The Democrat.

MART. V. BROWN, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 5, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is hereby called to meet in the city of Salem on the 8th day of January, 1880. A full attendance is requested.

JOHN F. MILLER,
Chairman.

[Democratic papers please copy.]

Mart. V. Brown is the member of the State Central Committee from Linn. It is hoped there will be a full attendance from the various counties.

BLUE RIBBON CLUB.

Editor Democrat:

The hall of the Y. P. C. A. was crowded last Friday evening, the occasion being the regular meeting of the Blue Ribbon Club of Albany. After the opening exercises the Club was addressed by Rev. J. T. Wolfe, whose remarks, though somewhat lengthy, were excellent, and listened to with attention. A solo by Mr. Albert Haffenden was received with applause. Next was the reading of an original poem by Miss Caruthers, whom we understand is a pupil in our public school. It was a production that one much older would have reason to be proud of. Other exercises followed, consisting of music by Miss Piper and speeches by Rev. M. C. Miller and others. At the business meeting Mr. John Conner called attention to the petition presented by liquor dealers of this city to the City Council asking for a reduction of the license fee. It was thereupon resolved that in the opinion of this Club the license fee ought to be increased instead of diminished, and President Humphrey was instructed to notify the Mayor and Council of the action of the Club, and to have it published in our city papers. The Club then adjourned to meet Friday evening, Dec. 12th, at 7½ sharp. This we can say was one of the best attended and most enthusiastic meetings of the season, and the temperance people have cause to rejoice at the interest shown by our citizens in the success of the club. Every one who reads this is not only invited but expected to be present at the next meeting.

BLUE RIBBON.

POLITICS OF THE SENATE.

The United States Senate Stands forty-three Democrats (counting Judge Davis of Illinois,) and thirty-three Republicans, a majority of ten. Exulting over their recent victories, the Republicans are boasting of their ability to secure the next Senate, commencing March 4th, 1881. This they can not do. Giving them a gain in all the doubtful States where Senatorial terms expire this session—giving them Con-Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Democrats would still have two majority. The United States Senate will be Democratic for the next four years, and longer too!

A RADICAL'S OPINION.

The *Oregonian*, after an elaborate editorial on Hayes' Message, sums it up in the following sarcastic paragraph:

"Altogether there is nothing in the message that will create any particular excitement or arouse any discussion, unless it be the position which the President takes on finances, and his party will probably give him only a partial support in this matter. There is not much that is new or entirely original, most of its matter being a compilation of department reports, or a review of the affairs of the government which have already been given to the public by the enterprising journals of news."

A CAMPAIGN OFFER.

To any one sending us the names of five new subscribers, accompanied by the cash, we will send the DEMOCRAT free for one year. We make this offer because we are very desirous of increasing our circulation for the great political campaign of 1880. We respectfully solicit the assistance of Democrats generally in the work of procuring subscribers for our paper. If the subscriptions are sent in before the expiration of the present year we will add all the balance of this year free, and send the paper for the full twelve months in 1880.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.

A letter from Hon. C. P. Burkhart informs us that the Board of Managers, who are now in session, have decided to hold the State Fair next year, beginning on the 1st of July and ending on the 8th. It was also decided to keep open on Sabbath, and another decision was that no gambling should be allowed, and no liquor (beer included) should be sold on the grounds. Geo. S. Downing was elected Chief Marshal and A. Luelling Marshal of the Pavilion.

TWO-THIRDS DEMOCRATIC.

The Albany special correspondent of the *Oregonian* stated that the Republicans would have control of the next Council. This is a broad mistake. The Democrats have four out of the six—a two-thirds majority, and can just naturally pass anything over Mayor Clark's veto that they want to.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have not space for the message in full, but give such extracts as we think will be interesting to our readers:

The message starts out with a reference to our

NATIONAL FINANCES,

Congratulating congress on the successful execution of the resumption acts, and the consequent revival of business. At the time fixed and in the manner contemplated by law U. S. notes began to be redeemed in coin. Since the first of January last they have been promptly redeemed on presentation, and in all business transactions, public and private, in all parts of the country they are received and paid out as the equivalent of coin. The demand upon the treasury for gold and silver in exchange for U. S. notes has been comparatively small, and the voluntary deposit of coin and bullion in exchange for notes has been very large. The excess of the precious metals deposited or exchanged for U. S. notes over the amount of U. S. notes redeemed is about $4,000,000. With a currency equivalent in value to the money of the commercial world, we are enabled to enter upon an equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products, has caused a large balance of trade in our favor, which has been paid in gold from the 1st of July last to November 15th, to the amount of about $59,000,000. Since the resumption of specie payment there has been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit. The bonds of the government bearing only four per cent. interest, have been sold at or above par, sufficient in amount to pay off that amount of the national debt redeemable under present laws. The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt since March 1, 1877, is $14,297,177. The bonds sold were largely in small sums and the number of our citizens now holding public securities is much greater than ever before.

The amount of the national debt which matures within the next two years is $729,121,700, of which $5,000,000 bears interest at the rate of five per cent. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of four per cent. bonds; and by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected, $11,000,000 can annually be saved to the treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required which it is hoped will be provided by congress during its present session.

The coinage of gold by the mints of the United States during the last fiscal year was $90,986,912. The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose up to Nov. 1, 1879, was $45,000,850, of which $12,900,344 have been issued from the treasury and are now in circulation, and $32,300,056 are still in the possession of the government.

The pendency of the proposition for unity of action between the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and silver as the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply during the coming year, its own instructions, which may well be awaited before attempting further experimental measures with the coinage.

I would, however, strongly urge upon congress the importance of authorizing the secretary of the treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coined without limit. If the cheaper coin is forced into circulation, it will, if coined without limit, soon become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object, which is the currency of both gold and silver which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally recognized money of the world. The retirement from circulation of United States notes with capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people. It is my firm conviction that the issue of legal tender paper money based wholly upon the authority and credit of the government, except in extreme urgency, is without warranty of the constitution and a violation of sound financial principles. The issue of United States notes during the late civil war, with the capacity of legal tender between private individuals, was unauthorized except as a means of rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of these notes for paper money for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. They anticipated the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practicable period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided. The policy of the United States, steadily adhered to from the adoption of the constitution, has been to avoid the creation of a national debt, and when, from necessity in the time of war, debts have been created, they have been paid off on the return of peace as rapidly as possible. With this view and for this purpose it is recommended that the existing laws for accumulation of a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the public debt within a limited period be maintained. If any change of the objects or rates of taxation is deemed necessary by congress, it is suggested that experience has shown that a duty can be placed on tea or coffee, which will not enhance the value of these articles to the consumer and will add several million of dollars annually to the treasury.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

He congratulates the country on the "progress toward a more complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal freedom in the elective franchise." He finds no reason to qualify his former opinion—that no temporary interests of government will display the zeal of our people on the rights of citizenship, and the power of public opinion will override all sectional and state attachments. Referring to existing laws on this subject he says: "I respectfully urge upon Congress to supply any defects in these laws which experience has shown and which it has within its power to remedy. I again invoke co-operation of executive and legislative authorities of states in this great purpose. I am fully convinced that if the public mind can be set at rest on this paramount question of popular rights, no serious objection will thwart or delay the complete pacification of the country or retard the general diffusion of prosperity."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Under this head, after waiting for and gathering the result of investigations on this subject in Great Britain, which shows that competitive examinations, open to all on an equal footing, is the best, its report is submitted to congress. After commenting on the evils of our appointing power, and expatiating at length on the duties of appointees, he says that his predecessor in the annual message of December, 1870, declared that there was no duty which so embarrasses an executive as that of appointment; nor is there such an arduous and thankless duty imposed upon senators or representatives as that of finding places for their constituents. As the civil service commission in a great measure eradicated this evil, and as their labors were crippled for want of funds, by reason of Congress withholding the appropriation, he renews his recommendation for another appropriation for this work.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Our relations with foreign countries continue peaceful. Unsettled questions remain with Great Britain, growing out of the maritime provinces. A demand has been made on Great Britain for $105,305.02, for damages to American fishermen at Fortune bay. Efforts have been made to obtain the removal of restrictions relating to the exportation of cattle to the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A treaty with the Netherlands with respect to consular rights and privileges, has been signed.

Some questions with Switzerland, in regard to pauper and convict emigrants, are in course of satisfactory arrangement.

Relations with Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Portugal, Turkey and Belgium continue amicable.

The government of China has signified its willingness to consider the emigration of its subjects to the United States, and its willingness to co-operate in such measures as will prevent injurious consequences to the United States.

BORDER RAIDS.

It was a gratification to announce that, through the energy of the military commanders on both sides of the Rio Grande, these raids have been considerably decreased.

The third instalment of the award against Mexico, under the claims commission of July 4, 1868, has been paid and duly distributed. Recommends suitable legislation looking to the increase of trade between this country and Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Diplomatic intercourse with Colombia is fully restored. Important owing to the inter-oceanic canal prospects.

Diplomatic relations with China have been strengthened by the arrival of a minister from that country.

The United States will not interfere in the war between Peru, Bolivia and Chili.

Trade with Brazil and the Argentine Republic is increasing. Recommends to the attention of congress, a provision for regular and more frequent mail communication with those countries.

The provisional government, recently established in Venezuela, has not yet been recognized. The United States is awaiting the sanction of it by the Venezuelans.

A naval vessel has been sent to the Samoan islands, to make surveys and take possession of ceded United States' privileges. A coaling station will also be established there.

Diplomatic relations with Roumania and Servia, now independent sovereignties, is the subject of correspondence.

There is a gratifying increase of trade with nearly all European and American countries, and with judicious management it can be expanded.

CONDITION OF ALASKA.

The ceding treaty with Russia provides that the civilized inhabitants of this territory shall be admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges of citizens of the United States. There is no law providing for the arrest of persons charged with common law offenses, such as arson, robbery, murder, etc., and no magistrate to issue a process. A bill authorizing the appointment of justices of the peace and constables to make arrests, and providing for an appeal to the U. S. courts of Oregon, will, at the proper time, be submitted to congress.

FINANCES.

The estimated surplus revenue, according to the report of the secretary of the treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, is $24,000,000. $21,747,249 60 was, during the last and present fiscal year, expended for arrears in pensions, and prevented application of the full amount to the sinking fund. But these arrears have been paid and the sinking fund can be maintained without any change in the existing laws.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The estimates for the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $40,380,428 94, being less than any annual estimate for the last twelve years. Recommends such legislation as will authorize the enlistment of the full number of 25,000 men for the line of the army, exclusive of the 3460 detached for duty. Also to provide for the disposition of abandoned military posts. Also some declaratory legislation in reference to the military statute of limitations, as applied to desertions.

The work of improving the south pass of the Mississippi river has advanced, during the past year, more than before.

Extensive repairs have been made to the ships of the navy and two new ones added. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $24-864,147 95, being $61,897 28 over the present appropriation. There is not a disbursing officer who is a defaulter of a single dollar.

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Recommends that immediate appropriations be made for the payment of the fees of United States marshals and their deputies, who had continued in performance of their duties since June 30th without compensation. Such appropriations should be sufficient to compensate them for such services as they may render at the coming election of members of congress.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Owing to the arrears in the business of the courts, recommends the appointment of additional circuit judges and the creation of an intermediate court of errors and appeals, which shall relieve the supreme court of part of its jurisdiction. It would involve the appointment of ten additional judges and an expenditure of not more than $60,000 a year.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The postoffice receipts have been increased. For the year ending June 30th, 1879, they were $30,041,982.86, being $764,465.91 more than the revenues of last year. The reduction in the expenses of the department is owing to the law changing the commission from stamps sold to that of stamps cancelled. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881, are 39,920,900, and the receipts $32,-250,000, leaving a deficiency of $7,710,-900 to be appropriated for.

The relations of the department with railroad companies have been harmonized, notwithstanding a reduction of their compensation by congress. Recommends the amendment of the law regulating the increase of compensation on increased service, and increased speed on star routes, and suggests the advantage to commerce by the enactment of a law authorizing contracts to be made with American built steamers for transporting the mail between the United States and ports of West Indies and South America. Also the collection by the postmaster general, of the duties on all articles received in the mails from foreign countries.

THE INDIANS.

The satisfactory and general conduct of the Indians, with two exceptions, is spoken of. Advocates their settlement upon farm lots in severalty; to give them a fee title inalienable for twenty-five years; and when their wants are provided for, to dispose, by sale, of reservation lands not occupied by them, a fund to be formed out of the proceeds for their benefit, thereby relieving the government of the expenses now provided by annual appropriations; for admitting those who can give satisfactory proof of having supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, to the benefit of the homestead act, and to grant them patents containing the same provision of inalienability for a certain period.

Speaks of the unauthorized invasion of certain lands in the Indian Territory ceded by the Cherokees to the government, and proclaims his purpose to protect the Indians in that territory to the full extent of the executive power. Does not favor any change in the control of the Indian service.

In view of the recent timber depredations on public lands, recommends that a law be passed enabling the government to sell timber from public lands, without conveying the fee. Such sales to be regulated by business requirements and guarding against sweeping reductions of forests.

AGRICULTURAL.

Former recommendations in favor of renewing the facilities of the department of agriculture are renewed.

Requesting the favorable consideration of congress in furtherance of agricultural matters.

Recommends steps for the preservation and perpetuation of the national library.

Recommends the completion of the Washington monument.

Directs the attention of congress to the improvement of the District of Columbia.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

"Tommy" Jordon was elected Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department last Monday.

AN exchange says "Ben Butler is a fine billiard player." However, that "Long" carom kissed him off.

GRANT is not a candidate for President—or he is, as the case may be. He is a non-committal, which means that he will accept it if anybody wants him to.

Last year in our city election there were cast 440 votes. The cry was then 440 or fight. Now we only cast 416 votes, and there wasn't any fight to hurt.

SALEM immortalized itself at the city election last Monday. J. J. Murphy, the Radical candidate for Mayor, was beaten by T. B. Wait, a Democrat and a good man.

GRANT has promised in a short time to deliver an important message to the voters of the United States! Hold your breath, everybody—when the dictator speaks!

A Republican exchange wants to know why we didn't trot out our roosters over the late Eastern elections. We have recently discovered that it is vulgar to trot out a rooster cock in the way of braggadocia, and we therefore have refrained in this instance.

WE give elsewhere an account of the management of the "House of Correction" at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which for cruelty and atrocity has no parallel. If such an institution were located in the South the Northern Radicals would have had the bloody shirt aflame with indignation, but as it occurs in the "truly loyal" and eminently Radical State of Wisconsin, perforce the *Oregonian's* dispatches speak naught of it!

"THE PACIFIC WORKMAN."

This is the name of a new paper recently started in the interest of the "Ancient Order of United Workmen," and edited by T. B. Odeneal. Judge Odeneal is an experienced newspaper man and the first issue of his paper reflects credit on his ability and on the craft. We wish him all the good fortune possible, and believe that his mission and that of his paper will materially benefit the public.

IN GOD'S COUNTRY.

Hell on Earth.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—The *Sentinel* of to-morrow morning will contain the most startling sensation of the day—and expose of the horrors and atrocious brutalities of a modern "Black Hole of Calcutta," the House of Correction, a penal institution of the city. Two years ago a man named Peirce came up from Cincinnati, and on a trumped-up charge of forgery was sent to this hell-hole for two years, his term having just expired a few weeks ago. The writer, who is regarded in every way as perfectly reliable and sane, charges the keepers of the place with outright murder, starving patients to death, keeping them in "black holes" without seeing the light or tasting food or water for days at a time, winter and summer, sometimes when the weather is so cold that the unfortunates' feet are frozen off; with feeding prisoners with dead calves, glandered horses, dogs and the most abominable filth imaginable.

In corroboration of his statements, the writer shows bones taken from meat that are those of dogs and horses, and fibres of bones that are from abortive calves. For weeks they were fed on bread made of horsefeed, sawdust, mill sweepings, and plaster of Paris. The "bread" was nothing more than a putty dough; the meat was a mess of the most abominable putrefaction, and consisted generally of putrid pigs feet, glandered horses that had died, bovine embryos and poisoned dogs.

The barbarities practiced are of the most revolting nature. The punishment was by placing prisoners in vices and burning them with hot irons, imprisonment in dark, subterranean damp cells for weeks, cruel flogging and cold baths in the dead of winter. A number of prisoners who disappeared and cannot be found are charged to the keepers, who either starved them to death or killed them outright by cruel and inhuman treatment. The sick were never allowed to see physicians, and were starved out as soon as possible to get them out of the wry.

Infernal machines of torture were used. Huge strips of sole leather, driven full of tacks, were placed around their naked bodies, and such other never-before-heard-of brutalities. A few days ago a sick man was put in the black hole and was not removed until a corpse. This horrid hole, where the prisoner was killed, is an old, dry well, five feet five inches in diameter, and of uncertain depth. The writer of the *Sentinel's* article was kept in it one time for twenty days without seeing a human face, or even light. He was attacked with a delirium of hunger. The fable of Tantalus was seen by the poor suffering mortal, who suffered all the horrors of mania a potu.

The kidnapping of outside persons, generally ignorant country people, is frequent, and they are taken into the prison to make chairs to fill contracts. As high as eight a day have been brought in and put to work, without coming into the city or being allowed the specter of a trial. This is a spectacle for the natives, for the gods and for the angels to weep over. If open-handed infamy of this kind can be found in heathenish countries it has never been published.

The recital is one of the most scandalous outrages ever published. The story was written by Pierce while an inmate, and when put in the publisher's hands a Chicago detective was sent for, and he made a personal investigation and has corroborated every statement. These facts are learned from proof sheets. Every charge can be substantiated.

Forewarned Forearmed.

Physicians and invalids use with confidence the Kaiser Celebrated German Elixir for Consumption and throat and lung diseases. It is rich in the medicinal properties of tar, wild cherry, etc. Is rendered perfectly harmless to the youngest child. This would have proved an Angel of mercy in the households of those unhappy parents at Vallejo, Dixon, Beaver, Utah, and numerous other places, whose children were slaughtered by a quack medicine recommended by its owner to cure croup, possessing no properties calculated to cure it, but instead a deadly drug which has slain its thousands. Be sure you get only German Elixir. The genuine bears the Prussian coat of arms and the fac-simile signature of Dr. Kaiser. Samples at all drug stores. Large size, 75 cents. **Foshay & Mason, Sole Agents.**

Sad Havoc is Created

Among the tenants of the mouth by allowing impurities to collect upon their surface or in their interstices. SOZODONT removes every vestige of tartar from the teeth, and renders their premature decay impossible. It not only imparts to them whiteness and vigor, but communicates hardness and rosiness to the gums. The breath acquires a most acceptable fragrance from its use; it is a purely botanic liquid, and it may be called on to accomplish its beautifying effects without injuring the enamel like a gritty tooth paste.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S VITAL RESTORATIVE—The great English remedy—has made more cures of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, nocturnal emissions, lassitude, inability for mental labor, despondency and such diseases as are induced by youthful follies and excesses, than all other medicines combined. Why will you suffer? Send to A. E. Mintie, M. D., Mo. 11 Kearney street, San Francisco, for the Restorative and be cured. Price, $3 per bottle. Four times the quantity, $10. Try a bottle. Dr. Mintie treats all private diseases successfully.

INDORSED.

The entire medical profession express the greatest confidence in the healing, refreshing and invigorating virtues of Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea. It always relieves sick headache, dizziness, nervous complaints, irritability, skin diseases, vitiated secretions, nausea and a thousand other troubles. It should be in every household.

Linn County Council.

The next regular session of the Linn County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at the hall of Jordan Valley Grange, on Saturday, Dec., 6th, convening at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

G. PARRISH, President.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhage and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily obtained. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand, and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your druggist as the to truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

BETTER THAN GOLD is perfect health, and yet many are suffering the tortures of the damned with Dyspepsia when a single bottle of DR. MINTIE'S ENGLISH DANDELION LIVER AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS will give relief, and, if persisted in, will cure the worst case of this distressing trouble. This pill cures Torpid Liver and Billousness, Regulates the Bowels, removes Pimples from the Face, cures Sallow Complexion, Foul Breath, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Pain in the Sides and Back; is Sugar-coated and GUARANTEED to be PURELY VEGETABLE. It acts directly on the coating of the Stomach and on the Liver. Can be taken in any clime—wet or dry weather. Beware of imitations. The genuine has an engraving of a lion on the outside wrapper. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.—Instead of going to a doctor for a prescription, if you have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Pain in the Back and Loins, Smarting, Inflammation, Calculi, Brick-dust Deposit, or any trouble of the Kidneys or Bladder, buy a bottle of Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum, the great Buchu Compound. It is the most wonderful prescription for these troubles ever compounded. Messrs. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale druggists, say: "We regard Nephreticum as the best kidney and bladder remedy in the market." Woodard, druggist, Portland, Or., says: "Everybody speaks highly of it." Childs, druggist, Portland, Or., says: "Sold lots of it; it always does the work." Many have been cured of obstinate kidney complaints after the doctors have given them up. Price, $1.25. For sale by all druggists.

We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet in hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take, and did the job. We slept soundly through the night, and awoke well the next morning. We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to all who need such a medicine.—*Tehuacana (Texas) Presbyterian.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. FLINN. O. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

FLINN & CHAMBERLAIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Albany, Oregon.

Office in Foster's Brick Block. v15n18tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn:

C. O. Barnes, Plaintiff,
vs.
Luther Elkins, Defendant.

BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT IN the above named Court in the above entitled action on the third day of November, 1879, and an execution issued in pursuance thereof, to me directed and delivered, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the said defendant, for the sum of $551 60 in U. S. gold coin, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from the third day of November, 1879, and the further sum of $50 00 as an attorney fee, and the further sum of $42 50 costs, I have applied thereon the following real property heretofore attached at the suit of the said plaintiff as the real property of the said defendant on the 8th day of April, 1879, to-wit:

All of the donation land claim of Henry R. Geier, as notified for and designated on the plats and surveys of the public lands on file in the land office at Oregon City, Oregon Ter., Not. No. 2296, beginning at a point 25 57-100 chains East of the Northwest corner of Section 14, Township 12 S. R. 2 W., and running thence South 8 85-100 chains, thence East 48 40-100 chains, thence North 33 chains, thence West 48 40-100 chains, thence South 14 15-100 chains to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres and being in Linn County, Oregon.

Also the following described real estate heretofore conveyed by deed from Francis M. Coryell to Luther Elkins, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Northeast corner of the Russell Hill Donation Land Claim Not. 2342, Claim No. 77 in Tp. 12 S. R. 2 W. of Willamette Meridian, as known and described by the maps of the United States on file in the Register's office at Oregon City, Oregon, running thence South 11½ chains, thence South 35° E. 32 chains to the head of the slough, thence down the middle of the Santiam river 38 chains, thence West to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres, more or less, situate in Township and Range last aforesaid, and being a portion of the East half of Section 14, Linn County, Oregon.

Also the following: The donation land claim of Adolph Geisler to [illegible] and Luther Elkins, and on

Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1880, at the Court House door in the city of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., I will sell the hereinbefore described real property at public auction for cash in hand to the highest bidder, to satisfy said writ, with accruing costs.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1879.

I. C. DICKEY,
Sheriff of Linn Co., Oregon.
By GEO. HUMPHREY, Deputy. 18t4

NEW BARBER SHOP!

J. H. SURLES, Prop'r.

A GOOD SEA FOAM SHAMPOO goes with each shave. Prices for shaving and hair-cutting same as usual. Rooms opposite McIlwain's store. 10tf

INSURANCE.

Commercial Union, of London. Capital, $12,-500,000.

North British and Mercantile. Capital, $10,-000,000.

Also the Imperial, London, Northern & Queen, Capital, $39,000,000.

C. H. STEWART,
Agent.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn:

Jacob Kees, Plaintiff,
vs.
James Gore, Malinda Gore, his wife, William B. Gore and Margaret Gore, his wife, John A. Robinett, Frank Parton, John Conner, W. O. Palmer and C. O. Barnes, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF foreclosure in the above named Court in the above entitled action, and an execution and order of sale issued in pursuance thereof, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 29th day of November, 1879, levy upon the mortgaged premises described in said decree as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point seventy-eight and one-quarter rods East from the Northwest corner of the original land claim of William B. Gore and Margaret Gore, running thence South one hundred and sixty-four rods to the South line of said claim, thence East along the line of said claim seventy-eight and one-quarter rods, thence North one hundred and sixty-four rods, thence West along the line of said claim seventy-eight and one-quarter rods to the place of beginning, containing 80 acres, being in Linn County, Oregon.

Whereas, it appears that the defendant Wm. B. Gore became the owner in fee simple of the lands hereinbefore described on the 30th day of September, 1878, and subsequent to plaintiff's said mortgage, and that he is now the owner thereof, subject, however, to plaintiff's said mortgage;

And whereas, it appears from the provisions of said decree that the defendant John A. Robinett is a lien creditor by virtue of a mortgage duly made and executed by the said Wm. B. Gore and Margaret Gore his wife to the said John A. Robinett, which said lien is next in priority to that of the plaintiff herein, and that the defendant C. O. Barnes is a lien creditor by virtue of an attachment and judgment in the County Court against the defendants Wm. B. Gore and James Gore, which said lien is next in priority to the lien of the said defendant John A. Robinett, and that the defendant W. O. Palmer is a lien creditor of the said defendant Wm. B. Gore by virtue of an attachment issued out of this Court on the 19th day of April, 1879, in an action then pending in said Court wherein W. O. Palmer was plaintiff and Wm. B. Gore and Henry S. Gore were defendants, which said attachment was duly served and judgment duly entered and constitutes a lien on the mortgaged premises hereinbefore described next in priority to the lien of the defendant C. O. Barnes, and that the defendant John Conner is a lien creditor of the defendant Wm. B. Gore by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the said Circuit Court on the 4th day of October, 1879, in an action then pending in said Court, wherein the said John Conner was plaintiff and the said Wm. B. Gore was defendant, which said attachment was duly served and judgment rendered, which constitutes a lien on the mortgaged premises hereinbefore described next in priority to the lien of the said defendant, W. O. Palmer. Now, therefore, on

Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1880, at the Court House door in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. I will sell the hereinbefore described mortgaged premises at public auction for cash in hand to the highest bidder, the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the payment of the sums found to be due to the several lien creditors herein according to their priority, to-wit:

First, to the payment to the plaintiff Jacob Kees the sum of $1533 00 in U. S. gold coin, with accruing interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 10th day of November, 1879, and the further sum of $150 00 as an attorney's fee, and the further sum of $56 35 costs.

Second, to the payment to the defendant John A. Robinett the sum of $421 15 in U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon in like coin at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 10th day of November, 1879, and the further sum of $39 00 attorney's fee.

Third, to the payment to the defendant C. O. Barnes the sum of $399 50 in U. S. gold coin with interest in like coin at the rate of 1 per cent. per month, and the further sum of $40 attorney's fee.

Fourth, to the payment to the defendant W. O. Palmer the sum of $1068 00 in U. S. gold coin, with accruing interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 27th day of October, 1879.

Fifth. to the payment to the defendant John Conner the sum of $319 61 in U. S. gold coin, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 24th day of October, 1879.

With accruing costs.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1879.

I. C. DICKEY,
Sheriff of Linn Co., Oregon.
By GEO. HUMPHREY, Deputy. 18t4

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn:

W. W. Thayer, Governor, R. P. Earhart, Secretary, Ed. Hirsch, Treasurer of the State of Oregon, the Board of Commissioners for the sale of School Lands and the management of the Common School Fund, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Hiram N. Smead, Defendant.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF FORE-closure in the above named Court, in the above entitled suit, and an execution issued in pursuance thereof, to me directed and delivered, for the sum of $710 30 in coin, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 27th day of October, 1879, and the further sum of $21 50 costs, I have levied upon the mortgaged premises described in said decree as follows, to-wit:

The Southeast eighty acres of the original donation land claim of Hiram Smead and Rachel J. Smead, being Notification No. 707 and Claim No. 53 in Section (18) eighteen, Township No. (11) eleven South of Range No. (3) three West of Willamette Meridian, Linn County, Oregon, and on

Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1880, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., at the Court House door in the City of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, I will sell the hereinbefore described real property at public auction, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said writ, with accruing costs.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1879.

I. C. DICKEY,
Sheriff of Linn Co., Oregon.
By GEO. HUMPHREY, Deputy. 18t4

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn:

L. C. Rice, Plaintiff,
vs.
J. H. Taylor and Lourinda Taylor, his wife, and Michael Kane and F. Oleary, partners under the firm name and style of Kane, Oleary & Co., Defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF FORE-closure and order of sale in the above named Court, in the above entitled action, on the 27th day of October, 1879, and an execution issued in pursuance thereof, to me directed and delivered, for the sum of $798 00 in U. S. gold coin, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 11th day of November, 1879, and the further sum of $39 90 costs, I have levied upon the mortgaged premises described in said decree as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered (5) in Block (45) forty-five in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, as designated and numbered on the plats and surveys on file in the County Clerk's office of Linn County, Oregon, and on

Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1880, at the Court House door in the city of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., I will sell the hereinbefore described real property at public auction for cash in hand to the highest bidder, to satisfy said writ, with accruing costs.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1879.

I. C. DICKEY,
18w4 Sheriff of Linn Co., Oregon.
By GEO. HUMPHREY, Deputy.

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