

The Democrat.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870.

ELECTIONS NEXT TUESDAY.

On Tuesday, November 8, the following States will hold general elections: Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Nevada, New York and Wisconsin.

In Massachusetts, Alabama and Florida, niggers and Yankees are about all who are permitted to vote, and of course those States will give their usual Radical majorities, though in Alabama the niggers as so disgusted with two of their carpet-bag candidates for Congress that they threaten to vote for their Democratic opponents, in which event the latter will be elected.

In the Northern States which hold elections next Tuesday the negroes vote for the first time, and the Radicals base their hopes of success in the contest upon that fact; but the elections which have thus far been held under the operations of the 15th Amendment certainly do not justify such expectations.

We shall probably be able to chronicle Democratic victories next week in the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee and Illinois, with Democratic gains in nearly all the other States.

If we do not obtain any definite tidings from the elections by Thursday evening, we shall not go to press next week until Friday or Saturday, so as to be enabled to give our readers the general result so far as can be obtained as soon as other papers.

VETO OF SENATE BILL NO. 52.

We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the Veto Message of Governor Grover, to be found elsewhere, in relation to the Bill increasing the salaries of Circuit Judges from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year. While we earnestly believe that the present compensation of our Judges is entirely too small, considering their multifarious duties both on their respective circuits and upon the Supreme Bench, yet we believe that the only legitimate way to increase their salaries is by submission of the proposition to the people at the polls, in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution.

SHIPPING GRAIN IN BULK.

The following article, which we glean from the Oregonian of last Tuesday, will be of interest to our grain-growing readers:

"We are glad to learn that a few of the leading citizens of Oregon have turned their attention to the subject of shipping grain from this State in bulk. Perhaps an elevator will be seen for this purpose during next year. The experiment has not yet been fully made. An idea prevails that as vessels going home to New York or to Europe pass twice through the tropics, grain in bulk would become heated and spoil. The elevator built two years ago at Vallejo, has never yet loaded a vessel for that reason, and has only been used to facilitate the loading with grain sacks, but Mr. Friedlander, the Grain King of the Coast, has paid it, and understands that he intends to test, at his own expense, the feasibility of shipping in bulk to Europe. The experiment which he shall make will be looked forward to with interest by every farmer on the coast. The sacks necessary for shipping the cargoes of the 'Lion' and 'Alpha' from this port lately would alone be a fair profit upon the wheat so exported, and it is a serious burden to the farmers, who in the proper method of calculating is applied, are the ones compelled to suffer most from the expense of packing. It is a total loss. With the introduction of elevators will come the manner of dealing in grain in the Eastern States. There the railroad companies loan sacks to farmers to transport their wheat crop to the place of milling or exportation. If the grain is for export it is loaded in bulk from elevators into a series of bins fitted in the hull of the ship, and it is said that the lumber of which the bins are made sells in a foreign market at a profit upon the entire cost of the bins in the first place. It seems that the bins in ship loading in bulk can be arranged in a manner to avoid all possibility of loss, and we are of those who believe that the experiment about to be made in the bulk mode of shipping grain, will prove the success of the plan."

An extra session of the California Legislature is agitated to make a new apportionment under the census of 1870. The Democratic newspapers in that State generally oppose the movement as expensive and unnecessary.

HON. JACKSON BADER, Representative from Jackson county, who died in Salem last week, leaves a wife and six children. He was a singularly pure and upright man.

ARGOIR QUETUS.—We learn that the Governor has vetoed the Bill to complete the drainage of lands in Union county, but we have not yet seen a copy of his objections.

BAZINE surrendered Metz and 175,000 men to the Prussians on the 26th ultimo.

THE RAILROAD SUBSIDY VETO.

Contrary to all their promises to the people in the last canvass, contrary to all the rules of Democratic statesmanship, and contrary to right and fairness, the late Democratic Legislature voted a magnificent benefit to Ben. Holladay—the man who had used every means within the control of a great moneyed power and a great intriguer to defeat the Democratic party in the last campaign and to return Senator Williams to Washington for another term. Ben. Holladay was out about \$300,000 in the last campaign, and the amount which the Legislature levied upon the citizens of Portland would have about reimbursed him; and if it could have come out of the pockets of his political friends and satellites alone, we don't know but that it would have been well enough; but the measure under consideration would have made Democrats as well as Republicans "come down" to the great electric manipulator and railroad monopolist, and would have put the wealth of the entire city of Portland beneath the iron hell of a crushing tax, the interest of which alone would have been a huge burden upon the people of that city.

But, thank God, there is a checking power held in reserve for this style of reckless legislation, and the Veto Message of Governor Grover, which we publish on the first page, illustrates the wisdom of our State Constitution in providing for such restraining barrier. The Democracy of Oregon may well be proud of the staunch and true stand which our Governor has taken by that instrument, and may congratulate themselves upon his determination to restrain that ruinous legislation which would soon throw us into the almost hopeless minority which was a few years ago our lot in Oregon.

Governor Grover has good and feasible precedents for his objection to this infamous measure besides the many excellent reasons which he cites in his message, among which may be named the Supreme Court of Iowa in 1869. A prior Court had decided that towns and counties could make donations of their bonds to railroad companies to aid the construction of their roads, and an election upon the subject had been had and a majority of the votes of said town or county had been cast for the subsidy. Accordingly large donations to railroads were made, by a vote of the people; but in the course of a few years the tax necessary to meet the interest on the bonds became oppressive; and as a result, a strong feeling of hostility to the policy which had imposed it was developed. Parties refused to pay the railroad tax, and the cases being taken to the Supreme Court, in 1869 that body decided that such tax was unconstitutional and not collectable by law.

Of course, neither the Court which decided in favor of the railroad or the one which decided against it would have held that such issue of bonds was constitutional until an expression of the people at the ballot box—had been had upon the question. Upon this Portland subsidy bill no popular expression was had; as the question was never submitted to the people of that city, and even if they had voted in favor of the measure it would have still been in violation of the section of the Constitution cited by the Veto Message.

In this connection it is a matter of congratulation to the people of Linn county that our delegation in both branches of the Legislature, with a single exception, voted against this infamous measure. The gentleman from Linn who favored the bill we know well, and we are perfectly satisfied that he did so from no dishonorable motives, but we believe him to have been misled by erroneous representations made by influential Democrats who were interested in the success of that measure, and who, it is charitable to infer, were even themselves ignorant of the intentions of Holladay and his strikers. While Holladay knew that it was a handsome pecuniary "windfall" in his direction, he also knew, and so did every Republican member of the Legislature fully understand, that it would be a death-blow to the future success of the Democratic party in Oregon, and would furnish a Radical cudgel for the next campaign which would be resisted with the tax-payers of the State. Holladay has "some enemies to punish" for the defeat of Williams, and he knew that the subsidy measure would furnish him with the means with which to accomplish that end. But our gallant and fearless Governor met the shock with a breast-plate of honor and integrity which no dishonest motive could penetrate, and sent the javelin veto crashing through the skull of the giant infamy, and now it lies withering in its gore at the feet of its thwarted and disappointed champions.

All honor to Oregon's Democratic Governor!

VETO MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of Oregon:—After careful consideration of Senate Bill No. 52, entitled "An Act to describe the times and places of holding the Supreme Court of this State and to fix the salaries of the Justices thereof," Therewith return the same to the Senate without Executive approval and with my objections thereon.

The Act provides in the Second Section thereof, "That the Justices of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, including compensation for Circuit Court duties." In Article 13th of our State Constitution we have the following provision:—"Sec. 1. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The Treasurer of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their offices, and the compensation of officers, if not fixed by this Constitution shall be provided by law."

The quotation embraces the whole of the Article of the Constitution upon the subject of salaries of officers; and in considering its nature and objects, its scope and design, as appearing from the whole clause, I am unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that it is a fair intendment of this provision to place a Constitutional limit to the salaries of all the officers therein named—in other words, that these salaries are "fixed by this Constitution."

Nor does it in any manner affect this conclusion that the Act under consideration includes compensation for Circuit Court duties of the Judges of the Supreme Court; for these are "duties connected with their respective offices" under the Constitution, for which a perquisite cannot be allowed. As considerable discussion has been had as to the line of determination between constitutional and unconstitutional legislation in support of the several departments of the State government, I will say that in my view, legislation providing for complete working organization of all the departments, creating proper subordinates and assistants sufficient for the execution of the public labor devolving upon said departments and providing just compensation for the same, is not only constitutional but imperative, while legislation affecting any change in the personal compensation of the official heads of these departments for the performance of their legitimate duties would be unconstitutional.

I regret to place on record my objections to a Bill of this nature out of the high respect in which I hold the character and learning of the Judges of the highest tribunal of this State, whose duties are becoming excessive and whose compensation is inadequate, but I cannot hesitate to respond to what I regard to be the clear intent of the Constitution. The Bill is herewith most respectfully submitted for your reconsideration. L. F. GROVER, GOVERNOR.

STATE NEWS.

Jerry Lucky, of Eugene, went crazy last week. Judge Stout is lying very ill at his house in Portland. A ten year old hero of Oregon City killed a bear last week. The tax on Multnomah property for the current year is 18 1/2 mills. Five attempts have been made to burn a block of buildings in Salem within the past week. Two hundred and sixty-seven cases have been filed for the approaching term of Circuit Court for the Portland District.

The Jacksonville News was last week sold at Sherif's Sale, to Judge Shipley, and its publication is suspended for the present. Senators Corbit and Williams have gone back to Washington. The latter returns to that city for the last time as a Senator from Oregon.

The "skeleton" and "bearded woman," who used to travel and exhibit themselves as a show, are now living quietly at their home in Coast Fork precinct, Lane county. Last week burglars robbed the jewelry store of Mr. Mense, at Jacksonville, of goods to the amount of \$2,500. The thieves were arrested and now await trial. Wm. Tomlinson, a lad whose father is a merchant at Philomath, Benton county, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen with a gun last week, and died in a few hours. Mrs. Mary O'Reilly, last week got \$3,000 damages against the Overland Circus Company in the Clackamas District Court, for a broken leg by the falling of the seats. Polk county this year has \$1,355,479 assessable property, an advance of \$163,012 from last year. The tax of that county this year is 15 mills, a decrease from last year of 24 mills. R. G. Hadley was shot and killed in Eugene City last Wednesday, by D. C. Felch. An old grudge existed between the parties, and deceased had threatened to kill Felch several times. A preliminary examination was held and Felch was discharged on the ground that the threats of Hadley had made the act one of self-defense.

RADICAL ECONOMY.

As a fair illustration of how the late administration of Gov. Woods disposed of the money of the people of Oregon, we here submit the report of the Committee to whom the Legislature referred House Joint Resolution No. 16, to examine the books and vouchers of the late Superintendent of the Penitentiary. It is a brilliant chapter on Radical honesty and economy, and will fully explain to the people how Republican State officials are able to erect palatial residences and live in sumptuous ease on a salary of \$1,500 a year!

MR. PRESIDENT.—The Committee to whom was referred H. J. R. No. 16, to examine the books and vouchers of the late Superintendent of the Penitentiary respectfully report, That they employed Mr. Wm. E. Howell to act as accountant, and have made an examination of the books (such as they are); in fact, we find no books have been kept, except a kind of time book for the services of the officers and guards of the prison, and of the vouchers issued to them. No cash or sales books have been kept during the last four years by the late Superintendent, consequently it is impossible for us, the Committee, to ascertain the amount of cash received, of material that has been manufactured and sold.

The examination has therefore, been confined and limited principally to a comparison of the vouchers filed in the Secretary's office, we find a part correct. From the printed report it seems that the Superintendent paid out to discharged convicts and others, from cash sales at the Penitentiary (money belonging to the State), the sum of \$1,720 45; and we further find on examination, that vouchers were issued on the General Fund for the same purpose, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Superintendent's Report, 1868, \$6,684 71; Superintendent's Report, 1870, 7,000 00; Paid in advance, 5,002 43; General notes on hand, 5,211 60; Bread yard, 2,500 00; Aid amount cash sales, 1,720 45; Total, \$35,159 19.

In the opinion of the Committee the issuance of the vouchers was a gross fraud on the Treasury of the State—and in fact amounts to the State paying the same twice—for if the Superintendent paid the amount out of the funds belonging to the State, by what reason should vouchers be issued to refund the amount to him, the Superintendent? We find from the Time Book that a voucher (No. 321) was issued by G. M. Banks for \$150, and on examination find the same to be only \$100. During the past four years there has been paid into the Treasury from the proceeds of manufactured articles at the Penitentiary the sum only as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Superintendent's Report, 1868, \$6,684 71; Superintendent's Report, 1870, 7,000 00; Paid in advance, 5,002 43; General notes on hand, 5,211 60; Bread yard, 2,500 00; Aid amount cash sales, 1,720 45; Total, \$35,159 19.

We therefore recommend that the Treasurer be directed not to pay the above enumerated vouchers, for the reason that no consideration has been received therefor. Our time having been limited in this examination and not sufficient to enable us to thoroughly investigate the matters as it should be, and deeming it a matter of great importance, we therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the same during the recess of the Legislature, and that warrants drawn on the Treasury shall not be paid until certified to by such investigating committee. A. H. BROWN, Chairman.

APPOINTMENTS.—Daniel Gaby, of Seio, Linn county, S. Vineyard, of Dallas, and Jesse Ray, of Eola, Polk county have been appointed Notaries Public by the Governor. He has also appointed Dr. Stephen W. Dodd, of Seio, Health Officer at the mouth of the Columbia river, in accordance with the provisions of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature. Miss Edith O'Gorman, who was a Catholic nun but has now thrown aside the veil and embraced Protestantism, has married Prof. Wm. Duffray, a teacher of modern languages in the Brooklyn Eclectic College. He is also an Episcopal clergyman. General McClellan is said to now receive salaries from various sources which make his income aggregate about \$50,000 a year. About the only person that we ever heard of that was not spoiled by being lionized was a Jew named Daniel.

NEXT Monday Arkansas and Louisiana hold State elections.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

LAST DAY.—Wednesday, Oct. 26, SENATE. Following House Bills passed: A bill to fix the salaries of County Judges and Justices of the Peace; a bill relating to oysters; a bill to relieve Douglas county; a bill to re-appoint representation in certain counties; a bill relating to education of deaf mutes; a bill relating to roads; a bill to keep U. S. prisoners in Penitentiary; a bill to accept bank deposits; a bill relating to quarantines at Columbia river and Coos Bay.

Committee on Printing reported that the work done for the past session had been a fraud on the State and should have been done at much less expense. The report was adopted. S. J. R. 39, rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by a party vote. H. J. R. 32, authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies in offices not filled by the Legislature, passed.

The general appropriation bill passed. A lot of House Bills were disposed of by indefinite postponement. Senate March, of Polk, was elected Commissioner of Penitentiary Affairs. S. J. R. 32, was introduced by Mr. Trevitt, which defines the powers of the General Government, and the Senate adopted the bill. Following Senate Bills passed: A bill to create office of Supreme Court Reporter, with compensation of \$500; a bill providing clerical aid for Secretary of State; a bill to drain lands in Marion county; a bill relating to qualification of voters; a bill relating to oysters; a bill relating to printing laws in official newspapers; a bill to incorporate Jefferson; a bill for relief of Wasco county; a bill relating to mining claims and water rights; a bill to amend land charter.

House adopted the S. J. R. 39, rejecting the 15th Amendment to the Constitution. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Spenser, officers and reporters, was adopted, and in response, Mr. Spenser, Hon. Ben. Hayden, made a few appropriate remarks and announced the fact that the House stood adjourned sine die.

BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Oct. 28.—It is certain the Italian Parliament will be dissolved and a new ministry formed. The capitulation of Metz was not signed till Thursday night. The whole number of prisoners is now represented at 173,000, including three marshals, 6,000 officers.

A dispatch to the London Times, from Berlin, intimates that the French had rejected the German terms of armistice, but thinks the fall of Metz will lead them to reconsider their determination. The Times of this morning has a telegram describing the scenes around Metz at the time of the surrender. A frightful storm had raged for several days all over the north of France. The entire country was under water, and every thing was literally drowned out. Telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions.

Bourges, Oct. 28.—A telegram from Basle announces that the Prussians have suffered a defeat between Moulzard and Bessenon, and that they fled in disorder, taking with them 53 wagons filled with wounded, and leaving 1,200 killed on the field. 3,000 fugitives crossed the frontier into Swiss territory. They were disarmed and proceeded to Poseny.

New York, Oct. 29.—The Herald's cable special dated Saarbrücken, Oct. 29, says the surrender of Bazaine took nobody by surprise. It was certain ever since the departure of Boyer. For several preceding days the French pickets were withdrawn and firing entirely ceased. The Germans advanced close to the French lines and talked in a friendly manner with the enemy, and occasionally giving the poor emaciated fellows a portion of their rations.

The Times' special from Brussels says: Complaints are made that Bazaine did not mass his men at an early day of the siege and cut his way out at any cost; but the Marshal is very popular with his army. Reports prevail that the army will be sent to Germany for a few days. This creates the impression that peace is expected, and intention to be accomplished through the agency of Marshal Bazaine, and perhaps the emperor's imperial regency. Possession of the forts will be given to day. Marshal Laboulaye is a prisoner. He refuses to accept parole. Bazaine is going to Versailles with Changarnier after a visit to Metz. From the condition of his army it is certain Bazaine could not have held out three days longer.

London, Oct. 29.—The States of Germany, North and South, have agreed to name King William Emperor. The spoils of capitulation at Metz include the three thousand guns, forty millions of French war funds and twenty millions of French civil Government department funds. Berlin, Oct. 30.—The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen: "VERSAILLES, Oct. 30.—The defeat of two hostile armies which have marched against us without me in confirming our two commanders Fritz and Frederic Charles the badge of Field Marshal, the first instance of such an appointment in our family history. (Signed) WILLIAM.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The Kreuz Zeitung says a summons to surrender has been forwarded to the military authorities inside of Paris fortifications. The bombardment of the city will begin early next week. The Prussian army heretofore before Metz has gone to the siege of Paris. PARIS, Oct. 30.—As to Bazaine's capitulation a majority of the people deem it a political move, and express intense indignation. London, Oct. 30.—The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed by the Prussians, who refuse to parole the officers because of General Ducrot's evasion of his obligations.

BESSELERS, Oct. 29.—The Times' special says the capitulation of Metz has thrown the Bonapartists into despair. The city is the grand center of their schemes. AMIENS, Oct. 31.—General Bourbaki arrived here yesterday and was greeted with great enthusiasm. He announces his intention to form flying armies with material to relieve besieged places and to take the field at the head of the forces. Vigorous preparations for defense are making on all sides. LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 31.—News from Paris, received by way of Prussian headquarters, before that city, is quite serious. French troops recently captured, report that the troops behind the fortifications

receive only half a pound of meat twice week. Many French women and children from Paris approach the Prussian lines, and though they are warned they will be shot if they persist in attempting to come nearer, they say they would rather meet instant death than suffer starvation in the city. The rule to exclude all stragglers from Paris and prevent the escape of citizens, is rigidly enforced. Four thousand French officers, taken prisoners at Metz, have asked permission of the Prussian military authorities, through Prince Frederick Charles, to keep their swords.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 31.—Invitations have been sent to the rulers of the various States of South Germany to come forward to witness the bombardment of Paris. VIENNA, Oct. 31.—As Prussia still demands cessation of territory from France as a preliminary of peace it is believed in official circles here that the war must proceed indefinitely.

London, Oct. 31.—A Cologne dispatch dated yesterday says the Prussian and North German Confederation have furnished 740,000 troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany 116,000. Of this grand total of 856,000 nearly all are on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign. The persecution of Christians has been revived in Damascus, and so great is the irritation of the natives against them that a general massacre is feared.

Late advices from Constantinople state that the Christian Missionaries, who were threatened at Fungelou, have been rescued. The Government at Tours is in receipt of several memorials, numerous signed in the adjacent departments, urging the prosecution of the war to the bitter end, and denouncing Bazaine for his treasonable surrender of the strongest fortress of the nation.

Bazaine and suite reached Cahon on Monday. Generals Canstot, McMahon, Lehoucq, Bardeles and Houtmann, are hourly expected. A dispatch by the underground route from Paris has been received here, dated Oct. 27. It says the city is well supplied with fresh meat and vegetables. The best of feeling prevails. There is no opposition to the sentiment that the war must continue.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—Eugene arrived at Wilhelmshöhe, incoognito, on Sunday. In the afternoon she visited the Emperor with Bazaine.

Council Proceedings.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1870. Council met. Roll called. Present: Councilmen Atwood, Meyer, Hill and Conley. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Committee to purchase lot, if deemed advisable, reported they had bought lot 2 in block 2, for \$400, one-half cash down and the rest in monthly payments. A motion, received and committee discharged. Committee to appoint a watchman reported the appointment of Orrin Roberts, at \$70 per month. On motion it was ordered that the city sell the property on lot 2 to N. S. De Bois, for the sum of \$1,400, \$800 cash down and the rest by the first day of each month, at 10 percent interest, and a committee of three, was appointed to transfer the same to the city treasury, and to receive the deed and pay for lot 2 in block 16. It being in order to appoint a committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Chas. Riley, Mr. E. M. Westfall was duly appointed, which was declared void by the Mayor on the ground that he was a city contractor. (See City Charter, Sec. 15.) On motion adjourned to next meeting evening.

A. N. ARNOLD, Recorder.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1870. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Present: Meyer, Hill, Conley and Gradwohl.

The Mayor being absent the Recorder presided. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. On motion the Recorder was instructed to make out bills against the following men of block 16 in the hands of the Marshal for collection: J. D. Pison, for house rent from Aug. 24 to Oct. 1, at \$20 per month; N. S. De Bois, for house rent, from October 1st to October 25th. On motion the Council proceeded to elect a councilman. Mr. W. X. Hurnam receiving the unanimous vote was elected. On motion the bills for constructing a flume on Broad Albin street were opened. There being but one report of Comptroller Atwood, for \$230, which was thought too high and rejected, and Conley, Meyer and Gradwohl were appointed a committee to examine the report of said flume, the cost not to exceed \$230. On motion the property holders on Callopoth street, between 1st and 2nd streets, are hereby ordered to grade the same to the depth of 4 inches and to the width of 10 feet on each side of the center of said street.

On motion the property holders on the South side of First street are hereby ordered to build a new sidewalk from the West end of the Overland Hotel porch in lot 2 in block 2, to build a new sidewalk on the East side of Callopoth street, from 1st to 2nd street, and also on the West side of Washington street, from the south side of the Overland Hotel porch to the south side of the alley in said block No. 9, within 15 days from date. On motion the Marshal was instructed to notify all persons owning property on West street, from Washington street to Cherry's Foundry, also on Washington, Broadalbin and Ferry streets, from First to Second streets, that they had done their grading, that if the same is not done within six days the Marshal will proceed to gravel the same, and it will be a lien on said property for the cost thereof. On motion, Messrs. Conley, Hill and Meyer were appointed to report a plan and specifications for an engine house at next meeting. The following bills were ordered paid: Sonday, Sternberg & Co. \$14; John Long, \$31; O. H. Hoad, \$8; R. Walton, \$5; Wm. Miller, \$3; W. C. Munnay, \$3; R. Taylor, \$3; E. M. Westfall & Co. \$18; M. V. Brown, \$18.75; Sophia Van Wyndell, \$10. On motion, adjourned.

A. N. ARNOLD, Recorder.

ALBANY PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices in Albany, November 4, 1870. Items include flour, wheat, corn, sugar, coffee, tea, and various oils and fats. Prices are listed in cents per bushel, barrel, or pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUDICE RELIANT. JOSEPH HANNON. KELSAY & HANNON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

ALBANY, OREGON. Partners for Linn County. Office up stairs in Post Office Building, No. 51.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. PROSPECTUS FOR 1871. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

To every person getting up a Club of four, at \$1.50 each, will be sent free, our superb colored Engravings, (24 inches by 20 inches) "WASHINGTON AT THE BATTLE OF TREMONT."

Every person getting up a Club of eight, at \$1.50 each, will receive free, a copy of "Washington's" Every person getting up a Club of eight, at \$1.50 each, shall receive, free, both a copy of "Washington's" and a copy of the Magazine for 1871. Specimens sent free to those wishing to get up Clubs.

CHARLES J. PETERSON, n. t. c. 206 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. JACOB KEES, EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF MORGAN KEE, deceased, having this day filed his final account of his administration of said Estate and received the same for settlement; it is therefore ordered that Monday, the 5th day of December, 1870, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. at the Court House in the City of Albany, in said county and State, be appointed for the settling of said account and the settlement of the same; and that notice be given by publication in the "State Rights Democrat," a newspaper of general circulation in said county, once a week for at least four consecutive and successive weeks before said day.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

AT THE OVERLAND HOTEL IN ALBANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FITTED UP A neat and inviting Barber Shop in the Overland Hotel, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, promising to give entire satisfaction. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR NEATLY CUT AND SHAMPOOED.

LIVERY STABLE IN LEDANON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have opened a Livery and Feed Stable in the town of Ledanon, where I will be constantly on hand to attend to the wants of the people, and will by order of said Court. S. A. JOHNS, County Judge. Oct. 31, 1870—n. t. c.

WISMAN'S BALSAAM.

THE STANDARD REMEDY FOR COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, INCLUDING CONSUMPTION.

Wisman's Balsam does not dry up a cough, but loosens it, clears the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. W. Wisman. Prepared by S. W. FOWLER & SON, Boston, Solely by R. H. BARNES, Haverhill, & C. SAN FRANCISCO, and by dealers generally.

