

Hon. W. H. Odell received the nomination for the office of State Printer. "Ror."

Three Steamships brought to Castle Garden, New York, on the 10th, 2,120 immigrants.

On the 11th the New York State Senate, by a vote of 17 to 14, passed a concurrent resolution to extend the electoral franchise to women.

It is said that after a careful investigation more than one-half the Democratic members of the Portland bar will vote against Kelley and Frim.

Work on the new branch road of the O. & C. R. R. Company from this city to Lebanon, will commence at once. Preparations are nearly ready.

And still the indications point to high water in the Columbia next month—many predicting that the water will be higher than ever known.

The net earnings of the West Shore and Michigan Southern railroad for 1879, under the Presidency of Wm. Vanderbilt, was \$6,336,963—a good paying railroad indeed.

Postmaster General Key sustained the correctness of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s argument, and will decline to interfere with their letter carrying business. Good enough.

Recently a hail storm destroyed the greater part of West Hungary. Almost all the roofs and windows of houses in towns and villages are destroyed, and vines, fruit trees and green corn crushed to the earth.

The indications that Grant will receive the nomination at Chicago are getting beautifully less, as the time appointed for the assembly of the National Convention approaches. Gen. Grant will not be the nominee—but who will be? That's the question!

At latest dates \$5,000 had been subscribed by the King's Valley people toward securing the narrow gauge to that valley. Ten thousand was the figure asked by Field, and it is believed there will be no trouble in raising that amount. The road is promised by next October.

The financial affairs of Turkey are in a bad way, and the Porte having been unable to arrange for the payment of salaries, the distress among officers is very great. Captain Pasha has been mobbed by women whose husbands are away in the service.

Hon. M. C. George spoke in an immense audience in the Opera House at Salem on Monday last. His speech was received with hearty applause throughout, and we are assured Marion is good for 600 majority in June for M. C. George. He will carry the State by an overwhelming majority. Ror!

It is related that Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, preached at Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, last Sunday, to an audience of eight thousand people. His theme was "Growth and Ultimate Triumph of Christianity," and he eloquently and vividly showed the decline of all other systems and their indignity to the wants of man, he so carried the sympathy of his hearers that many were mingled with spontaneous applause. The entire congregation joined in the singing, which was led by two chorists and accompanied by the great organ. The effect was grand.

Postal Changes.

Postal changes for the Pacific Coast last week: Established—Helix, Umatilla county, Oregon; Mrs. Mary A. Simpson, postmaster; Steph. Marlon county, Oregon; William Taylor, postmaster; Whiteaker, Marion county, Oregon; George W. Hunt, postmaster. Discontinued—Rye Valley, Baker county, Oregon. Postmasters appointed—Signmond Sichel, Goldendale, Klickitat county, W. T.; Charles W. Eastman, Tunwater, Thurston county, W. T.

On the evening of the 7th, Mr. T. D. French, a sheep raiser living near Heppner, Umatilla county, was shot and killed by a sheep herder named Murphy. The only cause for the murder was that deceased had sent word to the owner of the sheep herded by Murphy, that said animals were allowed to get into his wheat field, and desiring that they be kept away. Snyder, owner of the sheep, sent a party named Anderson, on the day of the murder, to see Murphy in regard to the matter. When he received the message, Murphy, who had been drinking, was enraged, and upon Snyder's approach seized him by the collar with his left hand and with his right drew a pistol, placing it nearly against his temple and fired. Murphy had not been found at last accounts, but it was thought he would be, and then it would go hard with him. Deceased was a quiet, peaceable, law abiding man.

Hon. E. B. Watson.

Hon. E. B. Watson, of Jackson county, Republican candidate for the Supreme bench, was in the city from Saturday until Monday, visiting old friends and getting acquainted with the people. Mr. Watson is a gentleman that improves on acquaintance—the more you see of him the better you like him. He is easy and graceful in manner, and shows in every act the thoroughly educated and well bred gentleman. Since meeting him we are more than ever satisfied that the Republican State Convention could not have selected a better informed or more honest and capable gentleman for the Supreme bench than E. B. Watson, of Jackson county. And we believe this to be the honest opinion of every voter in the State who has had the pleasure of meeting with the gentleman.

SPEECH OF HON. M. C. GEORGE, Upon the Issues of the Day, and our Local Interests.

The Court House was densely packed, on last Saturday afternoon, with citizens of Albany and vicinity, of every shade and complexion of political belief, gathered to hear the views on political and local topics of our chosen standard-bearer, Hon. M. C. George. The speaker was introduced by Judge Powell in a few well-chosen remarks, and proceeded at once to business. Mr. George premised his remarks by saying that to glance over so many familiar faces reminded him of home. It had become his duty, in response to the call of the Republican Convention, to travel over the entire State, the better to become acquainted with the special needs and interests of the several sections of the State. He would not go back into the past and tear open the wounds of the fratricidal struggle, when brother was arrayed against brother, and neighbor against neighbor in deadly strife. He would bury that sad record in eternal oblivion. When the people, seeking to remedy the official corruption which the great commotion of the civil war, naturally and of necessity brought to the surface, placed the Democrats again in power in Congress, the Democratic party became again the party of action and not of mere theories, and as such is open to criticism. He proceeded to expose in a masterly manner the true inwardness of the extra session. He believes the masses, whether Democratic or Republican, are honest and sincere in their actions and convictions. He has faith in American civilization and in American citizens, both Northern and Southern. He paid a glowing tribute to the devotion and heroism of the rank and file of the Southern cause, who laid their lives a sacrifice on the altar of devotion to their political belief. What he had to say was not in condemnation of the masses of the Democratic party, but he believed they had been misled. He fears the influence of Democrats who are looking out, not for the rights and interests of the people, but of their own pockets and power. He said when causes and partisan politics endanger the liberties of the people, down with causes and partisan politics forever. He alluded to the shot-gun tactics and intimidation process as operating to consolidate the solid South. The Democratic party of the North had been used as the mere tool of the solid South. In 1858 the State of New York was carried for Seymour by 30,000 fraudulent ballots, in the city of New York, under the management of Boss Tweed, Oskey Hall and their pals. Besides the solid South the party needs but a few Northern electoral votes. Hence the importance of controlling a few of the great cities. Cutting off the south end of Indiana where 15 per cent of the voters cannot read or write, and giving 10,000 Democratic majority, and the Five Points district of New York city, Seymour would not have received a single Northern electoral vote. He briefly explained the super-stitiousness passed on account of the glaring frauds in New York city in 1858, to supervise elections and spot fraud so as to secure fairness. This was the great object of Democratic attack and assault in the extra session, because impeding the success of the Democratic leaders by and through fraud. The same object was aimed at in regard to the law for supervising elections in the South by U. S. Marshals. It is by existing law a criminal offense to use military force at the polls for any purpose but to preserve peace thereat. He would like to know the danger of U. S. military interference when there were no U. S. soldiers to interfere. There were only 3,000 soldiers east of Omaha, of whom only a few hundred were stationed in Southern States, in many of which there were none. He related the fact that the only authenticity of military interference at elections that ever occurred in the United States was by order of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, who was the idolized standard-bearer of the Democracy for the Presidency in 1861, and who gave orders to his subordinates in 1861 to stop disloyal persons from voting at an election in Maryland. He is opposed to large standing armies in time of peace, but we need to have soldiers enough to protect settlers on the frontiers from Indian outrages. He believed the army, the elections and all should be under the control of law, and the law under the control of the good sense and sound reason of the masses of the people. He believed in State Rights as strongly as any Democrat in the land. By our Constitution the control of all national affairs had been given to the general government; purely local affairs to the States, and all purely personal affairs to the discretion of the individual people. It is essential that the rights and constitutional prerogative of the States should be protected. Whenever they are usurped and overridden our Government is a failure and our liberties at an end. If ever the Republican party should take a position inimical to State Rights as contemplated by the Constitution, he would denounce it; but the pernicious doctrine of State Sovereignty is the baneful parent of secession, disorder and anarchy, the mere prelude to overthrow, despotism and eternal enslavement of the people. This he clearly illustrated. The Constitution has provided the general government as the common judge to preside over and regulate the several States, each the peer of the other, and sovereign as related to each other, but subordinate to the supreme constitutional federal direction. Among these Constitutional powers of the general government he held the right to regulate the election of the Senators and Representatives constituting its general legislative assembly, that is, Congress. It is conceded by Democratic precedents that Congress has power to regulate times holding congressional elections. Then it also follows that it has power to regulate the manner likewise. He handled several of the buncombe, blood-and-thunder resolves of the Democratic platform without gloves, and

overwhelmed them with deserved ridicule. In fact, the fool element in the Democratic presentation is so preponderant over even the death-head and bloody cross-bones aspect of it, that the speaker could hardly touch its onerous resolves at any point without convulsing his auditors with irrepressible merriment. He showed up the true inwardness of the Democratic tactics of the extra session in tackling political legislation upon the appropriation bills, and paragrized the patriotic firmness and consistency of President Hayes.

The Democratic big game had to stand down after all, and the election laws to stand unrepented to-day. Said he: "Some may say they did not back down. Well, however that may be, I guess there was a good deal more strain on the breaching than on the collar along toward the last."

He made several humorous hits on Whiteaker's canon rule across the continent, on canned provisions, to vote for Jim Blackburn, and his memorable and in fact only, so far as known, speech on the subject of Blackburn's proposition to wipe out all the war legislation. Mr. George disclaimed any intention of misrepresenting or taking any advantage of Gov. Whiteaker in his absence. Would say nothing about him other than complimentary, excepting his public record; but he challenged anybody to mention any draft that had been passed, introduced or drafted by him in his whole term—extra session and all. He scolded the member for his reprehensible inaction or incapacity in having done absolutely nothing for Oregon's local interests—her commerce and industrial interests which need so much attention. He rightly said, and the audience endorsed him, that the people of Oregon are sick and tired of partisan legislation. We want more attention to the interests of the people and less to the aggrandizement of politicians. He should look out for our narrow gauge railroads and our broad gauge railroads, our harbors, etc. He then gave his views in regard to the vast internal improvements needed by our State. He had lived in Oregon 25 years, and was proud to be called a "Linn county boy." His interests and affections are with the people of this county, and Democrats and Republicans alike know it. In the nominating convention his Linn county friends stood by him first, last, and all the time. He prized the friendship of his early associates and old neighbors, and repelled with indignation any imputation that he would misrepresent their interests. He called attention to an improvement he deemed essential and necessary to the interests of this particular section. He believed in a narrow gauge railroad to

Yaquna Bay and the improvement of that harbor, and would exert his utmost efforts in Congress to secure those benefits, just as he had done when in the State Legislature as a member from the county of Multnomah. He was under no pledge except such pledges as he made openly and publicly from the rostrum. He related the history of the Yaquna Bay measure that passed the State Legislature through his efforts when a member from Portland. He thought Whiteaker's sudden activity in the Yaquna Bay matter just before the election, looked too suspicious. He criticized that gentleman's inaction in not having brought forward the matter earlier, in time to have got it through before this present election. He feared the \$40,000 item in the appropriation budget would be forgotten after the election was over. It looks bad, yet he hopes the item will pass. If it did it would be no more than duty on Whiteaker's part. He referred very felicitously to the

GRAVE CHARGE made against him that he was a young man. In the Southern part of the State he had dissembled what he could and had hoodwinked the people by a display of a few artificial gray hairs procured for the purpose, but here he was too well known to pass that dodge, and so he would squarely acknowledge and own up that he is a young man, and, unfortunately, it is a difficulty he has labored under all his life. But he would venture to make one promise: Give him time enough and he will be as old as anybody. He concluded with a few earnest words of endorsement for his brethren, and the other candidates on the ticket. After passing a fervent eulogy on Judges Watson, Waldo and Lord, the respective candidates for the Supreme bench, Mr. George closed his most eloquent, forcible and sensible address by thanking his audience for their earnest attention, and expressing regrets that his appointment would not permit his longer tarrying with us.

Mr. George's address held the eager and unwearied attention of the entire audience to the close. It was a manly, clear, outspoken and forcible exposition of the status of the leading political issues of the day, and in particular of the local issues that are of vital concern to us of the Willamette Valley. His arraignment of the culpable inactivity and delinquency of the present Representative was just and fitting. The people of the upper Willamette require an explanation from that gentleman that nothing has been attempted in regard to the Yaquna Bay improvement, which our interests demand, until just a few days before the election, for political buncombe, when action cannot be taken until the crisis is over, when it can be ignored with impunity. Such a course cannot be too strongly denounced. The past reputation of Mr. George for industry and persistency as well as the vigor and energy which he brings to every work which he undertakes, his eminent ability as a worker and speaker, disinterested fidelity and sound good sense, are guarantees that he will prove one of the most, if not the most, efficient and successful workers for the real interests of Oregon in Congress, of all the representatives she has ever sent there. Linn county is especially fortunate in his selection, and he will be elected by a sweeping majority throughout the State.

Pendleton will soon have a steam fire engine.

Important Facts for Taxpayers.

The office of county Judge is the most important office in the county. We have said this before, but it is a truth that can not be too often impressed upon the minds of voters. The office requires to be filled by a man of more than ordinary ability, possessing a sound judgment, good common sense, and who will honestly and fearlessly discharge his duties. In offering Judge Finn as our candidate for the office of County Judge, every requisite here mentioned is filled. In ability he is the peer of any lawyer in the district, and during a long and most successful practice, he has gained the reputation of being perfect in all probate matters. Judge Finn is a ripe scholar, a close student, an indefatigable worker, and in his hands the interests of the county and its taxpayers will be safe. Judge Finn did not seek the office, and it was only after the urgent request of our best citizens that he consented to become a candidate. The salary attached to the office of County Judge is not at all commensurate with the duties and labor of the office, and it is really a sacrifice to Judge Finn to give up his large and profitable practice for such an office. But he consented to become a candidate for the office for reasons stated above, and while to him financially, it will be a loss should he be elected, it is of greatest importance to the taxpayers that he should fill the office. If the taxpayers of Linn desire a decrease of taxation it is absolutely necessary that a change of administration in its affairs should take place; it is of the utmost consequence that a man who thoroughly understands county affairs, is duly posted at all law points, who is personally interested as a property holder, and has the nerve to say "no" to any measure calculated to waste the revenues of the county, should be elected to fill the office. We offer just such a man in Judge Finn, and ask the serious attention of voters to these facts.

Our Candidates for County Commissioners.

In our candidates for County Commissioners the nominations are specially happy. For probity, honesty, business capacity and sound judgment, Messrs. Marion Cunningham and John Gelseider have no peers in Linn county. Both gentlemen have the fullest confidence of their neighbors, and the business interests of the county in their hands will be looked after and scrutinized as closely as if their own individual business. No better or more energetic and progressive gentlemen are to be found; yet at the same time, while favoring all improvements calculated to advance the general interests, in the way of roads, bridges, etc., the closest economy will be used, and no money will be used for the benefit of partisans or to secure partisan ends, and every effort to draw money from the public purse illegally or without the service being rendered, will fail. Their aim will be to give an honest and economical administration of county affairs, which is the only sure way to reduce the burdens of taxation that now bear so heavily upon us.

A Bad Selection.

The selection of Port Orford as the point for constructing the harbor of refuge, should the selection not be set aside, will prove disastrous to Oregon's interests. It will require ten or fifteen million dollars and a quarter of a century in its construction; and when completed, it will be almost valueless for the purposes for which the improvement was demanded. But the greatest objection is that the immense annual appropriations from the national treasury to keep the work going will deprive Oregon of any other aid whatever until its completion. The selection is peculiarly unfortunate, and is so regarded all over the State. A more unfavorable point could not have been selected on the entire coast. We hope that Congress will call in the \$150,000 appropriated to commence the work and condemn the selection. A point could and should have been selected that would have met the wants of our shipping and furnished a good shipping point for the produce of the Willamette Valley.

The candor and fairness with which Hon. M. C. George treated all questions in his speech on Saturday in this city, received the highest encomiums of the many Democrats present on the occasion. And we venture the assertion that the handsome manner in which he referred to Gov. Whiteaker has not a counterpart in the political history of the State. He said that so far as the charge of bribery against Mr. Whiteaker was concerned, he knew nothing; the charge was made by prominent Democrats; he (George) personally had no knowledge of any such transaction. Mr. George is winning golden opinions by the conscientious fairness with which he is conducting the canvass. We want just such honest, fair minded, conscientious, able men in our legislative halls as Hon. M. C. George—and the more we have of them the better for the peace, honor and tranquility of our country.

The plank in the Republican platform in regard to the local interests of the State, demanding at the hands of the General Government, among other things, the improvement of Yaquna Bay, was written by Hon. M. C. George, and through his influence inserted in the platform. Mr. George has always been in favor of this improvement, and is not therefore a new convert. With Mr. George in Congress, we should be sure of the necessary appropriation, because he would wield an influence that our present member never could hope to wield did he stay there a life-time.

Eight or nine of the thirty-seven general laws which were passed at the last session of the Oregon Legislature, were introduced or drafted by Hon. M. C. George. This shows that he was not idling away his time, but was at work in the interest of the taxpayers who sent him there. What did Whiteaker do to benefit taxpayers while in the Legislature?

Public Speaking.

W. G. Piper, Republican Candidate for District attorney of the third Judicial Circuit, will speak at the following times and places, to wit: Monday, May 17, Halsey, 1 P. M. Tuesday, May 18, Harrisburg, 7:30 P. M. Wednesday, May 19, Brownsville, 1 P. M. Thursday, May 20, Lebanon, 1 P. M. Friday, May 21, Salem, 1 P. M. Saturday, May 22, Jefferson, 1 P. M. Sunday, May 23, Turner, 7:30 P. M. Monday, May 24, Silverton, 1 P. M. Tuesday, May 25, Aurora, 1 P. M. Wednesday, May 26, Gervais, 1 P. M. Thursday, May 27, Salem, 7:30 P. M. Friday, May 28, Independence, 1 P. M. Saturday, May 29, Sheridan, 1 P. M. Sunday, June 1, McMinnville, 7:30 P. M. Wednesday, June 2, North Yamhill, 1 P. M. Thursday, June 3, La Fayette, 7:30 P. M. Friday, June 4, Dayton, 1 P. M.

George body is respectfully invited to attend and hear the political issues of the day discussed.

The opposing candidate for district attorney is most respectfully invited to be present at said meetings, participate in the discussions and share an equal division of time.

Public Speaking.

Hon. M. C. George, Republican nominee for Congress will address the people upon political issues and matters of state interest at the following times and places: McMinnville—Friday, May 14th, 7:30 P. M. Hillsboro—Saturday, May 15th, 1 P. M. Astoria—Monday, May 17th, 7:30 P. M. St. Helens—Tuesday, May 18th, 7:30 P. M. Portland—Thursday, May 20th, 7:30 P. M. Weston—Saturday, May 22d, 1 P. M. Pendleton—Saturday, May 22d, 7:30 P. M. LaGrande—Tuesday, May 25th, 7:30 P. M. Union—Wednesday, May 26th, 7:30 P. M. Baker City—Saturday, May 29th, 1 P. M. Prineville—Monday, May 31st, 7:30 P. M. Canyon City—Tuesday, June 1st, 1 P. M. The Dalles—Friday, June 4th, 7:30 P. M. No other appointments can be made, owing to lack of time.

Citizens, irrespective of party, including the ladies, cordially invited.

The Killing at Astoria.

On Tuesday, at Astoria, Wm. Williams shot Charles Mitchell in the head twice, and at last accounts it was thought impossible for him to live. Williams was foreman at the Cathlamet cannery. Mitchell's wife was divorced from him at the last term of court, and he blamed Williams for it. Williams had just arrived on the steamer from Cathlamet with Mitchell's wife and child, and seeing them approach, drew a pistol and approaching Williams declared "you can not go a step further." But Williams was too quick for him, and shot twice before Mitchell could fire.

It will not escape attention that the present system of representation in the national Republican Convention does not allow the proper measure of influence to those sections which must be relied upon for the votes of the Republican nominees.

This fifteen Southern States, all of which are hopelessly Democratic, send 270 Republican delegates, or within thirty delegates of as many as fifteen strong Republican States are entitled to. The fifteen Republican States will cast 150 electoral votes for the Republican nominee, while not a Republican electoral vote can with any certainty be estimated to be cast by either of the fifteen Southern States. Yet their 270 delegates, combined with a meagre minority of the delegates from the Northern States, may determine the nomination for President.

In Congress political plotting seems to have given place to some extent to the hard work of the session, and its accumulated bills are piled high, while the regular appropriations force themselves upon the attention of the members. Oregon is looking forward to the passage of a bill that will insure the payment of the river and harbor appropriations duly promised, hoping almost against hope that they were not reported merely for political effect. It is idle to expect much from our present delegation. With Stary's influence so greatly inferior to that which has looked to Oregon's interests in the United States Senate for six years preceding his incumbency, Grover nursing his addled brains at a water cure in the vain hope of getting them back to their former cunning, and Whiteaker with his total lack of ability and influence in the House, we cannot expect that Oregon will get more than a casual mention in the National Legislature.

Our people have, however, a better prospect in the near future and bide their time with what patience they can command.—See

The reason Tidonites believe that he will be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency is that he is the only candidate among the many spoken of who has the coin with which to run the canvass. His last argument will be: "Gentlemen, I have \$2,000,000, a mere bagatelle to me, which I will spend to secure my election if nominated." And as he will have no competition on this "lay out," he will doubtless get the nomination. The Democracy are to be knocked down to the highest bidder, and Sammy will be the man.

On the 14th a report of the massacre on the Ute reservation came from Major Weathers, of McKenzie's command, who is supposed to have received it at Los Pinos agency from Indian sources. McKenzie's troops have started for the scene of action in the Gunnison Lake City dispatch says that the Oray mail received brings no news of the massacre, and that it is disbelieved.

In an article under the heading of "The Printership" the figures make us say: "In 1866 we published a Republican paper in the great State of Illinois." The first six should have been a live, when it would have been 1866.

Danish farmers are fearful of a disastrous overflow from the sudden melting of the unusually deep snow in the mountains.

During the two weeks session of the Circuit Court there were 750 arrests registered at the Pendleton hotels.

City Council.

The City Council met on Tuesday evening, the Mayor and all the members of the Council present. Bills presented at the last meeting were ordered paid. The bill for moving Linn Engine house to the new lot purchased by the city on Lyon street, \$40, was read, and under a suspension of the rules, ordered paid. The petition of Mr. Ballard for improvement of Canal street was granted, and the Marshal directed to notify the property-holders interested to do the work within thirty days. The petition of Senders & Sternberg to build stairway, four feet on sidewalk on Broadway, after considerable debate was re-referred to the committee, with directions to report this evening. Sheriff Lickey was allowed, by general consent, to have a ditch dug to carry water from his premises, at his own expense.

The committee to whom the petition of Senders & Sternberg was re-referred, reported in favor of granting the petition with this proviso, that an iron railway and iron gate be placed around and as the head of the stairway, said gate to be closed after business hours. On motion this last report was adopted.

Report of City Marshal for work done in April was read and placed on file. The Marshal reported the delinquent tax for 1880, as \$1,359.92. Collected, \$4,289.25.

On motion, delinquents were given until the next meeting of the Council to pay up—until May 25th.

Judge Hewitt stated that he had purchased a piece of property for \$800 and that the assessor had levied an assessment of \$750 upon it, which was an unusually high valuation, two-thirds the real value being the general rule, and he demurred at such procedure.

The ordinance giving the City Treasurer \$100 per annum as salary, without fees, to take effect in January, 1881, was passed by unanimous vote.

Committee on Ordinances was requested to make necessary amendments to ordinance No. 95, and report at next meeting.

On motion, crosswalks were ordered on Second street across Montgomery, and on east-side of Ferry across Fourth street.

On motion, J. A. Warner was appointed City Surveyor for remainder of the year.

Claims of A. J. Hunt, Marshal, \$55 00; W. N. Miller, \$41; A. J. Hunt, \$214 46; J. Gradwohl, \$25; all ordered paid.

Bill of J. L. Hailer, \$4; J. Gradwohl, \$23 87; R. Salomarch, \$4 37; Geo. Young & Co., \$1; A. J. Hunt, \$25 71; John Balges, 75c; L. Miller, \$1. On motion the bills were suspended, and the bill of Mr. Miller ordered paid; J. L. Hailer, \$10 75, was referred.

On motion the Marshal was ordered to act as Street Commissioner and superintendent of the matter of putting down the water pipes in this city.

Brownsville Dates.

Brownsville, Ore., May 12th, 1880. E. R. HESTER—Dr. J. M. Starr is very poor and serious doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. D. H. Putman's little boy Ike, had one of his hands saved nearly half off last Saturday with a toy saw some of the boys were running.

Plenty of rain, and grass and grain doing splendid.

The necessary ten thousand dollars to secure the building of the Oregon Railroad Co.'s Limited narrow gauge to this city has been secured, and we look for active operations soon to commence. South Brownsville has not raised her portion, so the R. R. will have no station on the south side; however, they talk of running a branch to connect with Halsey. If so, we on the north side will of course be shut off from all the great advantages of broad gauge facilities of the great O. & C. Company. However we are satisfied to have only a small railroad. This makes us think of a little boy who was shown a silver half dollar and a dollar gold piece, and upon being asked which he would take said he would not be mean about it, he would take the smallest one.

Business is still dull, and money scarce.

Election matters are very quiet at present.

NARROW GAUGE.

Andrews' Bazar for May is richly laden with facts, hints and hints about dress that will make it heartily welcomed by the ladies. This enterprising journal has a just celebrity for its unique and practical designs in ladies' fashions. In addition to the department devoted to the toilet, the literary features of the May number are superb. "Polly's May day," the children's story, breathes the very air of the woods, and will be read by the older members of the family with interest. ANDREWS' BAZAR is published at the exceedingly low price of \$1 per annum, and every subscriber is presented free with 50c worth of Paper Patterns. W. R. Andrews, Publisher, Tribune Building, New York.

To the Ladies.

Mesdames Herren & Van Cleve are engaged in the manufacture of ladies' furnishing goods, children's clothing, all kinds of work in embroidery, braiding, etc., and will promptly fill orders for all work entrusted to them on most reasonable terms. Ladies are invited to call at their shop, at present at the residence of Mrs. Herren, on Ferry between Second and Third streets, and leave their orders. They guarantee satisfaction.

Decay of the Teeth.

Arises from various causes, but principally it may be traced to any neglect of the full-erubinate use of tooth powders and pastes, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The timely use of that delicate aromatic tooth-wash, FRAGRANT SOZODONT, will speedily arrest the progress of decay, harden the gums, and impart a delightful fragrances to the breath. It removes those ravages which people sustain in their teeth from the use of sweet and acid articles.

Eggs are selling in Pendleton for 25c per dozen, and butter at 37 1/2 cents per pound.

DR. G. WILLIS PRICE, DENTIST.

OFFICE in Odd Fellows' Temple, Albany, Oregon. All work carefully performed, and as reasonable as is consistent with good workmanship. 23217

Dr. G. W. Gray, Dentist, Albany, Oregon. Office in Foster's brick block, up stairs, at large bay window. Prices in proportion to time and MATERIAL consumed. 11-34

DENTIST. Dr. B. H. FRIELAND has located in Albany for the practice of Dentistry. All work warranted. Office in Farish block, corner First and Ferry sts. 2621

New To-Day.

Water Fitting!

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to do all kinds of Water Fitting, at the lowest living rates, in connection with the Water Works of the city. JOHN BRIGGS, Albany, May 14, 1880-23212

Sheriff's Sale. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Linn. Charles O. Barnes, Plaintiff, vs. M. V. Brown, Etia Brown his wife, I. E. Moore, administrators of the estate of A. L. Simpson, deceased, C. H. Stetter, E. W. Wolford & E. Wolford, Defendants. Judgment rendered in said case and order of sale as follows, to-wit: On 28th of the city of Albany, in Linn county, Oregon, and running thence south 120 feet, thence east 120 feet, thence north 120 feet, thence west 120 feet to the place of beginning, and on

Saturday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1880, at the Court House door in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. I will sell the hereinafter described real property at public auction, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, the proceeds of sale to be applied as provided in said decree, as follows: First, to the payment of the costs, taxed at \$45.00, and the further sum of \$100.00, all in U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent, per annum from the 4th day of May, 1880; third, to the payment to the defendants, C. H. Stetter, E. W. Wolford & E. Wolford, of the sum of \$200.00, and the balance in nine months from the date of sale, the full and final payment to be secured by a mortgage on the premises described in the above named decree, to-wit: On the 27th day of May, 1880-23212

Sheriff Linn County, Oregon. By GEO. HUMPHREY, Deputy.

Administrator's Sale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned administrator of the estate of David Presley, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, duly made and entered of record, will, on the

27th day of May, 1880, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the hereinafter described premises, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of section 18, in township 14 north of range 3 west of the Willamette meridian, in Linn county, Oregon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase price cash in hand, to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in nine months from the date of sale, the full and final payment to be secured by a mortgage on the premises described in the above named decree, to-wit: On the 27th day of May, 1880-23212

April 23, 1880-23212

WILLAMETTE MARBLE AND STONE WORKS, F. WOOD & CO., Manufacturers of MONUMENTS! Head Stones, Tablets, Mantles, Cemetery, Curbing, Ashler & Coping. Tile for Walks, Bases for Garden Fountains, and all kinds of work done in Stone.

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I am thankful for past patronage, and intend to make it to the interest of all residents of this city and vicinity to come and see me. Corner of Second and Ferry streets, ALBANY, OREGON. (212m2)