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BUSINESS CARDS. G. W. GRAY, D. D. S., GRADUATE OF THE CINCINNATI DENTAL COLLEGE.

ALBANY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. THE NEXT SESSION COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1868.

POWELL & PLINN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

D. B. RICE, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, ALBANY, OREGON.

N. H. CRANON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ALBANY, OREGON.

MILLER & BRO., (Successors to Philip Miller), MARBLE WORKS, ALBANY, OREGON.

ALBANY BATH HOUSE! THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that he has taken charge of this Establishment.

HARVEST OF 1868! THRESHERS, REAPERS, MOWERS.

JOHNSON, THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of

ADVERTISEMENTS. MRS. DUNNIWAY, TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HER patrons that she has received her invoice of MILLINERY

FURNISHING GOODS, DIRECT FROM NEW YORK! AND I am now ready to accommodate ANY OF YOU with the

Very Choice Millinery Goods! A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF OTHER NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

CHEAPEST AND CHOICEST MILLINERY GOODS! EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN ALBANY!

THE FURNITURE is entirely new in every department, and is of the latest and most approved styles.

THE TABLE will always be supplied with the best market affords, and no pains will be spared for the comfort and convenience of his guests.

THESE GENTLEMEN BEG LEAVE TO IN-form the public at large that they are now prepared to furnish

MARBLE MONUMENTS AND GRAVE-STONES! OF EVERY STYLE AND PATTERN, AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY! THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of

TURNS in a workman-like and expeditious manner. Also, he keeps on hand, and for sale, SPINNING WHEELS, and the best of

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE OF GEORGE L. WOODS, GOVERNOR OF OREGON. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SALEM, OREGON, September 14th, 1868.

With cordial greetings I welcome you on your coming together at the State Capitol. In thus assembling to discharge the duties devolving upon us under the Constitution, it should be our first act to make known our gratitude to Almighty God for His goodness to us since last we met, and to ask His guidance in all that we do at this assembling.

We have been the favored ones of the Republic. Neither war, nor famine, nor pestilence have come within our borders. Peace, health and plenty have held unbroken dominion over us. And it gives me pleasure to say that the people of Oregon have not been unmindful of these blessings. Everywhere within our borders the hand of industry has wrought diligently, and a rapid development of all the material resources of the State has been the result.

INDIAN WAR. I take great pleasure in communicating to you that the Indian war which for years has been carried on by the savages in the eastern portion of our State, resulting in the destruction of so much life and property, to which I so earnestly called the attention of the last Legislative Assembly, has been brought to a happy termination.

PACIFIC HOTEL. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that this House HAS JUST BEEN FINISHED,

INSANE ASYLUM. On the first of October, 1864, the Legislature authorized and directed the Governor to contract with Drs. Hawthorne and Loryea for the keeping, care and medical treatment of all such insane and idiotic persons, as should be sent to the Insane Asylum, by the authority of law, for the period of four years and two months.

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of the State will permit, I think its best interests demand that suitable buildings be erected, and that the management thereof be left to the exclusive control of the Legislative Assembly, as contemplated by the Constitution. It will necessarily take considerable time to erect suitable buildings; and as the contract for the keeping and treatment of the inmates of the asylum will expire on the first day of December next, it will in all probability be found necessary for the Legislature to enter into a new contract with private parties for their keeping and treatment, until such time as the asylum shall be completed and the State ready to take charge of them.

Should it be found necessary to so contract with private parties, I would respectfully recommend that the price now paid, per capita, be reduced. After a thorough investigation of the subject, I am satisfied that the insane can be kept for a less sum than that now paid.

PENITENTIARY. Since my accession to office, the Penitentiary has, I trust, been managed in such manner as will give general satisfaction to you and to the people of the State. Beginning without buildings, and without systematized labor, a suitable temporary building has been erected, the best of police regulations have been established, inspired the safe keeping of Convicts, and labor has been so directed, aside from extensive permanent improvements made for the State, as to pay fifty per cent of the entire expenditures of the Penitentiary. I should fail to do my duty, if in this connection, I did not commend the Superintendent, Warden, and officers of the penitentiary for their vigilant and constant attention to the duties of their respective offices and for the faithful manner in which they have served the State. There is nothing which the people more earnestly desire than that criminals, sentenced to imprisonment for violation of law, should be safely kept. To that end I earnestly recommend that suitable buildings be erected, as soon as circumstances will permit, and that an appropriation be made, therefor. In order more perfectly to secure the Convicts, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, in the autumn of 1866, leased the use of the "Gardner Shack" until the session of the Legislature. I have no hesitation in saying that that Shack was indispensable to the safe-keeping of prisoners, and therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation sufficient to meet the indebtedness thus incurred be made. The experience of the last two years teaches that Convict labor can be employed in the erection of Public Buildings with a great saving to the State if judiciously managed. Under the system now established, brick of the best quality can be manufactured in vast quantities, by the Convicts, at a low figure—and inasmuch as the early erection and completion of the State buildings is a public necessity, and believing as I do, that prison labor can be more profitably employed in furtherance of that work than in any other, I earnestly recommend that measures looking to that end be adopted.

FINANCE. I respectfully call your attention to the Reports of the State Treasurer and Secretary of State, which contain a full statement of the financial operations of the State since the last Session of the Legislative Assembly. And in view of the prosperous condition of the State, and its freedom from indebtedness, I cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of economical measures, and a careful avoidance of everything calculated to increase the burden of taxation. I take great pleasure in assuring you that I will gladly cooperate with you at all times in any measure which has for its object the promotion of the general welfare, in the reduction of taxation, or in anything pertaining thereto which shall be deemed just and proper.

RAILROADS. There is, perhaps, no subject inviting such general attention as that of railroads. All see the importance of, and feel the necessity for cheap and easy transportation. A general system of Railroads in Oregon, is an absolute necessity. And I am proud to know that the people are thoroughly aroused upon this subject. There are at this time as many as six different railroad enterprises within the State in process of execution: The Salt Lake and Columbia River Railroad with the navigable waters of the Columbia River.

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Oftentimes the appeals of humanity should be hushed, lest justice be offended. For a more detailed statement of the management of the Penitentiary, I beg leave to call your attention to the very elaborate Report of M. P. Berry, Esq., Superintendent of the Penitentiary, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. And I would respectfully suggest, in this connection, that the recommendations made therein are worthy of your serious consideration.

SCHOOL LANDS. By an act of the Legislative Assembly of October 15th, 1862, the Governor was appointed a Land Commissioner, and, as such, authorized to locate all lands to which this State was entitled by act of Congress. And, by the same act, the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, were constituted a Board of Commissioners for the sale of such lands, and the management of the Common School Fund. The requirements of the law have been faithfully observed in every particular, and a vast amount of labor performed, full report of which is herewith transmitted, together with such recommendations as experience in the workings of the Board has suggested, to which your special attention is invited. The duties and responsibilities imposed upon the Commissioners are great, and onerous, and I cannot forbear calling your attention to the fact that no provision has been made for their compensation. It is not the intention of the Constitution that labor should be performed without just compensation; and, independent of the Constitution, it is not right to require it. I hesitate not, therefore, to say that provision should be made for paying the Commissioners for their services.

COMMON SCHOOLS. In reference to the workings of our Common School system, I have but little to communicate. The reports from School Superintendents of the various counties, are so meager, that it is impossible for me to give any information upon the subject. From a few of the counties full and satisfactory reports have been received; while from others statements so indefinite were returned as to be of no value, and by some no reports were made whatever. In this connection, to the end that uniformity may obtain, I would respectfully suggest that a general form of the Reports of County School Superintendents be prescribed by law. A good system of Common Schools is indispensable to a free people. And I trust no pains will be spared to so perfect our system that a good English education shall be within the reach of every child in the State. All good argument is in favor of Free Schools, and I earnestly believe, that the time is near at hand when Oregon can boast up as good a system of Common Schools as any State in the Republic.

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more reasonable view of the subject will obtain. That a large immigration can be induced, I am led to believe, and, if so, the expenditures made in that behalf would be a good investment. Aside from the development of the vast resources of the State; which would necessarily result from an influx of populations, their poll-tax alone, to say nothing of the revenue arising from the fruits of the labor of such newly acquired citizens, would, in a short time more than replace the amount expended. Most of the Sister States have established such an organization, and are profiting largely thereby; and it is our duty to see that Oregon must not be behind in the great race. I trust you will give the subject your serious consideration, and so act as best to promote the general interests of the State.

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order to be maintained, and the broad principles of justice, equality and freedom to be enforced. That you will faithfully perform the duties before you, and by judicious and wholesome legislation, strive to promote the general welfare, I have no doubt. Do your duty, and the approbation of a generous people, and the protection of a just and all-wise Providence will be yours.

"The Bondholders Solloquy." To the tolling, sweating, laboring men of the country—to the noble, industrious, economical housewife, and to all others who labor, toil and spin—pay all the taxes and bear the burdens of the government, we present the following under the above caption, from the Pontiac (Mich.) Jacksonian, and ask you how you like it. It purports to be, as the heading says, the solloquy of a bondholder, as seated in his elaborately furnished parlor and surrounded by all the luxuries that money can purchase, just after he has drawn his gold interest on his non-tax paying bonds, he thinks the metallic coin in his hand and thus talks and chuckles to himself.

"Toll on, ye laboring men! Bend your back and blister your hands—never mind the heat or rain, or dust, work away! I've got the bonds! Swing the cradle and scythe, jog along after your plow, you gray-headed old farmer—don't get any more tax to pay! File up the bricks, you mason! Don't you know that provision, rent and clothing have more than doubled! 'I've got the bonds! Ha! ha! But ain't this rich! Five gold dollars a day for the interest on bonds I hold! Five gold dollars! But ain't this a munificent government!—Ain't this a glorious old country! 'Bend over the wash-tub—weave, spin, churn, cut over old clothes—do ye wives of churls! The people who are not sharp must expect to work. Sell your butter at twenty cents, your eggs at fifteen, and then buy sugar, tea and coffee at three times the old price!

"I desire to call your attention to the condition of the estate of Finice Caruthers, late of Multnomah county, deceased. Sec. 2 of Title 1, of an Act entitled an Act to regulate the descent of real property, &c., passed October 24, 1864, provides, in effect, that if the intestate leaves no lineal descendants, or kindred, his real estate shall escheat to the State. In the Fall of 1860, Finice Caruthers, an old resident of Multnomah county, died intestate, leaving a large landed estate, situate principally in Multnomah county, but partly in Lane and Washington counties. About three hundred acres of these lands are within the limits of the city of Portland. The administrator said estate, in 1867, filed his final account in the County Court of Multnomah county, in which it was represented that said Finice Caruthers had no lineal descendants, or kindred, and that the estate, amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars, had escheated to the State of Oregon.

"The Court directed the administrator to retain possession of such estate, in pursuance of Sec. 2, of Title 3, of an Act entitled 'An Act for the recovery of real and personal property, escheated to the State, and for the disposition of estates,' &c., passed October 17, 1862. Subsequent to the settlement of the administrator's account, persons claiming to represent certain alleged heirs of Finice Caruthers made claim to an individual twenty-three sixtieths (23/60) of the entire estate, and instituted proceedings for the recovery thereof. This claim is based upon the assumption that the real name of the deceased, Finice Caruthers, always so known and called in Oregon, was Finice Thomas, and that the persons now making this claim are a portion of his first and second cousins, and their assignees, and as such, entitled to receive twenty-three sixtieths (23/60) of said estate. It was made my duty, by Sec. 2 and 8 of the Act before referred to, to authorize the proper District Attorney to take the steps necessary for the protection of the rights of the State, and to employ counsel to assist. I therefore, directed the District Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District to appear in all actions, suits and proceedings pertaining to the enforcement of the rights of the State, and in the Fall of 1867, I employed the law firm of Mitchell, Dolph & Smith, of Portland, to assist the District Attorney in all matters pertaining to the same.

"Various actions, and proceedings have been commenced by the claimants, in the courts of Multnomah county, all of which, so far as determined, have resulted in decisions adversely to the claimants, and in favor of the State. There is, at this time, one of these cases pending on appeal before the Supreme Court of this State. There are, also, three cases pending in the Circuit Court of Multnomah county. I am advised by the attorneys for the State that, in their judgment, the whole claim is fraudulent, and can be defeated in the courts.

"Soon after the decease of Finice Caruthers, A. J. Knott and R. J. Ladd, of Portland, set up a claim adversely to the estate to a portion of the lands—about 201 acres—included in such estate, and two cases involving the title to this portion are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. These cases are also being attended to by the firm of Mitchell, Dolph & Smith, under employment by me. There being no money on hand, belonging to this estate, the lands have been sold for taxes the two years last past.

"I would, therefore, urge upon you the importance of making provision for the redemption of lands so sold, and for the compensation of Attorneys employed, and other expenses incurred in the enforcement of the rights of the State to this valuable estate.

CONCLUSION. In presenting this brief review of the condition of the State, possibly some things of importance have been overlooked, but it is your privilege to extend a helping hand. There is enterprise to be fostered, industry to be stimulated and encouraged,

General Prim says Queen Isabella of Spain has fifteen illegitimate children. Es-President Pierce is the only living one of the elected Presidents of the United States.