

MRS. S. NICHOLS, M. D. Homeopathic Physician.

DR. ANGIE L. FORD.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, SECOND door west of the Court House, Albany, Oregon.

W. G. PIPER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

T. P. HACKLEMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

F. M. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

J. A. YANTIS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

J. W. BALDWIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.

D. M. CONLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

S. A. JOHNS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

J. W. RAYBURN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CHAS. E. VOLVERTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

D. R. N. BLACKBURN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

J. K. WEATHERFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Dr. C. L. de Wolfe, A German Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Iowa, and of the Pacific Medical University of California.

R. ARNOLD, M. D., Homeopathic Physician.

H. J. BOUGHTON, M. D., ALBANY, OREGON.

THE DOCTOR IS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY Medical College of New York, and is a member of the College of Surgeons of New York.

Dr. T. L. GOLDEN, OCCULIST AND AURIST.

Dr. Golden has had experience in treating the various diseases which the eye and ear are subject to, and is confident of curing every case.

D. B. Rice, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE UP STAIRS IN MILWAUKEE'S building to the depot, at the corner of the Canal.

PATENTS.

F. A. Lehman, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.

State Rights Democrat.

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ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879.

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DR. H. ROZSAS, Physician and Surgeon.

GRADUATED IN ALLOPATHY IN 1858, in Germany, and in Homeopathy in 1859, in Austria.

DOCTOR N. HENTON, Physician and Surgeon.

HAVING permanently located in the city of Albany, and entered upon the thirty-first year of his practice.

W. H. BOYD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Residence, St. Charles Hotel. Office, for the present, at Foskay & Mason's Drug Store.

J. C. Andrews, M. D., Ida E. Andrews, M. D.

WILL RESPECTFULLY TENDER THEIR SERVICES to the citizens of Albany and vicinity.

D. R. N. BLACKBURN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Office with J. K. Weatherford.

J. C. POWELL, W. H. BILBY, POWELL & BILBY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

And Solicitors in Chancery.

L. H. MONTANYE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Notary Public.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. O. SMITH, DENTIST, HAS removed his office into Foster's brick block.

Dr. G. W. GRAY, DENTIST.

Has removed his office into Foster's brick block.

JUNIOUS WHITING, HOUSE SIGN PAINTING.

KALSOMINING, PAPERHANGING, GRAINING, ETC.

THE RELATIVE HIGHER BRANCHES AND DESIGNING A SPECIALTY.

J. R. LOMER, Architect, Contractor and Builder.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FITTING UP stores and offices.

J. A. DAVIS, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & OBSTETRICIAN.

WILLERT & BUSCH, MANUFACTURERS OF Carriages and Wagons.

MARX BAUMGART, HAS JUST OPENED OUT A New Liquor Store.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO & CIGARS.

The Celebrated St. Louis STONEWALL WHISKEY.

Whiskies, French Brandy, Sherry, Port, Claret, and all other kinds of wines, Gin, Ale, Beer, and Porter.

Bitters of every kind, and the best brands of tobacco and cigars.

I want every body to understand, I have opened out a first-class new liquor store.

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THE BLOODY BORDER. The Story of the Mier Massacre, by One Who Drew a White Bean.

The events recorded below took place, says the Houston Telegram, at Salado, Mexico, March 28, 1843, when seventeen Texans of the Mier expedition were shot by order of the Mexican authorities.

One hundred and fifty-nine white beans were placed in the bottom of the mug, and seventeen black ones placed on top of them.

Why three, of course; but of all the idiotic questions—

Never mind, dear; I'll tell you all about it in a minute.

At last, fondly clasping her slender waist—

Now my darling, I've got it, and if you wish to know how much has passed through that adorable little mouth for the last seventeen years, I can give you the exact figures!

Goodness gracious! What can you mean!

Now just listen, says he, and you will hear exactly what you have been obliged to absorb to maintain those charms which are to make the happiness of my life.

But I don't want to hear.

Ah, you are surprised, no doubt; but statistics are wonderful things.

Just listen: You are now seventeen years old, so that in fifteen years you have absorbed—oxen or calves, 5; sheep and lambs, 14; chickens, 327; ducks, 204; geese, 12; turkeys, 100; game of various kinds, 824; fishes, 160; eggs, 3,120; vegetables (bushels), 700; fruit (baskets), 603; cheese, 103; bread, cake, etc. (in sacks of flour), 40; wine (barrels), 11; water, (gallons) 3,000.

At this the maiden revolted, and jumping up, exclaimed:

I think you very impertinent, and disgusting besides, and I will not stay to listen to you! Upon which she flew into the house.

He gazed after her with an abstracted air, and left, saying to himself: If she kept talking at that rate, in twelve hours out of the twenty-four, her jaws would travel a distance of 1,332,124 miles.

The maiden, within two months, married a well-to-do green grocer who was no statistician.

RELIABLE INFORMATION.

You should remember To seal your own letters. Endorse your own drafts.

To pay express charges and exchanges. To sign your name to your order.

To keep fish out of the sun. To keep your tears free from dust and dampness.

To always enclose a sample when you say you do.

That powder can only be shipped in a magazine and not with other goods.

Visit the market at which you buy at least once a year—twice is better.

To examine all goods on receipt, and if not all right, advise the shipper at once.

That kerosene oil can only be shipped on certain days, in a magazine, and not with other goods.

To exchange goods only for cash or requirements, and it demonstrates principle, and insures safety and success.

To exchange goods for promises to pay is extremely hazardous, and puts a merchant in the attitude of a beggar for what belongs to him.

To think twice, and examine carefully all goods that don't appear right, before you write and charge the house you buy from with an attempt to take advantage of you.

Whenever you open a barrel, half barrel or kit of any description of fish, and it is not all right, be sure to give the name of the packer of the fish to the house you bought it from.

Do You Consider the Importance of Doing your own work.

Not paying too much rent. Selecting a store in a good location.

Never buying more goods than your store may require for thirty days.

Not urging goods except to cash buyers, or men who pay bills when presented.

Always insure your stock, no matter what rate of insurance is, as no man can afford to carry all the risk.

Making every article to attain this end where it can be seen, and have it plainly labeled.

A FAMOUS GUIDE.

Pike, the famous guide of the Yosemite valley has recently run down to San Francisco for the first time in twenty-six years.

He was born in Tennessee, but crossed the mountains after the discovery of gold, being one of the few survivors of the ill-fated party that first attempted the perilous passage of the Death valley route.

He was an associate of Pegleg Smith, who amputated his own leg with a hunting knife, taking up the arteries and dressing the stump without assistance.

This operation was necessary inasmuch as he had received a wound from a poisonous arrow in a skirmish with the Indians, and illustrated an important operation now familiar to every college student—that of sawing one's own leg off short.

Pike first visited the Yosemite in 1851, the year after its discovery by white men, and he has remained in these mountain solitudes ever since, this being his first excursion.

During recent years he has pursued the occupation of guide with thrift profit. In ascending Mount Whitney, however, he contracted a bronchial affection and lost his voice so that he cannot now speak above a whisper.

He has been commissioned by hotel proprietors in Yosemite to visit Oregon for the purpose of procuring new varieties of plants and trees for the valley.

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS.

Editor Democrat: It seems strange indeed, that with such resources for people's support in Oregon, we should have so many men who obtain a living by theft, fraud and burglary.

We have an area of over 60,000,000 acres of land in the State, with only about 105,000 inhabitants in it. This would give to each one 303 1/2 acres of land.

And yet more than one half of our people follow other lines of business besides farming.

It is known that a very large proportion of the lands in Eastern Oregon, heretofore for wheat, are our very best wheat lands.

And the very large districts of brush lands, in Western Oregon, prove to be superior grain lands.

And as Oregon wheat and flour prove to be superior to any other in the world, it is fair to infer that they will continue to command good prices and good sales.

The climate, seasons, soils, health, timber, navigation, water and water power, outlet to the world's markets, minerals, fish, and fruits of Oregon are attracting, and will attract thousands of emigrants from Europe and the States beyond the mountains to our State.

The statements now from here, as to what lands lands can be bought for per acre, all around our great centers of trade along our rivers and railroads, are doubtless persons abroad.

The prices seem too low—past belief—provided all things around are as represented.

And there are yet hundreds of thousands of acres of vacant lands in our State on which good livings could be made.

And of the second hand lands belonging to the State, to the railroad companies, to the school, college and internal improvement grants, the best of our long time, on the Western slopes of the Cascade Mountains and on the Eastern and Western slopes of the Coast Hills there are thousands of good quarter section claims ready for homestead settlers.

These rich, well watered and valuable lands seem to invite the homeless and landless ones to their surface, where they may become independent land owners, and have a deep interest in the welfare of our country.

It is grievous to us, that we are compelled to build a strong penitentiary, and expend hundreds of thousands of dollars to feed, clothe and guard it, when each citizen land owner in our State, and the many tramps, bummers and outlaws who are a terror to our good citizens, ought, each and all, to be land owners, and making for themselves good homes.

And many possible young men of Oregon, too much upon us and out for support; and fail to strike out and procure lands for themselves where they are cheap and plenty.

Admitting that many men of small means might have pretty hard scratching upon their claims for a few of the first years; yet perhaps they have harder times in learning a living out of the settlers; or in some cases, working for the State hours in striped clothing in Wash's hotel at the State Prison.

With the multitude of ways and means in Oregon by which men can live well and in good esteem, it does seem strange that there should be so many men who live by fraud, theft and robbery.

This is a land of plenty; the earth never fails to yield, if properly tilled, large returns to the tillers of the soil; our waters abound in endless quantities of superior fish; our forests abound in vast amounts of superior timber, and our grassy plains are almost boundless.

But our hurried and extensive mines contain in their basaltic billions of wealth yet to be brought forth to enter into the wealth of our State and Nation.

And on most of our lands the best fruits that grow in temperate zones can be raised in endless quantities.

And for butter, cheese, fowls, and all manner of domestic animals, Oregon stands unrivaled.

All these lands, and the products of them; all that I have enumerated, and much of good here to which I have not referred, and forth a voice of invitation and welcome to many thousands of down trodden ones of the old world, and to our friends in the old States to come to our shores, and east their lots amongst us, and help build up a great, and mighty State, whose people can be healthy, wealthy and happy; and whose commerce, passing off to Asia and the "Islands of the West" will help to swell the great wealth of our nation.

It is the wish of every citizen of the earth, who has heart that of being the "Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave."

DAVID NEWSOME, Albany, March 11, 1879.

GENES AND STRONG DRINK DIVORCED.

The remark is frequently heard that it is the most gifted, the "genius" fellows, who are most apt to fall into intemperance.

The saying is neither true nor useful. However it may have been formerly, it has come to pass now that, as Prof. Swing suggests, the temperance reform has reached first the minds that are most gifted.

"Many years ago," he says, "it was my good fortune to serve my country as secretary of a temperance society, and in that official capacity I addressed letters of inquiry to presidents of colleges and professors to ask what was the quality of the young men who, in those days, marked their college course by the use of strong drinks.

Long letters came from President Woolsey, of Yale, and from Horace Mann, then of Boston, and from Prof. Moffat, of Princeton, and they all bore testimony that genius in their colleges drank less than stupidity; that the higher order of mind, and was to be found only in possession of the more sensual and less bright.

A NEW CONSTITUTION.

No papers of California publish the full text of the proposed new constitution of the State, just completed by the convention which has been in session for several months.

Some of the journal speak of it with unqualified praise and others denounce it as a "chimerical, crocheted patchwork affair."

In the convention there was a strong element which was swept in on the wave of that peculiar socialism which is so rampant in California; and it is quite natural that this element should project some of its ideas into the constitution, yet on the whole there is less of this sort of thing than might have been expected, and the instrument is entitled to fair consideration at the hands of the people of California.

It contains provisions well calculated to put restrictions upon hasty or inconsiderate legislation; it reduces salaries and emoluments hitherto extravagant; it prohibits the loan of the credit of the State; it reduces the frequency of elections, prohibits corporations making fictitious increases upon fraudulent transfers of property to evade taxation, gives the Governor the power to veto any item of an appropriation bill while approving the rest, and prohibits appropriations to all descriptions of sectarian and religious institutions.

In providing for less expensive government and introducing methods for better protection of the public against various kinds of jobbery in legislation and oppressions by corporate power, the new instrument contains much that will prove acceptable to the people of the State, and they will be disposed to excuse any errors of judgment which may be found in it.

There are other features which are admirable if any way could be found to enforce them, among which we may instance that against lobbying, which is to be pronounced a felony.

In defining this offence it is declared that "any person who seeks to influence the vote of a member of the Legislature by bribery, promise of reward, intimidation, or any other dishonest means, shall be guilty of lobbying, which is hereby declared a felony."

This sounds well, but we do not see that it makes any real advance toward the correction of an acknowledged evil.

In every State there are already laws which make it a felony to influence the vote of a member of the Legislature in any of the ways above indicated.

It is not readily seen how this abuse can be more effectively prevented by calling it by a new name and prescribing penalties in the fundamental law.

The difficulty in these cases is in ascertaining the facts concerning a crime which all parties engaged in it have the strongest reasons for keeping in concealment.

There is also an attempt to prohibit speculation in mining and other stocks, which it may be confidently predicted will prove quite futile.

A requirement that unimproved land shall be assessed at the same rate as improved is so manifestly unjust that no people will enforce it, even though it be commanded by their constitution.

These and similar crudities are noticeable; but it may be answered that in almost every constitution there is more or less matter which is practically a dead letter.

The intractable element in a constitutional convention will insist on its whimsies, and the work of such a body, when this is the worst that can be said of it, is to be pronounced fairly good in proportion to the absence of harmfulness of this class of notions.

In examining the article on education we find that the sentiment against high schools, supported at public expense, has taken form in a provision which reserves the use of the school fund for primary and grammar schools only—that is, for common schools.

This is in accord with a growing public opinion throughout the country. The Legislature is prohibited from having anything to do with the subject of text books, a provision which will remove another fruitful source of legislative jobbery.

Text-books are to be selected by the local boards of education, and after such selection has been made they cannot be changed for four years.

It is evident that, much as this convention has been denounced, it has produced a constitution which contains many excellent features, and it will be voted on by the people in September next.—Oregonian.

A COURTSHIP TESTED.

A young man and his favorite companion sat near the front at Burdett's lecture the other evening.

When the lecturer had just finished eulogizing his hearers with an account of a youth's first young man encounter with a barber, the young man leaned over and whispered:

"That's true to life, I can tell you."

"How can you tell me?" inquired his girl.

"How?" he replied in a whisper; "why that's just the way I felt when I first got shaved."

"When was that?" she asked.

"Oh, before I raised my 'moustache,' he returned.

"What moustache?" she inquired a little surprised.

"What moustache do you suppose?" he retorted, turning red.

"Why, Charley," whispered the girl, "I never saw any moustache. Do you mean—"

"Never mind what I mean," hissed the young man between his clenched teeth. And he stared very hard at the lecturer all the rest of the evening, but somehow couldn't see anything to laugh at. Sunday night he went to see a new girl.

THOMAS H. POWERS, who lately died in Philadelphia, was not only rich, having accumulated \$10,000,000, but a great philanthropist, who delighted in aiding deserving charities.

THOM