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

His barrel o' money invested
In Presidential innings,
We put him in his little bed
And left him to the Gwinn-ings!
The late Samuel J.

Since our issue of last week, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio, and WM. A. WHEELER, of New York, have been declared honestly and squarely elected to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States by the highest authority in the land, and duly inducted into their respective offices. The whole Nation rejoices to-day over the result. The threats of anarchy and blood, made by Democratic politicians, to be brought upon the country in the event that Tilden was not declared elected and duly installed as President of the United States, turned out to be as truthful as the many other charges and assertions made by them during the campaign. The inauguration ceremonies were proceeded with as usual, without the slightest show of disturbance. And to-day we are prouder of the American Nation, of our countrymen, than ever before. No country on the face of this green earth ever passed through so long and momentous a crisis as we have just witnessed on this continent, with such peaceful results. All honor to this Nation of Freemen! Already we begin to see and feel the effects of this peaceful solution of the Presidential question in the revival of trade; financial matters are rapidly assuming a healthier condition; gold is falling, and greenbacks to-day are worth more in the markets than silver coin, and we believe now that return to specie payments will be here, will already have practically been consumated, before the time set by law has arrived. And all these blessings have been secured by the election of a Republican President. Looking back at the glorious record made by the great Republican party during the past sixteen years, the whole country rests with implicit confidence in the belief that this Nation, in the hands of this great and glorious party of Union and Progress, will go on increasing in power, in wealth, in grandeur, and in every element of true greatness and strength.

We have confidence in the honesty, ability and integrity of our new President, and so long as he honestly and conscientiously administers the affairs of this Government, the greatest and most powerful on this earth, so long is it the bounden duty of every American citizen to give him his full and cheerful support. A glorious destiny is before us as a Nation: let us drop the animosities of the past—bury the "political hatchet"—and each citizen putting his shoulder to the wheel, aid in speeding the car of progress and honest reform in its onward and upward flight, while showing to the nations of the world that "we are, and of right ought to be, a free and independent" people, capable of the highest type of self-government.

Gen. Bristow is to be appointed to the Supreme Bench, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Davis.

Italy will hang no more murderers. This will keep her population from petering out.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

At 12:45 on Monday, Mr. HAYES, at the east front of the capitol in Washington City, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, delivered his inaugural address. To be appreciated every one should read the address. At its conclusion, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Waite. Following is the

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonies begun by Washington and observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed in compliance with this usage to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably the principles or measures of the administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions, and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to be fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example and, in part, adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it; that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me. Charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the Presidential administration of the Government, so far as depends under the constitution and law, on the chief executive of the nation, the permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens, in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, and the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of the revolution have not yet been realized. This difficult and embarassing question meets us at the threshold of this subject. The people of these States are still impoverished and the inestimable blessing of a wise, honest and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which decides the interests of both races carefully and equally: it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and the laws of the nation, and the laws of the States themselves; accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local self-governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In the furtherance of such obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and in belief of all that its attainment applies, all so called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may all be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government; of the social order and the peaceful industries, and all the happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens and fellow men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are near. The sweeping revolution of the entire

LABOR SYSTEM

Of a large portion of our country and the advance of four millions of people from the condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting a problem of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That the moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional powers and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights, when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious

EFFORTS OF BOTH RACES,

Actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of an honest and efficient local government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In that effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation at all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of the reconstruction of the South, it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and a wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as every other part of the country, this improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE SHOULD REST UPON UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by State governments, aid, if need be, supplemented by legitimate and from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire and regard to promote their true interests,—the interests of the white and of the colored people, both equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out of your political affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North and united South, but a united country.

CIVIL SERVICE.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change in the system of appointment itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service; they meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and the people; they meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory; they held that appointment to office was not to be made or expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nominations of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country in declaring their principles, prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of the reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM SIX YEARS.

The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrages and zealous labors of a political party, members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization; but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and as in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

FINANCIAL.

With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered, during the past three years. The depression in all the varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon

THE CURRENCY QUESTION,

Intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance. In my judgment the feeling of uncertainty, inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment. And I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it. Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in

AFFAIRS OF FOREIGN NATIONS

has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become the beneficial example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked with the excitement which usually attends the contest between great political parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respects extraordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country, it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute, with reference to the counting of the electoral votes, should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them, of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties to the deliberations, enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for, and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have, in this way, settled disputes in regard to which good men differ as to the law no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment that the conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults, to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law, looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped. I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union; a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people; that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and firmest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

The inaugural ceremonies being concluded, the procession returned to the executive mansion and escorted the President, who, together with the ex-President and Senator Morrill, of Vermont, occupied the open barouche that conveyed the party to the capitol. Thousands of persons lined Pennsylvania Avenue to witness the display. The President was frequently cheered, which compliment he acknowledged by raising his hat. The President with the ex-President reached the executive mansion about half-past 2 o'clock, when a Presidential salute was fired by the artillery stationed in the White House lot in the vicinity of the executive mansion. Mrs. Grant had prepared a sumptuous lunch in the family dining room of the executive mansion to which the President, ex-President and members of the cabinet and several friends of President Hayes repaired. Many ladies were present. It was altogether an informal affair. The house has been placed in excellent order for President Hayes' family. Rare flowers ornamented the different rooms, and great care has been taken by Mrs. Grant to have the mansion in every way comfortable.

As soon as the Chief Magistrate had reached the White House an immense crowd congregated on the portico, thinking there would be a general reception. In this they were disappointed, though many were admitted during the evening and paid their respects to President Hayes. The green parlor was a scene of great animation. After the party returned it was profusely decorated with flowers and the new President received there the first welcome to his home.

CABINET NOMINATED.

President Hayes has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, Secretary of State; John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Geo. W. McCrary, of Iowa, Secretary of War; Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana, Secretary of Navy; Chas. Devins, of Massachusetts, Attorney General; David M. Key, of Tennessee, Postmaster General; Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Secretary of Interior. The dispatches intimate that there is some doubt about the confirmation of Schurz—there seems to be no trouble with the balance of the Cabinet.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS

President Hayes' inaugural address was published in full in London, creating a favorable impression.

The *Times* says the greater part of it was of a character that might have been well received by men of all parties.

The *News* says the principles President Hayes enunciates are excellent.

The *Telegraph* says: We do not imagine his candid opponents will complain of the tone and temper of the address, which deals with questions of the highest moment. Hayes speaks with the dignity and frankness becoming the chief magistrate of a great people, and points ways to ends which, if they can be accomplished, will redound to his honor and that of his country.

THE TELEGRAPH DISTANCED.

We noticed the marvelous fact in a recent issue of the REGISTER, that at the telegrapher's ball in Chicago, music was furnished from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, over the telegraph line by means of the telephone. This was truly a wonderful feat, but it has been outdone right here at home. No longer ago than the 6th of last December, Gov. Grover and the man Cronin and their compatriots, danced to music furnished all the way from New York by telegraph! a feat unparalleled (in infamy) in either ancient or modern history.

Mr. Beecher says he is of Welsh ancestry, four generations back.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

About four miles south of Portland in a cabin on what is known as "Rohr's farm," early on Saturday morning last, occurred a most shocking and unaccountable murder. We have room only for the facts as we find them in the Portland papers: The cabin spoken of above was occupied by Douglass Thomas and T. D. Davis, who had been stopping there for three or four weeks, engaged in cutting wood to be used by them in carrying on the business of the "Asphaltum Paving and Rooting Co.," of which they were proprietors. On Saturday morning last between 12 and 1 o'clock, Thomas and Davis were aroused from sleep by a loud knock at the cabin door. Thomas got up at once and lit a candle, when he demanded to know who the visitor was and what was wanted. The answer came, "Let us in, we want something to eat." Supposing it to be a belated traveler who had lost his way in the woods, Thomas opened the door, when two men entered the cabin disguised and masked, and before a word could be uttered one of them drew and cocked a revolver at Thomas' head, warning him in a hoarse whisper to make no alarm or he was a dead man. The second masked party passed into the cabin, picked up a hatchet that lay on the floor and advanced to the bed in which Davis lay and asked, "Is your name Thomas D. Davis." Davis replied, "Yes, and you have got the drop on me." Without another word the man dealt Davis four or five heavy blows with the hatchet, literally chopping his head to pieces. He then drew the liteless body partly out of bed and stabbed it several times, and not content with this he then cut the throat of the dead man from ear to ear. Thomas was compelled to stand by all this time and see his pardner thus cruelly murdered without the power to lift an arm in his defense. The guard then took Thomas a short distance from the cabin, watching him closely all the time and giving him no chance to raise an alarm or get away. The murderer still remained in the cabin. In a few minutes a cloud of smoke issued from the cabin, and shortly after the red flames burst through the roof. The murderer then issued from the cabin and approached Thomas and his guard. The guard then told Thomas to go home, and "If you tell any one before morning I'll kill you." The assassins then disappeared in the woods, and Thomas fled to Portland and informed the police of the terrible tragedy. When Chief Lappeus, and officers Belcher and Watson, accompanied by Thomas, arrived on the ground, they found the cabin a smouldering ruins. There was nothing left of the murdered man but a small piece of charred flesh—all the bones of the body crumbled to ashes as soon as touched. Thomas thinks the assassins wore masks made of gunny sacks. Search was made in every direction, but no clue to the murderers had been found at last accounts. The murdered man seems to have been a peaceable, honorable man, and the cause of the murder is veiled in impenetrable mystery.

THE CHICAGO TIMES ON DEMOCRACY.

The Chicago *Times* has always been a radical Democratic paper, and has never let an occasion slip to vilify and traduce the Republican party and its leading members. From the annexed paragraph taken from its columns since the announcement of Hayes' election, it will be seen that it has even a less opinion of the Democratic party than it heretofore expressed of the Republican. Here is what the *Times* says:

One effect of this revolution by fraud and treachery the nation will not have occasion to regret, it destroys utterly the last possible chance of bringing back to political life the malodorous revolution of political hucksters called the Democratic party. It consigns the chief leaders of that disreputable combination to a future record of infamy, as treacherous characters who are capable of selling out the supreme moment to a revolutionary conspiracy of office holders. It adds another chapter of treachery to the history of that political putridity which the name of Democracy imparts. It puts a bar for the future against any politician of that party name asking any voter to regard him as a more virtuous politician than the knaves of corruption to whom, in 1877, he deliberately sold out.

If it is true as charged by our Democratic brethren that Ben. Hill of Georgia, and Lamar of Mississippi, have gone into the Republican ranks, we congratulate those gentlemen on having at last gotten into good company. And as we have it from the same authority that both Hill and Lamar are accomplished gentlemen and statesmen, we have no doubt being now in respectable company is much more congenial to their tastes than when they trained with what the Chicago *Times* (Democratic) styles the "knaves of corruption" known as the Democratic party.

New To-Day.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DAVID FROMAN, Administrator of the estate of J. C. Grives, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, his final account for settlement of said estate, and the said court has appointed Friday, the 6th day of April, 1877, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day for hearing objections to said final account and the settlement thereof.

DAVID FROMAN,
Humphrey & Hewitt, Atts. Administrator
March 9, 1877-24v9w4

In the matter of furnishing Lumber for Road Districts in Linn County.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF LINN COUNTY, Oregon, February Term, 1877: Ordered that this County will not be held responsible for the payment for Lumber purchased by Road Supervisors for the construction of bridges in the County, when said bridges are more than ten feet span, unless such Supervisor shall have previously obtained an order from this Court to make such purchase.

By order of said Court.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss
COUNTY OF LINN. }

I, T. J. STITES, County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Circuit Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of order has been by me compared with the original thereof, and that it is a true and correct copy of said Order, and the whole thereof.

Witness my hand seal this 2d day of March, 1877. T. J. STITES, Clerk.

Albany, Oregon, March 9, 1877-24v9

Mrs. S. Nichols, M. D.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE corner of First and Broadalbin streets, up stairs over Post-office. Special attention given to the diseases of women. Being a regular graduate of Boston Medical University, and having several years' experience, I can assure those suffering, relief by my method of treatment.

Albany, Or., March 2, 1877-22v9.

W. G. PIPER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALBANY, OREGON.

Office in second story of Briggs' building.

WILL PRACTICE in the different Courts of the State. Special attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care. Investigation of titles, conveyancing and all probate matters carefully attended to. 23v9

DOG TAX.

BY CITY ORDINANCE there is a tax levied on all dogs running at large in the corporate limits, at the rate of $1 per head, per annum. This is to notify all owners of dogs that said tax for 1877 is now due and must be paid, otherwise the penalties for failure will be enforced.

L. H. MONTANYE, City Rec.

Albany, March 2, 1877.

CITY DRUG STORE.

Established 1870.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

New Location, New Rooms, New Stock and New Men.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire stock of A. Carothers & Co., and placed it under the management of Dr. N. Henton, late of Iowa, assisted by G. B. Henton, who are now refitting and adding extensive additions of new stock, and from their long experience and thorough knowledge of the business in all its varied departments, feel assured that we shall be able to render full satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

Our prescription department will at all times be conducted by men eminently qualified for the responsible and important work.

We cordially invite the citizens of Albany and surrounding country, when in need of any thing usually kept in first-class drug houses to call on us, corner of First and Ellsworth streets.

Albany, Feb. 23, 1877. C. W. SHAW.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, David Froman, has been, by an order of the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, made at the February term thereof, 1877, duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Squire Montgomery, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to present them, duly verified, to the undersigned at his place of business in Albany, in Linn county, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

February 16, 1877. DAVID FROMAN.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whomsoever, not to purchase of John D. Hurd a certain promissory note of the amount of $778. 59, executed December 26th, 1876, and due July 1st, 1877, by the undersigned to said Hurd, as the makers thereof hold valid claims and setoffs against the holder, John D. Hurd.

SETTLEMEIR & DAWSON.

February 1, 1877-n19v9

FOR SALE!

A VERY DESIRABLE business lot 66x100 feet on the corner of Second and Washington streets, Albany. Also, Engine, Boiler and Machinery, together with a lot of furniture, lathers, wheelbarrows, harrows, &c., &c., all to be sold off cheap for cash, in consequence of removal on account of sickness. Enquire on the premises of PUTNAM & CO.

Albany, Jan. 19, 1877-n17

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of J. D. Ray, deceased, by an order of the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same duly verified to the undersigned at his residence in Linn county, within six months from the date hereof.

February 16, 1877.-4w W. C. FOREN.

C. A. PLUMMER,

DRUGGIST,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oils & Glass.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

At the Old Stand, First St., near Washington.

Albany, Jan. 12, 1877-n16v9

THE Adjustable Spring Bed.

BARTLETT'S PATENT, June 21, 1870.

A Luxurious Bed!

With Only a Single Mattress!

For Durability, Cleanliness and Adjustment, it has no equal.

It is Economical and Noiseless.

We challenge comparison with any and every other Spring Bed.

TAKE AN **Adjustable Spring Bed** on trial, if desired, at the manufacturers' risk, to be returned in one week if not entirely satisfactory.

PRICES:

Full size.....$6 00 | Two-thirds.....$5 00
Single..... 4 00

W. B. CROSSON,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
n13m3 Commercial-st., Salem, Oregon.

F. S. DUNNING, Agent at Albany.

BEE-HIVE STORE!

JOHN BRUSH,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Teas, Provis'ns,

Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, &c., &c,

Everything nice and fresh.

FIRST STREET, ALBANY, OREGON.

n32v9

Dr. GEO. W. GRAY,

DENTIST,

ALBANY, OREGON.

Office in Parrish's Brick Block, corner of First and Ferry streets. Residence on corner of Fifth and Ferry streets. Office hours from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. [46v7

FOR SALE!

Valuable Building LOTS! LOTS!

SUITABLE FOR

Dwellings or Business Houses,

SITUATED in the business part of the city—two lots, in block No. 3, in the city of Albany, Oregon, on the corner of Ferry and Water streets, near the City Mills, steamboat landing and O. & C. R. R. Size of lots:

100 feet on Ferry street; 132 feet on Water street,

with buildings thereon.

Inquire on the premises for particulars.

THOS. J. SAFFORD.

Albany, Or., Jan. 26, 1877-18v9

OREGON SOLID

FOR

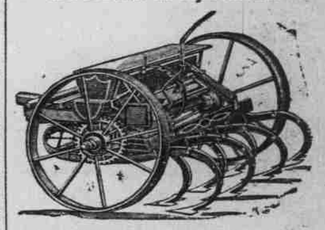
SHERRILL'S

IRON CULTIVATOR

AND

SEEDER.

All Important Parts made of IRON, and Durable as Iron can be.



Adjustable to any required Depth while in motion.

Never Clogs or Chokes on Stubble or "Trashy" Ground.

Arranged for two, three or four horses abreast Lightest Draft Machine in use.
Covers and cuts all the ground.
Broadcast Seeders will sow **all kinds of grain,** wet or dry.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

I ask every farmer to examine my Seeder and Cultivator before purchasing an Eastern Machine. For further particulars address

JAMES SHERRILL,
Harrisburg, Oregon.

February 9, 1877-20v9

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Philip Low, deceased, will, on the 24th day of March, 1877, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door in the city of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, to-wit:

The one equal undivided half of the following: The fractional northeast ¼ of the northeast ¼, and the southeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of section 21, and the fractional west ½ of the northwest ¼, and the northwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ of section 22, in township 13 south range 2 west Willamette meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Also the equal undivided one-half of the following real estate: Beginning at the northwest corner of the donation land claim, notification 2963, claim 43, in township 13 south range 2 west Willamette meridian, running thence in an easterly direction on the south boundary of said claim 39.22 chains to the southeast corner of said claim, thence north on the eastern boundary of said claim 31.79 chains to the intersection of said line between sections 15 and 22, thence west along said section to the corner of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, thence south 7 deg. 45 min. west 4.85 chains, thence south 7 deg. 45 min. west 17.07 chains, thence south 7 deg. 45 min. west 9.31 chains to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, more or less, excepting ten acres of the last mentioned and described tract or parcel of land heretofore conveyed by deed to John Sloan; all of said property being situate in Linn county, Oregon.

Terms of sale, gold coin—one half cash in hand and one half in six months, secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

D. FROMAN,
Albany, Feb. 23, 1877.22v9 Administrator.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Linn.

Mattie E. Baker, plaintiff, vs. Greenberry Baker, defendant.

To Greenberry Baker, the above-named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above plaintiff in the above entitled Court, now on file with the Clerk of said Court, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you if served in Linn county, Oregon; but if served in any other county in the State of Oregon, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; and if served by publication, then on or before the first day of the next term of said Court, to-wit, March 13, 1877, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded and prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between you and plaintiff, and the custody of the issue of said marriage.

HUMPHREY & HEWITT,
Attorneys for Pl'ff.

Published by order of R. P. Boise, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Linn, on the 13th day of Jan., 1877.

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SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Linn.

Jonathan A. Prine (husband), plaintiff, vs. Arizona M. Prine (wife), defendant.

To Arizona M. Prine, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff in the above entitled suit in the Court above named, now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on or before the 1st day of the next regular term of said Court for Linn County, to-wit, the second Monday of March 1877, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as herein required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint, which is a dissolution of the marriage contract heretofore existing between you and plaintiff, and for a divorce from and for costs and disbursements of this suit, and that this summons is published by order of HON. R. P. BOISE, Judge of said Court, made at Chambers in Salem this 24th day of Jan., 1877. L. H. MONTANYE,

jan26'77n18v9w6 Attorney for Pl'ff.