The Democrat.

VOLUME X.....APRIL 23, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR OREGON.

THE LEBANON BRIDGE.

Week after next the County Commissioners' Court meets again, when some decision is expected on the question of county aid for the construction of the proposed bridge across the Santiam at Lebanon. We regret to learn that some persons in this section of the county are taking an active part against the granting of aid by the county. Such conduct seems to us unkind to the people of that rich and prosperous section of our county which will most be benefitted by the enterprise. While this part of the county, extending from Albany to Brownsville and Harrisburg and traversed by the Calipooia, Muddy and other streams, has had the most liberal assistance in the way of bridges, roads, etc., the portion which the proposed bridge is expected to benefit have had nothing. This is unfair. The county is now comparatively out of debt, and no tax-payer will feel the additional burden which the appropriation asked for would impose upon the whole county. The amount wanted is only $4,000, for which good and responsible citizens propose to bind themselves that the bridge shall be built—a first-class one, too, of the Smith Truss pattern.

Our space forbids further remarks upon this question at the present time, but we believe ninety-nine out of every hundred tax-payers in the county will endorse our views on this question.

HOW THEY DIFFER.

Now since the *Bulletin* didn't think the Connecticut election was much of a Radical flood after all we call its attention to the following extract from the St. Louis *Democrat*, which is an acknowledged leading organ of the Republican party of the "Great West." In confessing that the Republicans met with a crushing defeat there, it adds: "The majority for the Democracy was swelled by the bitter opposition of many Republicans to the civil rights bill, the force bill, the Louisiana business, the attempt to seat Pinchback, and all the rest of that headlong course in which Butler has led, and which has proved so fatal. It is not discouraging to those who care for Republican principles to see another rebuke administered to those who have dragged the republican party so far from those principles. No Senatorial election was pending, and one or two members of Congress, more or less, will make no difference. But the defeat of Gen. Hawley is something more than the loss of one member of Congress. It will tend to make many Republicans who were not as brave and faithful as he before, more cowardly and ready to compromise with evil than ever."

By-the-way, the *Bulletin* said the other day, that it intended to produce figures to show that the Democracy have not done very well in Connecticut after all. Why don't it trot out those figures?

WHY DIDN'T IT STATE ALL ABOUT IT?

The *Bulletin* goes into ecstacies over the N. Y. *Herald's* comments on the Connecticut election—said comments having been published the day after the event. On that date the *Herald* goes on to say (and the *Bulletin* triumphantly quotes it) that "the Democratic majority on the State ticket is somewhat smaller than it was a year ago." And then the *Bulletin* goes on to quote a long homily from the *Herald* on the mistakes of the Democracy and the causes why they did not do better in Connecticut. But the funny part comes in—and the *Bulletin* does not mention it—when, the next day, the *Herald* comes out with an article admitting that the Democrats had carried Connecticut by a more sweeping majority than at any election since the war, and prognosticating that unless a positive refutation of the third term policy were publicly proclaimed by Grant himself there could be no faint hope of Republican success in the next Presidential election. If the *Bulletin* would be a little more candid in quoting from other papers its utterances would be entitled to more respect from the impartial reader.

At a dinner party, recently, Senator Carpenter put his new silk tile carelessly upon the sofa. A few minutes after General Butler sat down upon and smashed the hat fearfully. "Confound it!" roared Carpenter, "I could have told you that it wouldn't fit before you tried it on."

The point doesn't seem to us to be so much whether the Constitution of the United States recognizes God, as that He recognizes the Constitution. God ought to be able to stand it if the Constitution can.

The hack driver who took Tilton and Woodhull down to Coney Island, didn't know whether they bathed together or not. There's where these hack drivers are always neglecting their business.

Hon. G. A. LaDow, Congressman from Oregon, wants applications for a Naval Cadetship.

THE McKENZIE AND HARRISBURG CANAL.

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1875.

Editor Democrat:

It is a gratifying indication of the times to know that the people of Oregon in various localities of the State are waking up to their true interests by inaugurating new enterprises that will give increased facilities to the producers, easier and cheaper outlets for the transportation and better markets for their produce. The people of the Upper Willamette Valley have suffered seriously for the want of eligible openings to the seaboard. We have a region lavishously endowed by nature with all the essential elements to make a progressive, prosperous and independent people, culminating in the highest type of civilization. The salubrity of our climate, the fertility of our soil—its varied productions, our incalculable water power conspire to render us a people blessed with peculiar advantages with a proper development of our latent resources. Being thus impressed the people of Corvallis conceived the grand idea of building the Yaquina Railroad, connecting the Willamette river by a short line with the Pacific Ocean—and this enterprise being supported by the best of evidence that it would be completed at an early day, inspired the people of Harrisburg with the idea of building a canal from Spore's Ferry to intersect the Willamette at Harrisburg. Knowing that with the Yaquina Railroad in successful operation, the Willamette river improved, and the canal in working order, it would establish a shorter, easier and cheaper way to market for this section of the State than any other. Besides, it would open up an extensive and valuable country upon the waters of the McKenzie, with its consequent trade, that is now shut up by natural barriers and rendered unavailable for the want of an outlet.

With these considerations the people of Harrisburg resolved to build the canal, and to that end filed articles of incorporation and went to work with glowing hopes and prospects bright. Everybody was in a glee of delight, the women were charmed and the men were inspirited, straightened up and looked about an inch taller until the issue of the DEMOCRAT of April 9th appeared with a revelation from one of our most honored and gifted citizens, R. B. Cochran, upon "The McKenzie Canal," which we are sorry to say, had the effect to extract the stiffening out of the verteral column of some of our most sturdy supporters of the enterprise. We believe the effect is only temporary and that a healthy vigorous and successful reaction will speedily ensue.

Mr. C. truthfully states there are two routes that may be taken for the construction of a canal, but both must virtually start from the same point—at Spore's Ferry. Here he gives a description of the routes with their estimated costs. One to follow the slough and come out at Brumley's, the other to start out above the slough. In speaking of the latter route, he says: "You get a cut about 17 feet to low water level, then three feet depth for water in canal and you have 20 feet of depth which will continue if the canal is kept above high-water mark for a mile and a half, averaging from 12 to 15 feet deep, then gradually getting to the surface within the next mile." Thus we see, according to his calculations the canal on this line would be cut two miles a-half before coming to the surface, having to make a cut of 20 feet deep for a mile and a-half.

Let us see: The highest point on the surface above the low water mark, starting out at the ferry as shown by the level was 15 feet, and that was on the summit of the rim and would continue but a short distance, as by bearing a little to the east the surface descends. Further the level at 6th Station indicated 5 feet below low-water mark, and the surface is lower in an easterly line than it is in the road where the levels were taken. But this amounts to nothing more than to establish correct observation, as it is our intention to thoroughly examine the ground and adopt the line we know to be best, let it come out at Brumley's or elsewhere. We do hope Mr. C. is not influenced by personal considerations when urging with so much zeal and pertinacity the Brumley route. "We now have the water out on the surface," says he, "what will we do with it? I presume the people of Harrisburg will say they will take it, will you take stock sufficient to build it, or are you playing the dog in the manger?" A very ungenerous innuendo coming as it does from such a prominent and noteworthy source.—Little aid we expect when entering upon the work of this important enterprise to be publicly jeered with the doggish proclivities that stamp us the obnoxious objects of being unable and unwilling to do anything ourselves, or allow others. We have passed the course usually taken in such cases and have made the best headway we could and intend to prosecute the undertaking to an ultimate completion if we can get the aid that is reasonably expected from an interested people. And we further affirm that we have at no time been aware, nor do we now believe that we are in any one's way with reference to the matter under review, and we are perfectly willing to abide by the developments of the future to determine who is "playing dog in the manger." He ridicules our preliminary survey and says "it has not established much." We are pleased to enlighten the public mind on this point that it established all that was intended, the project is feasible.

Mr. C. seems to think a canal to Harrisburg would be better than nothing for the people in his section, "but one to Albany straight down the valley would be much better and accommodate ten times as many of his people." For this apparently important declaration he very prudently refuses to adduce any proof. We confess in our weakness a failure to see the truth of the assertion.—He further compliments the people of Harrisburg with being so selfish and narrow minded that they "can place no value on an enterprise unless it centres in their little village." This is a gratuitous assumption with reference to the people of Harrisburg, and was evidently suggested to his mind by the anticipated "little village" that is expected to spring up at the head of the "Albany canal," or it may have been prompted by the splindid outlines of that great city ("Coburg" at the head of the "Albany canal") that is to rival New York in the amount of business.—"In less than ten years" said one of their old and substantial citizens, "there will not be a day but a ship will be loaded with lumber"—and this may be the reason that people in "little villages" are so lightly estimated. He seems to make sport of the idea of the people of Harrisburg building a canal "as there are but about about eight or ten persons in that "little village" that are willing and able to do anything." Then with an air of triumph he asks, "what is the prospect on a straight line to Albany almost every farmer will give it aid; quite a sum of money can be had from the people on Muddy to have clear water turned down that stream." It is generally thought that water can be turned into Muddy from the Harrisburg canal and that the people on Muddy would give as much for it from that source as any other. We do not question the ability of the people along the straight line to build the canal, but we do question their willingness to furnish the money. The route is feasible, but will necessitate heavy outlays that do not attach to the Harrisburg canal. It has to encounter three large water courses besides a number of smaller streams, that will require the canal to be elevated above high water mark of all these streams. No profits can be expected from the sale of its water power as Albany has a great surplus of water running to waste and can supply the demands of the city for all time from its present source of supply.

Again: Mr. C. avers, and truthfully too, that all the products of the McKenzie district would be shipped by this "straight line to a place on the Willamette where boats can arrive the year round." We concede the fact and insist with equal certainty that boats can and will arrive at Harrisburg in like manner—giving the McKenzie district a shorter, easier and better route to market than the "straight line."

Mr. C. makes his final appeal to the people of Albany and assures them that this "straight line canal will open one of the finest lumber regions of the Pacific coast, and would put as many twenties into circulation from this source as all the grain grown in the same district."—The proposition is frankly conceded, and in return we kindly ask the gentleman, in justice to the public, and especially the people of the "little village," to the acknowledged fact that similar results would follow if the canal were constructed to Harrisburg—with the additional advantage to the people of the McKenzie, that they would not have more than one-third the distance by way of canal to reach the Willamette and a market for their timber. Further, the company opening a canal to Harrisburg would have a demad for their water to propel machinery without competition which can not be the case with the other line.

We have an encouraging assurance that the present movement will be directly crowned with success. And if the Harrisburg company from any cause proves a failure, we hope some other company will make available the lessons of its mistake and prosecute the work until success crowns the effort. After the people have had sufficient time to thoroughly examine the premises we have no fears of the final issue. An enterprise of such vital importance, embracing such a wide range of interests and within such easy reach of the people, cannot and will not be a very long time delayed. J. F. HENDRIX.

DECLINED.—Ex-Gov. Stanard, of Missouri, has just declined the Republican nomination for Mayor of St. Louis. He is brother of Hon. A. W. Stanard, of Brownsville, in this county.

San Francisco contributed about $5,000 for the grasshopper sufferers.

PACIFIC COASTERS.

John Smith has gone crazy.

Australia beats Oregon for rain.

The Dalles *Itemizer* has transitioned again.

There is not a sack of flour to be had in Tillamook county.

Several Portlanders have struck rich mines in Southern Oregon.

A Portland little girl's ear was kicked off by a horse last Tuesday.

Mrs. Nesbitt was thrown from a wagon, near Salem, and fatally injured last week.

We understand some man is bringing 40,000 head of Texan cattle into Eastern Oregon.

Coos county must be a newspaper bonanza. A fourth one is to be issued out there soon.

Almanacs are ten cents a piece in Nevada; but Nevada always was a high-priced place.

A beast named D. A. Clowinger, of Columbia county, is in jail for rape on his own daughter.

Geo. J. Boys, editor of the Eugene *Guard*, has been elected Recorder of Eugene City. He wears his honors modestly.

There are several counties in Idaho Territory that comprise more space than some of the smaller Eastern and Southern States.

Disappointment in love and strong drink is why Henry Hush's voice is forever hushed and he sleeps in the San Jose graveyard.

As soon as the trial is over Beecher threatens to make a tour of California and Oregon. Good Lord, send us the grasshoppers instead.

A Virginia City hoodlum is in jail for trying to smoke out a meeting by cramming the church chimney with sticks and rubbish.

The Masonic fraternity of Oregon gave a larger donation to the Kansas grasshopper sufferers than any other Masons of a like number.

Portland butchers go to spelling schools and lay on the meat block of orthography such eminent scholars as professors and preachers.

Hon. H. H. Gilfry went down on fantasy at a Salem spelling school last week. He says it was right but the giver out "didn't know it."

A Nevada woman who married a grass-widower, left him the next day and said she didn't blame his first wife for getting a divorce.

Many of the solicitors for funds for the grasshopper sufferers, throughout the West, have just begun to wear diamond pins. It is said that grasshoppers will not eat diamonds.

Deacon Smith, of Utah, went to the barn and hung himself with a log chain because his wife playfully kicked his hat off and enthusiastically exclaimed; "That's the kind of a close-pin I ar!"

Buena Vista debating societies are wrestling with the terrible question: *Resolved*, "That when a wicked man dies he goes to hell." Unless he is a Sioux City man; then he goes to the Black Hills.

Here's a sentence in which some of the words floored the best spellers of Portland: "It was sad to perceive the embarrassment of the harrassed peddler gauging the symmetry of a peeled pear or potato."

A Seattle pickpocket struck the wrong man last week. He went through an emigrant's pocket for $5, but the emigrant felt the money go forth, and quietly presented a pistol to the pickpocket's head, when the money was generously refunded in a jiffy.

A Montana editor bemoans the calamities of 1874 in the following touching strains: "First, that Beecher business; then the grasshoppers, then the democratic victories, and now an increased tax on whiskey. What is this poor country coming to?"

The Nevada *Transcript* has "sometimes thought that some people manifest a good deal of selfishness in their efforts to save their souls. Whatever becomes of the rest of mankind, if they feel secure they are happy, even if they should by their actions crowd others out."

Last Sunday a man named Doty, residing near Jacksonville, fell on a neighboring woman named Johnson and beat her until she was insensible and when her sons interfered he shot both of them so that they are not expected to live. If the facts are as stated he ought to be hanged.

WHEN a girl crops her front hair and pulls it down over her forehead like a Mexican mustang, and then ties a piece of red velvet around her neck, who can wonder at the number of pale young men that throw away their ambition and pass sleepless nights in trying to raise down on their upper lips?

A man by the name of Thompson, near Coaledo, last week attempted to collect a poll tax from the boys, at the muzzle of a revolver, but failed to make a success of the matter. The boys in the North Pacific Coal Mining Co's. tunnel induced him to think the air was not healthy for the like of him, so he left, and now he don't want to see the Sheriff.

A resident of Cove, Union county, recently gave a candy-pulling, rag-cutting and wood-chopping party, and the LaGrande *Sentinel* says "Young Cove hoodlums who had not been known to cut a stick of wood at home for a year, actually cut a cord that day. It is estimated that the boys cut seven cords of wood. The girls ent forty-nine pounds of carpet-rags.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF OREGON.

Published by Authority.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Town of Gervais, in Marion County, Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That the inhabitants of the town of Gervais, Marion county, Oregon, and their successors, within the metes and bounds hereinafter prescribed, are hereby established and declared a body corporate, under the name of the town of Gervais, and, as such, have the right to sue and be sued, defend and be defended, in any of the Courts of the State; to hold and real and personal property; to sell or otherwise dispose of the same for the common benefit; to borrow and loan money; to have and to use a seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

Sec. 2. The corporate limits of said town of Gervais shall be as follows to-wit: Beginning at a point in the northwest boundary line of the said town of Gervais, as designated on the recorded plat thereof, where it is intersected by the line between the donation land claims of A. Bonebrake and depot, and running thence N. 50¼ deg. W. 2.00 chains; thence N. 31¼ deg. E. 9.80 chains; thence S. 59¼ deg. E. 2.00 chains; thence N. 41¼ deg. E. 18.34 chains; thence N. 6½ deg. E. 5.20 chains; thence N. 83¼ deg. W. 2.75 chains; thence N. 6¼ deg. E. 9.50 chains; thence S. 48¼ deg. E. 42.14 chains; thence S. 41¼ deg. W. 30.53 chains; thence N. 48¼ deg. W. 2.80 chains; thence S. 41¼ deg. W. 2.07 chains; thence N. 48¼ deg. W. 15.27 chains; thence N. 41¼ deg. E. 2.07 chains; thence N. 48¼ deg. W. 11.74 chains; thence N. 41¼ deg. E. 11.81 chains, to the place of beginning—said limits being indentical [identical] with the recorded plat of said Gervais, except two offsets on the northwest boundary, respectively two chains, and two chains and seventy-five links wide, and one offset in the southwest boundary two chains and seven one-hundredths wide.

Sec. 3. There shall be elected, as hereinafter provided, a Board of five Trustees, a Recorder, a Marshal and a Treasurer, who shall each hold their respective offices for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 4. The qualifications of an elector shall be thirty days' residence, next preceding the election, within the limits of the corporation; shall have paid tax, other than road tax, and shall not have refused or neglected to pay any city fine or tax, legally assessed against him; and no elector shall be eligible to office who has not been a resident of the town six months immediately preceding such election.

Sec. 5. All officers authorized by this charter shall be elected annually on the first Monday in November, in each year except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. The Board of Trustees shall advertise every election held under this charter by posting notices in three public places, within said limits, six days prior thereto, and shall appoint judges therefor, who shall choose their own clerks, and said election shall be conducted under the laws of the State, except as otherwise provided for: Provided, That no election shall be held in a bar-room, grocery or tippling house, and these shall all be closed during a town election.

Sec. 7. The returns of said election shall be made to the Board of Trustees who shall, without delay, publicly canvass the same and declare the result and issue certificates to those persons thus entitled.

Sec. 8. The term of the officers, elected under this charter shall commence on the day after the date of their election, and before entering upon the duties of their offices, each shall file with the Recorder, as Clerk of the Board of Trustees, an oath that they will well and faithfully perform the duties required of them by law.

Sec. 9. The Recorder, Marshal and Treasurer shall each give a bond of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) for the faithful performance of their duties, which bonds must be approved by the Board of Trustees, and said bonds may be increased at any time by order of said Board.

Sec. 10. The Board of Trustees shall hold their first meeting on the next Monday after the first election in 1875 and elect one of their number Chairman who shall preside at all their meetings: Provided, When he is absent they may elect one of the Board President pro tem., and a majority of said Board shall constitute a quorum to do business. The Trustees shall receive no compensation for their services.

Sec. 11. The Board of Trustees shall have power and authority, within the town limits, to make by-laws and ordinances not in conflict with the laws of the State or of the United States, and measures and regulations for enforcing the same; to assess and collect such taxes upon the taxable property within the corporate limits: Provided, Said taxes shall not exceed three mills per annum on the dollar; to license, tax and regulate mercantile and business houses, taverns, eating houses, auctioneers, peddlers, brokers and the different branches of business which in their judgment should be licensed under this charter; to license, tax and regulate or prohibit bar-rooms, tippling houses and all places where spirituous or malt liquors are sold, billiard tables, bowling alleys, theatricals and other exhibitions, shows and amusements; and also to prohibit bawdy houses, gaming and gambling houses. All citizens within the corporate limits of this charter shall be exempt from any county license which now is or may be imposed by the general laws of the State: Provided, No town license shall be less than is now or may be prescribed by the statutes of this State; to provide for the restraint, employment and support of vagrants, and provide for the care and comfort of paupers; to build a town jail; provide means for protection against fire, and to provide and maintain police when necessary; to provide for the improvement and repair of highways, streets, bridges and sidewalks, and for the cleanliness of the same, and of ditches, drains and sewers; to prevent or regulate domestic animals running at large within the limits of the corporation, or any specified part thereof, and to provide for the taking up and impounding of such animals and for their sale, if not redeemed, and to prevent the discharge of firearms in said town; to prevent and restrain riot, disturbance, noise, obscene and profane language, drunken or disorderly conduct at any time or place within the corporate limits; to impose, collect and appropriate fines and penalties for the breach of any ordinance: Provided, No fine shall exceed fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the town jail ten days; to provide for the collection and disbursing of moneys which may be assessed or authorized to be collected; to issue warrants and levy on real or personal property of delinquent tax-payers, and cause the same to be sold under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe.

Sec. 12. The Recorder shall have the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace, and criminal proceedings, have original jurisdiction over all violations of city ordinances, and his court shall be governed, as far as applicable, by the general laws under which Justices' Courts are now held. The Recorder shall be ex-officio town Auditor and Clerk of the Board of Trustees, and shall receive the same fees as are provided by law for a justice of the Peace.

Sec. 13. The Marshal shall be ex-officio Tax Collector, pay over to the Treasurer all moneys collected by him, and take his receipt therefor, and shall make quarterly settlements with the Board for the same. The Marshal shall attend all the meetings of the Board of Trustees, and attend the Recorder's Court; shall execute all process delivered to him; shall be a conservator of the peace, and shall arrest and bring before the Recorder for trial on complaint or otherwise, all offenders against the laws of this State or ordinances of the town, and perform such other duties as the Board may direct. Said Marshal shall be entitled to the same fees as are now provided by law for Constables.

Sec. 14. The Treasurer shall safely keep all moneys coming into his hands and disburse it on order of the Board of Trustees, with whom he will make quarterly settlements. The Treasurer shall receive for his services one-half of one per cent. on all moneys coming into his hands, and a like amount on all moneys disbursed by him.

Sec. 15. Within five days after the passage of any ordinance copies thereof shall be posted in three public places within the town limits, and all such ordinances shall take effect within five days after such notices are posted.

Sec. 16. The said corporation shall not create any debts or liabilities the aggregate of which shall exceed two hundred dollars: Provided, Said corporation may increase the taxes, debts or liabilities by a petition to the Board of Trustees, signed by two-thirds of the whole number of resident voters in said town of Gervais.

Sec. 17. No officer, during the period for which he is elected, shall be interested in any contract, the expenses of which are to be paid of the town treasury.

Sec. 18. There shall be a road district around said town of Gervais within a circle whose radius shall be one and a half miles, and the railroad depot the center thereof, which shall be governed by the same laws as other road districts, except that the Trustees shall appoint a resident as Supervisor, who shall apply the road tax to the repair of roads and streets in such manner as they shall order.

Sec. 19. When any person shall be convicted of any criminal offense under any of the ordinances of said town, and shall be adjudged to pay a fine and costs and shall fail to pay the same he may be sentenced to labor one day for every two dollars of such fine and costs upon the streets or other public works of town.

Sec. 20. The first election shall be held at said town of Gervais, commencing at ten o'clock A. M. and ending at 4 o'clock P. M. on the first Monday in November, 1874, or as soon thereafter as may be after this charter shall have been approved by the Governor. The inspectors of the first election shall be George A. Manning, Lewis A. Pospisle and Jacob Voorhees, who shall cause ten days' notice to be posted in three conspicuous places in the said town, and shall give certificates of election to the successful candidates, and shall deliver the poll books to the Recorder elect. The officers thus elected shall qualify before some officer legally authorized to administer oath, and shall within five days thereafter enter upon their respective duties.

Sec. 21. The Legislature of Oregon may annul, repeal or amend this Act whenever a majority of the citizens petition therefor.

Sec. 22. Inasmuch as this Act provides that the annual election takes place on the first Monday in November therefore this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved October 23, 1874.
Attest: S. F. CHADWICK,
Secretary of State.

It cost $2 to get a blacksmith to pry open a Philadelphia charity box, and when he got in it and emptied out 4 cents, the charitable ladies who had been financiering that box for a year looked an awful look at each other.

Mr. Beecher's friends rely on Tracy to pull him through. It may be that he will need a great many Tracies to pull through with, and then if they should give way, what will become of the rest of the harness?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP BY THE UNDERSIGNED, living in Salt Lake precinct, Polk county, Oregon, one Bay Horse, four or five years old, about 14½ hands high. Said horse came to my place last August and has been duly appraised at $45.00.

April 16, 1875. JOHN FANK.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stockholders of the Grange Union Company will meet at the Grange Hall in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, on

Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1875,

at one o'clock p. m., of said day for the purpose of electing Directors and other necessary officers, and effecting a permanent organization.

G. H. CRAWFORD,
R. CONN,
SYLVESTER CANON.

3td.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

In the County Court of Linn county, Oregon.

In the matter of the Estate of George Hughbanks, deceased.

The undersigned having been duly appointed by said court, administratrix of the estate of the above named Georgh Hughbanks, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them with the proper vouchers to her within six months from the date hereof.

MELISSA HUGHBANKS.

Dated Albany, April 20th, 1875. 37w4.

NOTICE

—TO THE—

FARMERS AND GRANGERS!

I have just received a complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

And my motto is to

"Sell as Cheap as the Cheapest," and Pay the Best Price Going for Produce.

11 YARDS OF BEST PRINTS $1!

☞ Call at the Cash Store of R. Cheadle, corner of First and Broadalbin streets, Albany. n37m3.

NEW GOODS!

—AND—

LATEST FASHIONS!

at the store of

L. KLINE & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM SAN Francisco the very latest styles of Boys' and Gents'

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!!

LADIES' AND MISSES'

DRESS GOODS!

and everything else to be found in a

FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORE!

CAR-O-NACH,

A new preparation for exterminating squirrels and gophers. It doesn't cost much and will kill every time.

We also have for sale

THREE TWO-HORSE WAGONS!

And one Spring Hack.

Call and see them. Next door above Post-office, Albany, Oregon. n37tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his

RICH AND FINELY IMPROVED FARM

of 320 acres, situated ten miles due east of Albany, on the air-line road between Albany and Scio. The road cuts the farm in two parcels, leaving 200 acres on one side and 120 on the other, thus making two beautiful and desirable farms. 100 acres on the one side is well improved and 100 on the other. The whole is under fence, supplied with good timber, living water and an abundance of fruit, and is one of the best grain producing farms in the rich valley of the Santiam. A large, fine elegant dwelling has just been erected, at a cost of $2,000. It is supplied with good barn and other outbuildings. Will sell on easy terms. For further particulars inquire at the DEMOCRAT office or on the farm of D. T. CRAIG.

Linn County, April 12, 1875.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST AND SAVE MONEY.

Reapers, Mowers and Threshers Repaired and made almost as good as new.

MERRILL & PUTMAN'S

NEW MACHINE SHOP

is now prepared to do all kinds of wood turning, sawing and dressing, also any iron work and general blacksmithing the trade may demand.

Fencing pickets will be kept on hand at all times.

Corner 2nd and Washington streets, Albany, Oregon. v10n39y1.

WILLERT & BUSCH,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON

MANUFACTURERS

Corner Second and Ferry Sts., Albany, Ogn.

Are prepared to manufacture carriages and wagons at short notice and of the very

BEST MATERIAL.

They make the PREMIUM CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES of the State.

REPAIRING AND JOB WORK

done at shortest notice and in the most

SKILLFUL MANNER.

Their work and material is warranted to be first-class. v10n39tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF FORE-closure and an order of sale and an Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Linn County, to me directed and delivered for the sum of four hundred and fifty-four and eighteen-hundredths —$454 18-100— dollars in gold coin, of the United States, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from said 15th day of October, 1872, and the further sum of forty-three and 50-100 dollars as cost and disbursements of said suit, in favor of Garrison Gerst, Henry Myers and Samuel May, late partners under the firm name and style of Gerst, Myers & Co., and against John A. Gore, Eliza Gore and James Gore, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin in hand paid on day of sale, in front of the Court House door, in the City of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, on

Saturday, the 15th day of May, 1875,

at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day in accordance with said decree and the order of sale thereon contained, and in the manner prescribed by law, all the following described piece, parcel or tract of land to-wit: One-half of Lot Nos. six in Block Nos. two, in the City of Harrisburg, County of Linn, State of Oregon, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, to satisfy said execution, costs and accruing costs.

April 16, 1875. L. C. RICE,
n38w4. Sheriff of Linn County.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEALED PROPOSAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for the building of the M. E. Church, South, in Albany, from this date and may lay building to be commenced by August 1st. The Directors reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Plans and specifications can be found at L. H. Montanye's Law Office.

T. B. WHEER,
President.

Please Shtop a Leetle.

OF YOU HIN A DREVELLING MAN UND dont vant to get efflicted notice you petter go at dot Samuel Ritter's blacksmith shop, und wagon shop, close by der Chandler schtable; der shop vat der Pickes had, und the der wagons und der hacks were so cheap as anyone was aint it, Samuel was der boss vot shtop dere und he use you baily, I tell you, und if I donte lookout of you see sum things you dont vant, speak out, Samuel will wait on you, you. Vile

REMOVAL.

H. WEP

has removed to

BEE HIVE STORE

Two doors West of the Freelands' Building, Front street, where he will be old stand, on Main street, and offer to the happy to meet his friends and customers, Queensware, &c., public, Groceries, for cash or produce. Call at reduced pri[illegible] and see him. v10n39.

ALBANY BATH HOUSE

—AND—

BARBER SHOP!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully thank the citizens of Albany and vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for the past seven years, and hopes for the future a continuance of their favors. For the accommodation of transient customers and friends in the upper part of town he has opened a neat little shop next door to Montgomery & Taylor's saloon, where a good workman will always be in attendance to wait upon patrons. JOE. WEBER.

v10n39tf.

A CARD.

A. H. BELL & PARKER, LATE OF OREgon City, beg leave to inform the public that they have purchased the entire stock of drugs, medicines etc., formerly owned by R. C. Hill & Son, and that they design continuing the business at the old stand, where they propose to keep in the future, a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and everything usually found in a first class drug store.

While earnestly soliciting a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the OLD HOUSE. We hope at the same time, by fair and liberal dealing, and careful attention to the wants of customers to meet the esteem of any NEW friends who may favor us with their orders.

Particular attention will be given to the compounding of physicians prescriptions and family receipts at all hours of the day or night.

A. H. BELL & PARKER,
Successors to R. C. HILL & SON.
Albany, Oregon, Oct. 8th, 1874. n40tf.

FOR THE LADIES.

MRS. M. HADDON,

HALSEY, OREGON,

has just opened a fine assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To which she asks the attention of the ladies of that vicinity.

Dressmaking, Bleaching and Pressing DONE TO ORDER. v10n39tf.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE!

The Treadwell

Combined Gang and Sulky Plows

STATESMAN SEED DRILLS

the only force feed drill,

ON THE COAST.

Call and examine my large stock of agricultural implements. Warerooms on second street, one block east of the "Democrat" building. FRANK WOOD.

v10n38f.

STATE RIGHTS DMOCRAT.

Oldest Democratic Paper in Oregon.

OFFICIAL PAPER

FOR THE STATE.

HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PROVINCIAL PAPER ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Is a newsy, racy, live, progressive and aggressive Journal; and having been Democratic in the long, dark days of our party's despondency, can afford to be Democratic now, when naught but sunshine streams across its pathway. Being published in the great agricultural heart of the Willamette Valley, it is devoted to the interests of the husbandman, as well as to every other branch of honest industry. Its circulation is rapidly increasing, and its prosperity unexampled in Oregon journalism. It commences the year 1875 in an elegant new office of its own, with new type and new presses and

A FIRST-CLASS JOB OFFICE.

Subscription price $3 per year.

HART. V. BROWN, Editor.

BROWN & STEWART, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF FORE-closure and an order of sale and an Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Linn County, to me directed and delivered, at the sum of [illegible] dollars in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon at the rate of [illegible] per annum, from said 15th day of October, 1872, and the further sum of [illegible] dollars as cost and disbursements of said suit, in favor of [illegible] and Samuel May, late partners under the firm name and style of [illegible] and against [illegible], I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin in hand paid on day of sale, in front of the Court House door, in the City of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, on

Friday the 30th day of April, 1875,

at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day in accordance with said decree, and the order of sale thereon contained and in the manner prescribed by law, all the following described pieces, parcels or tracts of land to-wit:

Commencing at a point thirty-one (31) chains and four (4) chains and fifty (50) links South from the North-west corner of H. H. Spaulding's Donation Land Claim, and running thence north six (6) chains and fifty (50) links, thence West two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence North fifty-eight (58) degrees East three (3) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning, containing one acre and sixty-four one-hundredths of an acre, being and situate in Linn county in the State of Oregon.

Also all the following described pieces or parcel of land situate in said Linn county, Oregon, bounded and described as follows, beginning at a point thirty-one (31) chains East and four (4) chains and fifty (50) links South from the North-west corner of H. H. Spaulding's land claim in the County of Linn and State of Oregon, being notification 2,334 in Township 11 South Range 2 West (L. d.) at the North-east corner of a tract of land deeded by William McHargue and James Blakely to the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, and running thence North eighty-eight (88) links to the waters edge in the millrace, thence South fifty-eight (58) degrees West along the edge of the water in said millrace aforesaid four (4) chains and fifteen (15) links, thence South seven (7) degrees East four (4) chains and thirty links to the South-west corner of the tract deeded by McHargue and Blakely as aforesaid, thence South seven (7) degrees East three (3) chains, thence East two (2) chains and ninety-eight (98) links, thence North two (2) chains and ninety-eight (98) links to the South-east corner of a tract deeded by McHargue and Blakely as aforesaid, thence West along the Southern boundary of said tract two (2) chains and ninety-six (96) links to the South-west corner thereof, thence North along the Western boundary of said tract to the North-west corner thereof, four chains and sixty-five links, thence North fifty-eight (58) degrees East along Northern boundary of said tract three (3) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning and containing one and seventy-four one-hundredths acres more or less.

Also the following described real property conveyed by deed to the President and Directors of the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, by William McHargue, Andrew J. Warren and A. S. Bassett, described in said deed as follows, to-wit: The undivided one-half of the entire right to construct or build a dam across the Calipooia River on the land claim of H. Hugh Fields, of sufficient height to turn the water of said stream, at or where said race is dug, also so much of the water of said stream, as is necessary to run a mill and other machinery which they intend to build and is now in operation and course of construction on and conveyed by H. H. Spaulding Sen., also land on either side of a line hereinafter described of sufficient width and depth to furnish the aforesaid mill and other machinery excepting and reserving a sufficient quantity of water for the use of stock, and also the privilege of fencing and bridging the same, so that they do not obstruct the water or otherwise injure the race, commencing at a stake on the North bank of said stream, on the land claim of Hugh Fields, bearing South twenty-nine (29) degrees West from the South-east corner of the South-west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township 10 South of the base line, and Range two (2) West of the Willamette Meridian and eleven (11) chains and fifty-eight (58) links distant and running thence North thirty-three (33) degrees and thirty (30) minutes West three (3) chains, thence North thirty-six (36) degrees West two (2) chains, thence North thirty-nine (39) degrees West five (5) chains and fifty (50) links, thence North sixty-one (61) degrees West ten (12) chains and fifty (50) links, thence North seventy-six (76) degrees West two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence North seventy-seven (77) degrees West three (3) chains, thence South eighty-eight (88) degrees West two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence South fifty-six (56) degrees West one (1) chain and fifty (50) links, thence South eighty-one (81) degrees West two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence North eighty (80) degrees West one (1) chain and fifty (50) links, thence West one (1) chain, thence North seventy-seven (77) degrees West three (3) chains and fifty (50) links, thence North sixty-five (65) degrees West two (2) chains and fifty (50) links to the East line of Wm. H. Kirk's land, thence North eighty-nine (89) degrees West two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence North fifty-six (56) degrees West three chains, thence North sixty-two (62) degrees West four (4) chains, thence North seventy-six (76) degrees West two (2) chains, thence South eighty-six (86) degrees West three (3) chains and six (6) links to the East line of A. J. Warren's land, running thence North seventy-nine (79) degrees