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Dr. H. J. Churchill, HOMOEPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Albany, Oregon.

C. C. Kelly, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, ALBANY, OREGON.

J. Surman, M. D., (Successor to Dr. Brewer.) Office and residence on Second street, near No. 1's Engine House.

Dr. T. L. Golden, OCCULTIST AND AURIST, SALEM, OREGON.

TAKE NOTICE: IF YOU WANT A CLEAN, COMFORTABLE shave, hair-cut or bath go to the FASHION HAIR-CUTTING HEAD-QUARTERS.

JOHN ELLIOTT, PRACTICAL MILLWRIGHT, Albany, Oregon.

State Rights Democrat

VOL. XVI. ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880. NO. 2.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th.

1866. 1880. Church Directory.

Y. P. C. A.—Meets at their rooms in Foster's brick building on Wednesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, and on Sabbath afternoon at 4. Business meetings are held on the evening of the second Monday in each month.

Evangelical Church.—Sabbath School at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. by Rev. F. G. Irvine, D. D. Sabbath School at 2:30 P. M. Prayers meeting every Thursday evening.

Evangelical Church.—Sabbath School at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 P. M. Prayers meeting every Thursday evening. W. C. Kautner, pastor.

Evangelical Church.—Sabbath School at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 P. M. Prayers meeting every Thursday evening of each week. J. W. Harris, pastor.

M. E. Church, South.—Services every Sabbath at St. Paul's M. E. Church, South, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 P. M. Prayers meeting every Thursday evening. M. O. Miller, pastor.

M. E. Church.—Sabbath School at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Song service at 2:30 P. M. Prayers meeting every Thursday evening. J. T. Wolfe, pastor.

Episcopal Church.—Services every Sabbath morning and evening in Y. P. C. A. Hall, Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Prayers meeting every Thursday evening. Rev. Elbert N. Condit, pastor.

Methodist Church.—Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 P. M. Prayers meeting every Thursday evening. Rev. Elbert N. Condit, pastor.

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NATIONAL PROSPERITY. ALBANY, Aug. 2d, 1880.

Editor Democrat: As the Republican press and speakers are daily pointing with austere pride to the record of that party and claim the credit of the present individual and national prosperity as the result of the principles and policy of that party, and as a large percentage of the voters of to-day were too young in the early history of the Republican party to have personal knowledge of the early teaching or policy of either party, I think it is about time to make an occasional correction of those grossly false and fraudulent claims, and show a little of its true history.

In the daily Oregonian of the 29th ult. is a lengthy editorial in which I found the following statements that now claim our attention. It says: "There is a piece of history in regard to the management of national finances which though something of an old story, may come in occasionally as profitable and timely reading. It may all be summed up in the single statement that the Republican party took charge of the national government when its credit had been run down by Democratic mismanagement, conspiracy and rebellion till six per cent. bonds sold at twelve per cent. discount—though there was then less than one hundred millions of national debt—and has held it until its four per cent. bonds, with a national debt of two thousand millions, the result of the Confederate-Democratic rebellion, sell at nine cents premium. Here is a text full of meaning to all the substantial interests of the country."

It is well known to all intelligent men familiar with the political history of the country twenty years ago, that the difficulty in negotiating national securities at that time was due to no mismanagement or peculation of the Democratic party, but rested, as I will in a few words show, wholly upon the shoulders of the Republican party, that had for several years preceding controlled the House of Representatives in the U. S. Congress, and was then about to ouster upon the control of the Executive Department of the Government.

The Democratic party lost the election of President in 1840 and again in 1848, but these contests were not fought on sectional grounds, and hence no shock was felt at the change. Not a ripple was sent upon the political waters after the result of the election was announced. Not so with the contest of 1860. The Republican party was born of sectional strife and sectional hatred, and was organized upon a sectional basis—open hostility to an institution existing only in fifteen States of the Union. The founders and the brains of that party had labored openly and secretly for years to abolish that institution and had declared their purpose to abolish it or break up the Union in the attempt, and this party was now about to take control of the entire Government. The wonder is, that a United States bond could be sold at any price at that particular juncture. It may be well in a future letter to ascertain wherein is our present, individual and national prosperity.

WILLAMETTE. The Republicans put this pertinent question: "Why is it that there is a solid South?" Let us ask another equally pertinent. Why is it that the Republicans seek to make and hold a solid North? No honest man can deny that it is a misfortune that there should be either a solid South or a solid North. It is unfortunate that any country united under one flag and governed by the same laws based upon the same Constitution, should divide sectionally. But the question is, why is it wrong that the South should be solid, while the North seeks to be equally so? The Republican party bases its hopes solely upon the hope of a solid North. Garfield and his followers claim their ability to maintain the North as a unit in the support of the Republican candidate. Do the Republicans desire that for all time our country should be divided by sectional lines? If not, we ask if they are successful in this election in 1880 what guarantee will they give the country that in 1884 they will not seek to maintain the same condition of affairs?—Grand Rapids Democrat.

THE NEWLY APPOINTED Republican Agent and Warden of Auburn prison, has commenced to turn out the veteran soldiers in position there under Democratic administration. Read: Geo. Little, Esq.—Scribner—Your services will not be required after June 30th, in the Auburn prison. Respectfully, F. L. Jones, Agent and Warden.

Mr. Little enlisted August 30th, 1862, in Co. D, Ninth Regiment, New York Veteran Cavalry, and was honorably discharged at Winchester, Va., June 1st, 1865. Five of Mr. Little's brothers also served in the war. His name at present is that he is going for Hancock and does not consent the fact.

A man named J. J. Kelly was killed at Portland last Monday night by a man named Rae. The murderer is under arrest.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ON PAPEL. Cut this out and stick it away for future reference: DEMOCRATIC.

Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 16; New York, 33; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 8; Virginia, 11; West Virginia, 5.

Total, 173. REPUBLICAN. California, 9; Iowa, 11; Illinois, 21; Kansas, 5; Maine, 5; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 5; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 6; Ohio, 22; Oregon, 29; Pennsylvania, 20; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 5; Wisconsin, 11.

Total, 164. Doubtful—Indiana, 15; New Jersey, 9; Connecticut, 6; Colorado, 3. Total, 33.

The number necessary to elect, 185. Of these doubtful States it is probable the Democrats will get the first two and the Republicans two last two, making the votes stand, Democrats, 197; Republicans, 173. It will be seen from this result that the Democrats may lose 12 votes and yet elect their candidate. They certainly can as safely count on Indiana and New Jersey as the Republicans can claim California, Oregon and Colorado.

HOW THE SHAKERS EXERCISED THE DEVIL. A curious story which will be new to many is told at Tyringham, Mass. Several years ago there lived at Tyringham Hollow a prosperous family of Shakers. At one time several of their porkers were taken sick, and they could account for the complaint in no other way except on the supposition that the devil had entered into the swine. They were down the pens to find him, and in the midst of the work a wessel ran out from the rubbish. It was perfectly evident that the devil passed into the wessel, so they gave chase. The creature ran to the top of the hill, and the people, breathless and excited, followed. At length he was captured, killed and burned. After that time the place where the wessel was killed was called by them "holy ground." An inscribed monument was erected and it became a favorite place with Shakers for assembling for solemn dances and worship. The monument is broken now and the place is polluted by strange feet. The inscription is forgotten and cannot be deciphered, but the story remains, and the place is known in the vicinity as "Shakers' holy ground." People who visit it always carry away some of the devil's gravestones as a memento.

TO TEAL THE HOIL. Seat yourself at a table. Attach a piece of metal (say a shilling) to a thread. Having placed your shilling on the table, hold the thread between the points of the thumb and forefinger, and allow the shilling to hang in the center of a glass tumbler; the pulse will immediately cause the shilling to vibrate like a pendulum, and the vibration will increase until the shilling strikes the sides of the glass; and suppose the time of experiment be the hour of seven or half past seven, the pendulum will strike the glass seven times, and then lose its momentum and return to the center; if you hold the thread a sufficient space of time, the effect will be repeated, but not until a sufficient space of time has elapsed to convince you that the experiment is complete. We need not add that the thread must be held with a steady hand, otherwise the vibrating motion would be contracted. At whatever hour of the day or night the experiment is made, the coincidence will be the same.

THE SAME SOPHISTRY. That phrase (in Garfield's letter) about enabling "our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers" in the same sophistry, the New York Journal of Commerce declares, which has done service so many times for a dozen railing-mills, two or three iron shipbuilders, two members of Congress engaged in making paper-pulp, and four quinine manufacturers. These are some of the millionaires for whose benefit (the makers of quinine alone excepted, since that drug is a free tree of duty) General Garfield would continue to tax the rest of us Americans, numbering somewhere between fifty to sixty millions, as we hope the census will show.

"Cesar," said a good-natured gentleman to his colored man, "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, massa?" "I know'd it at the line."

If you are feeling extra in money matters, and still owe four Democrat, call around and see us.

Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

FURTHER EXPOSURE OF A BASE LIE. Editors Examiner:

Will you please publish this communication in reply to a letter published in the Chronicle of two weeks ago, by Dr. Hutchins, in relation to an order issued by Gen. Hancock in 1865, ordering his men to burn up their clothing. I belonged to the Sixth New York Cavalry, and was attached to the Second Division of the Army Corps, commanded by General Hancock. I was connected with that Corps from 1863 until February 1865, when we were ordered up the Shenandoah Valley, and I and some more of my comrades who are here, never heard of any such order. I do not believe any such order was ever issued except in the mind of Dr. Hutchins, and I think he must be suffering from some indigestion. Some dough-boy pills might do him good, such as we used to get at the front for the same complaint. I do not believe the said "Dr." ever smelt powder except on some Fourth of July celebration. I would not notice the letter, only it was brought to my attention by a comrade. It was only to make political capital for the opposite political party. There never was a General in the Army of the Potomac, or any other army, more kind to those under him than General Hancock, and if any of us had any grievances against our superiors, all we had to do was to see the General and we were always heard, and everything was made right. I appeal to any man who ever served in the Second Army Corps for the truth of this statement. I think you can look back to Gettysburg, Antietam, or to a number of other engagements that the Second Corps were engaged in—notably those around Petersburg and the South side. Lying is nothing for men of bad minds, and more especially those larva warriors who sat around the stores and read the papers and wondered why the Army did not move, but were afraid to go to the front and see for themselves. If they did, they would not assail a soldier they knew nothing of. I challenge the valiant Dr. Hutchins to show that any such order was issued by General Hancock or any other General in the Army of the Potomac.

I will here say of myself that I never voted for a Democrat in my life, but on the contrary I have always been a staunch Republican, but when such arguments as these are used against one of God's noblest men, General Hancock, it will turn thousands of voters who served under him, and who, like myself, have always voted the Republican ticket, to vote for him, as an instance of the esteem with which his soldiers regard him. Every time his name was mentioned in the Army it caused more enthusiasm than I ever witnessed anywhere else in my life. Very respectfully, JAMES H. RILEY, 556 Stevenson street—City.

We cordially and fully join in the above, as veterans who served under General Hancock, in the Second Army Corps. H. P. GOLDSMITH, SE. cor. Sixth and Howard.

DANIEL LYDON, No. 23 Sixth street, SAN FRANCISCO, July 24th, 1880.

FRANK APPRECIATION GARFIELD'S LETTER. Seat yourself at a table. Attach a piece of metal (say a shilling) to a thread. Having placed your shilling on the table, hold the thread between the points of the thumb and forefinger, and allow the shilling to hang in the center of a glass tumbler; the pulse will immediately cause the shilling to vibrate like a pendulum, and the vibration will increase until the shilling strikes the sides of the glass; and suppose the time of experiment be the hour of seven or half past seven, the pendulum will strike the glass seven times, and then lose its momentum and return to the center; if you hold the thread a sufficient space of time, the effect will be repeated, but not until a sufficient space of time has elapsed to convince you that the experiment is complete. We need not add that the thread must be held with a steady hand, otherwise the vibrating motion would be contracted. At whatever hour of the day or night the experiment is made, the coincidence will be the same.

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STILL THEY COME. The New York Era, an able independent paper that labored unceasingly for the nomination of Gen. Grant by the Chicago Convention, now comes out in open advocacy of Gen. Hancock's election. This is the way it adds to the Hancock boom: The Democrats are to be congratulated.

For once the party leaders have shown themselves awake to the situation and abreast with the times. In these particulars they offer the broadest possible contrast to the truckling cowardice and illogical views of events and opinions which characterized the "Anybody-to-beat-Grant" Convention at Chicago.

General Grant could have been elected as the representative and exponent of the Republican party. In nominating General Hancock, Democrats have presented for the suffrage of the American people the name of a man who has the universal respect of his countrymen, and one for whom Grant Republicans will vote en masse—and we know that whereof we write.

General Hancock has been in the public service from early youth. He has filled many important and delicate positions of trust, and it is a word whereof he may well be proud, that he has never filled one that he has not surpassed its limits of merit.

The man who is in steady advance of his post, is little likely to evade or neglect his duties. A soldier of commanding character and reputation; a gentleman of manifest dignity, and against whom no calumnious epithet or charge has ever found room in this scandal-mongering age; a man whose achievements have only incited him to a higher standard—it is a comfort and a satisfaction to record his unanimous naming for the Presidency of the United States, by a Convention that might very well have made a choice which would have degraded the country.

As General Hancock is known to esteem the civil above military law, save in times of war; and as he has had extensive experience in the association of military with civil necessities, we may reasonably hope that in the most exalted civil position in the gift of his countrymen he would prove to be wise, cool, determined and honest.

The Era is now chiefly desirous that the decision of the next election shall be so manifest and conclusive that no question of its absolute integrity can possibly arise. We believe that Gen. Hancock will poll such a vote from the Republican party—disgraced as so many of its old adherents are at its recent disgraceful subservience to a miserable personal spite—that his election will be assured, and thus peace preserved to the realm.

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Edmund Hudson is the Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, which supports Garfield for President. Concerning the efforts of the efforts of the New York Nation to extirpate Mr. Garfield in relation to the De Golyer pavement contract swindle, Mr. Hudson thus writes to the Herald: "The De Golyer pavement affair was more serious. It is useless for the New York Nation to try to make it appear that the wooden pavement was as good as other wooden pavements. It was not, and that was exactly why Mr. Garfield got \$5,000. A board of scientific experts, with General Meigs at its head, had reported that the De Golyer pavement was worthless. It had not so reported in regard to other pavements. Now, Garfield's fee came to him in this way. De Golyer was very anxious for a contract, and believed it could be secured by the payment of money. He found he could not buy Shepard for cash down. But Shepard was very anxious for friends in Congress. If he could have some prominent Congressman come to him and ask him for a bogus pavement, he would accomplish two things: First, he would protect himself from any charge of misconduct in giving the contract; second, he would have the Congressman in his power. Mr. Garfield, as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was just the man Shepard wanted, and he got him.

[Louisville Courier-Journal] DEVEN'S FIXING TRICKS. The Cabinet Arrangement, Little Emorypage Watch Will Kill the Party.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is not only the intention of Mr. Deven not to appoint Marshals for the Southern States, but it is the purpose of the Republican leaders to invite their party friends in that section not to make much of a contest, whatever Mr. Schurz and others may say to the contrary. The party threw over its appeal to the conservative business men of the country when it refused to nominate Mr. Sherman, who, to quote his own words, would have represented "business development" more than any other Republican. It is the intention to fight the campaign on the poor fragment that is left of the war issue. The old cry is to be forced into duty once more, and every substitute that can be resorted to that the North believe that the South is still rebellious will be availed of. A few Republican votes in the South is always used as evidence of intimidation by the party leaders, and by the intention to fight the campaign on the poor fragment that is left of the war issue. The old cry is to be forced into duty once more, and every substitute that can be resorted to that the North believe that the South is still rebellious will be availed of.

A lady named Mrs. Daniel Jay, 80 years of age, was burned to death by Lane county last week, by her clothes catching fire from the stove.

PRINCESS LOUIS and Prince Leopold started from Canada for "Gold Hill" last Saturday. The Erie doesn't like America.

THE BALLAD OF GETTYSBURG. BY WILLIAM E. BOSTWICK. Thrice twice the town of Gettysburg, or brass soldiers failed, And twice in vain the lines of Lee by rifle were assailed, The woods and hills were all ablaze with rifle battery, And well they swept our thinning ranks with their artillery!

As o'er the hills to Emmeburg the Southern soldiers burst, Our bravest troops were driven back, dismantled and dispersed, The gallant Lee surveyed the field with bold but anxious eye, And ordered up his last reserves, the latest chance for victory!

At Gettysburg, at Gettysburg, how fast his Generals ride, As muttering come his chosen troops, like clouds at eventide, And twice ten thousand veteran troops in stately column tread, Their cannon blaze in front and flank—Longer they march not, steady they step from out his woods, steady they climb the hill, steady they lead, steady they fire, moving right onward still, Betwixt the woods and Round Top's steep, as through a furnace blast, Through mangroves, trench and pallisade, and grape-shot showering pass; And in the open plain between they marched and kept their course, With ready fire and grim resolve that mocked the hostile force: O'er Plum's Run both streams they marched while thunder rose their ranks, And broke as breaks the Zuyder Zee on Holland's ocean banks. To meet the shock and drive it back, corps after corps have tried, To stop the stream of alivacy or stay its headlong tide; Bombard and volley and round shot fell, still on they marched and fired, Fast from each valley cavalry and infantry retired, "Moons, missiles, stars are involved" brave Meade imploring cried, But on they came—no power it seemed could stem the swelling tide—Across the rocks of Emmeburg; and Meade had turned his reins, "Retreat not yet," Fate interposed; "the second corps remains!" And Gettysburg, famed Gettysburg, had been a Roll Run roll! Who saw not our gallant Hancock there, brave, vehement, and true, "Hancock," he says, "you have your wish, they are the Union boys; And Meade could scarce restrain a smile, so furiously he goes. Then prod the look that Hancock wears, his voice is clear and gay, The treasured hours of centuries are in his words to-day. The sacred Union must not fall, the States must ever be one; A glorious band of brotherhood, united, strong and free! On mounted steed, with cap in hand, and lightning in his eye, He waves them on to deeds of fame and glory's name! At Gettysburg, at Gettysburg, no new yet elsewhere, Did mounted chieftain look so grand, Hancock then and there. His very voice is hoarse with joy, as ga' he commands: "Charge! comrades! charge!" Loud moans his stern rush on his fiery ho, This is brave Longstreet's column no, and faint his volley goes; Yet musing all his towering strength, he makes a gallant show, They dress their ranks near Round Top Hill, and face the battle wind, Their bayonets the breakers form, like rocks the most beheld, and severed fire—One volley crashes from their line, when through the surging smoke, With shouts and cheers and flashing sword, the headlong Hancock broke. At Gettysburg, at Gettysburg, hark to the fierce hours; The Union saved, the country freed, when Hancock leads the war. Like lions leaping at a fold, when mad with hunger's pang, Right up against brave Longstreet's ranks, these Union heroes leaped; Bright was their steel, 'tis bloody now, their guns are filled with gore; Through the most beheld, and severed fire—trampled thro' they bore, Confederate avenge with desperate strength, pained, rallied, staggered, fed; The green hillside is mated close, with dying and with dead; Along the road to Hagerstown passed on the hideous track, While the most beheld and smoky rained on their Southern track. At Gettysburg, at Gettysburg, an eagle in the sun, With bloody plume our Hancock stands; the field is fought and won. July the Fourth, at Gettysburg, our wounded leader lay; Another Hancock's name is born upon that glorious day; Then gallant Reynolds risked his life, and for the Union died, And Barndale fell, a soldier true, upon the other side; And those who fought, and those who fell, the living and the dead, On other side, shall honored be, by brave men whom they led. The Southern harp shall speak their fame who bravely fought with Lee, And Northern song shall sing their praise who struck for unity. But praise the Lord, when lake to golf, that we have seen this day, When Hancock's name unites the hosts that were the blue and gray! "How much are these goods store the other day, as he picked up and examined a place rattled still, "Good gracious!" cried the horrified clerk, "that's not for sale! That's the end of a lady's trink! She's just gone up to the third story in the elevator!"

A lady named Mrs. Daniel Jay, 80 years of age, was burned to death by Lane county last week, by her clothes catching fire from the stove.

PRINCESS LOUIS and Prince Leopold started from Canada for "Gold Hill" last Saturday. The Erie doesn't like America.

THE BALLAD OF GETTYSBURG. BY WILLIAM E. BOSTWICK. Thrice twice the town of Gettysburg, or brass soldiers failed, And twice in vain the lines of Lee by rifle were assailed, The woods and hills were all ablaze with rifle battery, And well they swept our thinning ranks with their artillery!

As o'er the hills to Emmeburg the Southern soldiers burst, Our bravest troops were driven back, dismantled and dispersed, The gallant Lee surveyed the field with bold but anxious eye, And ordered up his last reserves, the latest chance for victory!

At Gettysburg, at Gettysburg, how fast his Generals ride, As muttering come his chosen troops, like clouds at eventide, And twice ten thousand veteran troops in stately column tread, Their cannon blaze in front and flank—Longer they march not, steady they step from out his woods, steady they climb the hill, steady they lead, steady they fire, moving right onward still, Betwixt the woods and Round Top's steep, as through a furnace blast, Through mangroves, trench and pallisade, and grape-shot showering