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6	6.00	18.00	30.00	45.00	62.00
7	7.00	21.00	35.00	52.00	72.00
8	8.00	24.00	40.00	60.00	82.00
9	9.00	27.00	45.00	68.00	92.00
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12	12.00	36.00	60.00	90.00	122.00

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
L. FLINCK. G. E. CHAMBERLAIN.
FLINN & CHAMBERLAIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Albany, Oregon.
Office in Foster's Brick Block, v15n184.

MRS. M. BAUM,
Lebanon,
has just opened a nice selection of
General Merchandise
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
which she will be able to sell at reduced prices.

A Big Fraud.

A Little Story About Wool And The Tariff
BY HON. DAVID A. WELLS.

In 1867 the wool growers and wool manufacturers of the country, or a portion of them, came to the conclusion that some more tariff would greatly increase the prosperity of their respective interests; and Congress at that time being in the same way of thinking, at the request of the representatives of these two branches of domestic industry, the duties on the importation of wool and woolsens to a degree unprecedented in our former tariff experience; the duties on wools, other than cheap carpet wools, ranging from 37 to 115 per cent, and on woolsens from 40 to 150 per cent and upwards;—the heaviest duties being imposed on the cheapest wools, adapted to meet the wants of the poor, and the lightest on the more expensive fabrics demanded by the rich. The tariff has now been in operation for fourteen years, and the following have been its results:

L. H. MONTANYE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Notary Public.
Albany, Oregon.
Office upstairs, over John Briggs' store, 1st street, v15n201.

HIDES AND PRODUCE
of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.
All are invited to call before buying elsewhere.
22m3

PITCHER'S CASTORIA

is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

J. K. WEATHERFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALBANY, OREGON.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF THE State. Special attention given to collections and probate matter.
Office in Odd Fellow's Temple, v15n142.

BUY THE BEST.
The Studebaker Wagon
is the BEST and CHEAPEST.
MORRISON PLOWS
Batchelor Vangelder Spring Harrows.
STEEL TOOTH HARROWS
P. & F. Wood Pumps,
Hay Presses, Fanning Mills, etc.

WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE

A Constitutional Antidote for this terrible malady, by Absorption. The most Important Discovery since Vaccination. Other remedies may relieve Catarrh, this cures at any stage before Consumption sets in.

F. M. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
LEBANON OREGON.
Will practice in all the courts of the State. Prompt attention given to collections, conveyances and examination of Titles. Probate business a specialty. v15n237.

W. H. GOLTRA,
ALBANY, OREGON.
19y1

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is heard in every dwelling, it finds a place in every household, and its praises are sounded throughout the whole western Hemisphere, as a general invigorant, a cure for sick headache, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, an appetizing stomachic, an excellent blood purifier and certain remedy for intermittent fever and kindred diseases.

J. A. YANTIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
CORVALLIS, OREGON.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office in Court House v15n291.

GEORGE W. BARNES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
Notary Public,
PRINCEVILLE, OREGON.
Collections promptly made on all points.

PILES ANAKESIS

DR. S. SILBERT'S EXTERNAL PILE REMEDY
Gives instant Relief, and is infallible.
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, 25 cents per box, prepaid, by mail. Samples sent free to Physicians and all sufferers. By Newstead & Co., Box 3940, New York City. Sole manufacturers of ANAKESIS.

E. H. SKIPWORTH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
WILL practice in all courts of the State. All business entrusted to me promptly attended to.
Office in O'Toole's Block, Broadway Street, 451 v15n291.

JAMES DANNALS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE & BEDDING.
Corner Ferry and Second Streets.
ALBANY, OREGON.
v15n417

King of the Blood

is not a "new" or "old" remedy, but a blood purifier and tonic, and is the most powerful and effective medicine for the treatment of all blood diseases, such as Scrofula, Eczema, Psoriasis, Herpes, and all other skin diseases, and is also a powerful and effective medicine for the treatment of all internal diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, and all other diseases of the blood.

E. G. JOHNSON, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC
Physician and Surgeon.
Albany, Oregon.
Office in Froman's Brick, two doors East of Conner's Bank. v15n110

Oregon Marble Works.
H. A. CLARK, Proprietor.
MANUFACTURER OF
MONUMENTS,
Tomb and Grave Stones,
Mantels, Table-Tops,
Washstands, Etc.

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DICKEY & STIMSON'S
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
First class vehicles, fine horses, good feed, accommodating proprietors and reasonable charges. Give them a call. Stables near Hevers House. 6y1.

DR. E. O. HYDE,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at
SCIO, OREGON.
v15n114

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J. A. DAVIS, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon
and
OBSTETRICIAN,
Office in Odd Fellow's Temple. Residence on 6th street, two blocks west of the Court House, Albany, Gr.

E. W. LANGDON & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.
Books, Stationery and Toilet Articles, A Large Stock and Low Prices.
CITY DRUG STORE,
51 ALBANY, OREGON.

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FOSHAY & MASON,
DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS,
ALBANY, OREGON.
v15n417

REVERE HOUSE,
Corner First and Ellsworth Albany, Oregon.
Chas. Pfeiffer, Prop'r.

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Albany Bath House.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that I have taken charge of this Establishment, and, by keeping clean rooms and paying strict attention to business, expect to suit all those who may favor us with their patronage. Having heretofore carried on nothing but First-Class Hair Dressing Saloons, we expect to give entire satisfaction to all "Children and Ladies." Hair neatly cut and shampooed. JOS WEBBER.

ALBANY BATH HOUSE.
While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartics that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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for use; and a prominent New England merchant, conversant with the domestic wool and woolen business, to whom the writer appealed for additional information, acknowledged himself conversant with the facts as above stated, and justified the importation on the ground that such old-pattern half worn out machinery could be used profitably in this country. We are, therefore, warranted in drawing the following interesting, and, from an American standpoint, discreditable picture of the woolen industries of Great Britain and the United States:

In the former country the manufacturer, being dependent upon his own resources, is obliged to protect himself naturally, by promptly availing himself of every new improvement and process; by discarding his old machinery as no better than old metal when anything superior is offered, and by continually offering to the public the cheapest, the best, and the most novel products at the lowest price. As a consequence, he has the whole world as a customer, and in the year 1881, in addition to supplying his own market, sold to foreign countries manufactured products to the value of \$103,000,000. On the other hand, the American woolen manufacturer, restricted in his supply of raw material, and protected by heavy duties from foreign competition, is enabled to go to Europe, purchase old machinery which foreign manufacturers find unprofitable or unsuitable to use, bring it to this country, and sell it imperfect, behind-the-age products at a profit to his countrymen, who buy because the tariff will not permit them to supply themselves with anything better at the same price. It is to be wondered that under such a condition of affairs the market for the products of the woolen industry of the United States in foreign countries should have been limited in 1880 to the comparatively insignificant sum of \$216,000. It is possible, moreover, so long as this condition of things is maintained, that there can be any opportunity for increase in domestic wool growing and wool manufacturing beyond what is likely to be afforded by the increase of our population. And whatever this may be, it is certain that it will not increase to a corresponding extent the opportunity for the employment of labor, for the whole tendency of the improvement in machinery and processes is to largely increase the quantity of manufactured products without increasing the requirements for manual labor. And yet we are continually told that it is only through the continued maintenance of our present high tariff that the country can attain to a high industrial development.

At Point Pleasant, on the Mississippi river has advanced nearly three miles in sixty years.
"Owari wire," to be seen in all our china shops, is made in a Japanese province of that name.
For forty years the light of the Eidsvold lighthouse consisted of a rod of candles stuck in a hoop.
It is remarked that suicides are more frequent among Spanish women than those of any other country.
It is said that a specimen of the Californian quail has recently been shot on the Yorkshire wolds, England.
Among the most curious specimens of horticultural art are the floating gardens of Cashmere built on Lake Serangur.
The negro and negroid population in America is increasing more rapidly than the white inhabitants of European descent.
French papers assert that a dog at Metz has been through a fast of thirty-nine days, having accidentally shut up, and has recovered.
Deaths from small-pox are increasing in London, being from 1871 to '80, more than twice the number occurring from '61 to '60.
Dr. Spitzka found in the egg of a turtle, laid in his experimental tank, a live maggot, crawling in the space between the half-hatched yolk and shell membrane.
The French Crystal Palace, for which plans have been concluded, will cover nineteen acres of land, and with the exception of the basement, will be built of glass and iron.
Taking the United States as a whole, the ratio of illiterate among persons over ten years of age is one in six; taking the Northern States alone, the ratio is one in eighteen.
The India rubber of commerce is obtained from many different varieties of the same tree. In the East Indies the common India-rubber plant of our garden is employed.
Extensive salt petre works were instituted at the Mammoth Cave during the War of 1812, whence immense quantities of the salt were carried to Philadelphia on mules and ox-carts.
Representatives of men and animals, some of them having a crouching, sphinx-like form, have been found in the mounds of Illinois. They weigh from ten to twenty pounds and are sculptured from hard stone.
This year the Summer is reported as very cold in the extreme north. Vast numbers of birds, driven there by the rigor of the climate are lighting on the coasts of Norway, arriving in such a state of starvation that they swallow the bait while the fishermen are casting their lines.
Each nation has its own peculiar diseases, as well as cures. The negro does not suffer from yellow fever, but falls a victim to phthisis, and catches cholera more quickly than a white. Different races, taking the same fever at the same time and place, would exhibit different types of the disease.

PERSONALS.
The King of Denmark travels under the title of Count Falster.
There are one-hundred and forty women law firms in the United States.
The Emperor Francis Joseph has left off smoking, under the advice of the court physicians.
The Khedive, at his own expense, is about to establish a school in Cairo, for the education of the girls of it's higher classes.
When Franklin Pierce was a student at Bowdoin, he taught a district school at Hebron, Maine, for \$14 a month.
Mrs. Garfield preserves and will not allow to be unpacked, the valise which her husband had in his hand when he was shot by Guitouca.
Not only did Queen Victoria go to see a play at her son's Scotch home, but at a subsequent evening she was his partner in a dance at a ball in that place.
Wendell Phillips reached his 70th birthday Nov. 29th, and on the same day A. Bronson Alcott reached the age of eighty, and Miss Louise Alcott forty-nine.
Lady Beecher's efforts to bring alpaca into good society recall the days when George III. and Queen Charlotte vainly took part with the buckle manufacturers against the innovating shoemaker.
A grandnephew of old David Crockett, Mr. W. W. Crockett, lives in Sanders County, Texas. He excels in hunting, swimming, riding, jumping and shooting, is six feet and four inches tall, and weighs one-hundred pounds.
A wax figure of Ben Franklin exhibited in France is labelled "Franklin, inventor of electricity, who, after making seven voyages around the world, died in the Sandwich Islands, and was devoured by savages, of whom not a fragment was ever discovered."
Queen Carola of Saxony has been in the habit of doing up all the preserves used in the hospitals under her patronage. The fruit harvests in Germany were so bountiful this year that the queen fell ill with nervous fever, owing to her zeal in making the most of her opportunities.
Rosa Bonheur, although this side of sixty, is said to be rapidly falling. She does but little work now, and is said to greatly deplore her inability to continue and realize the great fame always predicted for her. She has labored earnestly in her time, and can surely afford to rest upon her laurels now.
Mr. Gladstone gives this account of himself: "By blood I am Scotchman, I am by marriage a Welshman, and I am by birth a Lancashire man." This variety is greater than that of the celebrated man of which it was said, "Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was—"
A daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, once King of Spain, is living in Watertown, N. Y., as a teacher of French, drawing and music. Her mother was the wife of Mr. Bonaparte's private secretary, it is said, and she herself is married to a Mr. Benton, who tells with pride how his wife went to France and was recognized as one of the family by the late Louise Napoleon.
Dr. President Zachary Taylor's daughter, who now lives in Virginia, recently received from the treasury of the United States the sum of \$16,000, being the balance of salary due to Gen. Taylor had he lived until the expiration of his term of office. The payment was made in accordance with authority contained in the deficiency appropriation bill passed June 16, 1880.
Of the twenty-eight speakers, 3 have come from Pennsylvania, four from Massachusetts, three from Kentucky, two from New Jersey, one from Connecticut, one from North Carolina, two from South Carolina, one from New York, four from Virginia, two from Tennessee, three from Indiana, one from Maine and one from Georgia. Gen. Keifer is the 29th speaker of the House (not counting speakers pro tem.) and the first from Ohio.
On the island of Jersey cows with white horns are not looked upon with favor. The yellow-horn, tipped with black, is considered a much richer milker than the white horn, while the cuppled is there now, as it was nearly a hundred years ago, a favorite horn. This latter is a horn turning in a curve across the head to near the center, dropping somewhat from base to tip.
The unpublished manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci contain suggestions for aerial locomotion, a description and diagrams of a steam cannon and an account of a device for hearing distant sounds on land or sea.
Elephantiasis, and other diseases allied to leprosy, contracted in India and China, are supposed to proceed from drinking unboiled and unfiltered water, containing embryos of minute thread-worms.
The skeleton of woman is lighter, in proportion to her total weight, than that of man. The male skeleton contains more inorganic matter than the female, more carbonate and less phosphate of lime.
Thirty-four species of insects new to science have recently been discovered in the Sandwich Islands.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.
The Aesthetic Wave—Costumes Without Combination—Varieties in Dress—Aesthetic Windows.
What is this aesthetic movement, of which the advancing fashions are treating on our shores? The aesthetic proper belongs to English society and is rather an absurd sort of creature, worshipping ideals of the past; adopting classic outlines of dress at afternoon teas, talking about "culture" and a great deal of kindred nonsense. But the aesthetic idea of selecting a costume to suit oneself, has produced a variety in dress which is an unspeakable good. Good for the wearer, but not so good for the winter. Since it were easier to dictate with authority; knowing there remains nothing else to be done, than to select from an embarrassing mass of material and while telling of this and the other new thing, to feel that there are a dozen other equally fashionable, equally desirable things which cannot be brought to notice. But with the greater good to you, comes likewise additional responsibility. You are now without excuse if your own style be not suited; your individual defects atoned for are gifts of beauty heightened. Among increasing liberties we find a glowing importance given to
COSTUMES WITHOUT COMBINATION.
Nothing more stylish than a wool costume made with simple tailor finish and destitute of other ornamentation. This at a time when the most lavish adornment and intricate combinations of material and trimming prevail is a significant sign of the liberty which is now allowed. Then let us take neck dressing for example. Here you have so much freedom that the enumeration is a lengthy matter. The small upright linen collar, the broad turned down linen collar, frills, ruffings, from modest beginning to an almost Elizabethian ruff all fashionable. Scarfs constitute a family in themselves and with the aid of the numerous pins of the day, are twisted and twined in any way, wrapped lightly around the throat or worn below a full or collar. The tribe of mull and lace kerchiefs and jabots is never ending, so likewise is silk kerchiefs come in as an additional element of variety, white, but not least are bunches of flowers either natural or artificial. "Girls wanted on
SUNFLOWERS AND ROSES."
Such was the inscription I noticed lately on a placard hang out from a manufacturing establishment. Whether the girls ever came in the desired manner, I cannot tell, but undoubtedly the sunflowers and roses come to us. Done up in great bunches you see the latter, ready to be stuck here, there are anywhere on the corsage; staring at you are the former. From a single one up to the family groups they greet you and are the more sought after since invested with a touch of mystery from the fact that they have been appropriated by aesthetic beauties. Becher buttons and chrysantheums are likewise very popular, and worn in coquetish bouquets without foliage, have a wonderful effect in lighting up the toilette. On a dull wintry day, what can be prettier than a gay cluster of blossoms (natural or artificial) set in a background of sober chevot or dark wool, and worn with equal propriety in doors or on the street. For semi-dress occasions, they form a pretty finish to the white kerchiefs and jabots of the day and are not ignored on rich or evening cost times.
AESTHETIC WINDOWS.
A progress down Broadway just now, means stopping and staring at the windows. Nobody walks along as usual. It would be impossible, for the stores are a succession of variable pictures. From Lord and Taylor's corner by window down to fourteenth street is the great center of attraction and it would require the pen of a Dickens to describe the motley groups which stand before them. It is generally conceded that Lord and Taylor have carried off the palm. In the first place the size of their great corner window gives unrivalled opportunity and of this advantage has been taken. Within is placed a succession of semi-circular steps rising in pyramidal shape which covered with dark velvet, form a background and support to a variety of beautiful articles. China vases, albums, bric a brac, glass ware, plush fancy boxes, painting or embroidery on satin or velvet with occasionally a rich toy, are combined and alternated with an effect so exquisitely harmonious that a well known painter acknowledges he has been fain to stop and take observations. Window dressing is indeed an important business here. Salaries as high as \$3000 per annum are paid. Competent persons study the nicest combinations of light and shade, backgrounds, colors, etc. All the results are genuine works of art.
The Temperance question is to occupy a prominent place in the discussion of the approaching English Church Congress.

DR. ANDREW CLARK ON ALCOHOL.
Dr. Andrew Clark lately delivered an evening address on alcohol, in the Great Portland Street School room, London, to a crowded and deeply interested audience. He said he purposed offering a few informal remarks upon the influence of alcoholic drinks upon health, upon work, upon disease, and upon the succeeding generation. This question of alcohol was of the first importance to us as a nation and as individuals, and hence a great responsibility rested upon those who professed to speak upon it with authority. He ventured to say that he knew something about this question. For 25 years he had been physician to one of the largest hospitals in this country, (the London Hospital), and there, as elsewhere, it had been a part of his business in life to ascertain the influence which alcoholic drinks exercised upon health, and he had with deep interest and attention striven to get at the truth of the matter. In the first place, let him distinctly say that alcohol was a poison, as were also strychnine, arsenic, and opium; but in certain small doses strychnine, arsenic and opium were useful in special circumstances, and in very minute doses alcohol could also be used without any obvious prejudicial effect upon health. He was not going to discuss what these minute doses were, save to say that they are very minute. A perfect state of health (and it was rarely to be found) could not be benefited by alcohol in any degree, and in nine times out of 10 it was injured by it. He said this not as a total abstainer, though he earnestly hoped that all the rising generation would be. Instead of the ideal state of health which might be enjoyed save for the nature of our surroundings, the sins of our parents, and our own sins, there was a sort of secondary health possessed by most of us, and what did alcohol do for this? He had two answers to give—that this sort of health bore apparently with alcohol better than the other, and sometimes seemed as if benefited by it; and this was exactly the sort of health that formed the great debating ground of different people with respect to the use of alcohol. Secondly, there were some nervous people always ailing, yet never ill, for whom he had a profound sympathy, who seemed to derive great comfort from alcohol, and to these he had sometimes said, "Take a little beer or wine, but take great care never to go beyond the minute dose." He did not defend this, but simply stated it to show what he thought. As to the influence of alcohol upon work, Dr. Clark went on to encourage his hearers to try the experiment of total abstinence, and observe the result in regard to work. Let them, however, try it fairly, and not allow themselves to be deferred from it by the evil prognostications of friends. He was certain that if this experiment were tried each individual present would come to the conclusion that alcohol was not a helper of work, but, on the contrary, a hinderer.
Now as to the effect of alcohol upon disease. He went through the wards of his hospital to-day, and asked himself how many cases were due to nature, and unavoidable causes, and how many to drink, and he came, after careful thought, to the conclusion that seven out of ten owed their ill health to alcohol. He did not say that these excessive drunkards—in fact, it was not drunkards who suffered most from alcohol, but the moderate drinkers who exceeded the physiological quantity. The drunkard very often was an abstinence for months together after a period of intemperance, but the moderate drinker went steadily to work undiminished his constitution, and preparing himself for premature decay and death. He had no means of finding out how many victims alcohol claimed each year, but certainly more than three-fourths of the disorders of fashionable life arose from the drug of which he was speaking. Finally, Dr. Clark dwelt upon the heredity of the alcoholic taint, and closed by saying that sometimes when he thought of all this conglomeration of evils he was disposed to rush to the opposite extreme—to give up his profession, to give up everything, and to enter upon a holy crusade, preaching to all men everywhere to beware of this enemy of the race.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO ME or have any business to transact with me, are hereby notified that my affairs are left in the hands of Mr. Simon Seibenbach, of the firm of Month & Seibenbach.
L. KLINE.

C. H. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALBANY, OREGON.
WILL practice in all courts of the State, and give special attention to collections. Office in O'Toole's Block.

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for use; and a prominent New England merchant, conversant with the domestic wool and woolen business, to whom the writer appealed for additional information, acknowledged himself conversant with the facts as above stated, and justified the importation on the ground that such old-pattern half worn out machinery could be used profitably in this country. We are, therefore, warranted in drawing the following interesting, and, from an American standpoint, discreditable picture of the woolen industries of Great Britain and the United States:

In the former country the manufacturer, being dependent upon his own resources, is obliged to protect himself naturally, by promptly availing himself of every new improvement and process; by discarding his old machinery as no better than old metal when anything superior is offered, and by continually offering to the public the cheapest, the best, and the most novel products at the lowest price. As a consequence, he has the whole world as a customer, and in the year 1881, in addition to supplying his own market, sold to foreign countries manufactured products to the value of \$103,000,000. On the other hand, the American woolen manufacturer, restricted in his supply of raw material, and protected by heavy duties from foreign competition, is enabled to go to Europe, purchase old machinery which foreign manufacturers find unprofitable or unsuitable to use, bring it to this country, and sell it imperfect, behind-the-age products at a profit to his countrymen, who buy because the tariff will not permit them to supply themselves with anything better at the same price. It is to be wondered that under such a condition of affairs the market for the products of the woolen industry of the United States in foreign countries should have been limited in 1880 to the comparatively insignificant sum of \$216,000. It is possible, moreover, so long as this condition of things is maintained, that there can be any opportunity for increase in domestic wool growing and wool manufacturing beyond what is likely to be afforded by the increase of our population. And whatever this may be, it is certain that it will not increase to a corresponding extent the opportunity for the employment of labor, for the whole tendency of the improvement in machinery and processes is to largely increase the quantity of manufactured products without increasing the requirements for manual labor. And yet we are continually told that it is only through the continued maintenance of our present high tariff that the country can attain to a high industrial development.

At Point Pleasant, on the Mississippi river has advanced nearly three miles in sixty years.
"Owari wire," to be seen in all our china shops, is made in a Japanese province of that name.
For forty years the light of the Eidsvold lighthouse consisted of a rod of candles stuck in a hoop.
It is remarked that suicides are more frequent among Spanish women than those of any other country.
It is said that a specimen of the Californian quail has recently been shot on the Yorkshire wolds, England.
Among the most curious specimens of horticultural art are the floating gardens of Cashmere built on Lake Serangur.
The negro and negroid population in America is increasing more rapidly than the white inhabitants of European descent.
French papers assert that a dog at Metz has been through a fast of thirty-nine days, having accidentally shut up, and has recovered.
Deaths from small-pox are increasing in London, being from 1871 to '80, more than twice the number occurring from '61 to '60.
Dr. Spitzka found in the egg of a turtle, laid in his experimental tank, a live maggot, crawling in the space between the half-hatched yolk and shell membrane.
The French Crystal Palace, for which plans have been concluded, will cover nineteen acres of land, and with the exception of the basement, will be built of glass and iron.
Taking the United States as a whole, the ratio of illiterate among persons over ten years of age is one in six; taking the Northern States alone, the ratio is one in eighteen.
The India rubber of commerce is obtained from many different varieties of the same tree. In the East Indies the common India-rubber plant of our garden is employed.
Extensive salt petre works were instituted at the Mammoth Cave during the War of 1812, whence immense quantities of the salt were carried to Philadelphia on mules and ox-carts.
Representatives of men and animals, some of them having a crouching, sphinx-like form, have been found in the mounds of Illinois. They weigh from ten to twenty pounds and are sculptured from hard stone.
This year the Summer is reported as very cold in the extreme north. Vast numbers of birds, driven there by the rigor of the climate are lighting on the coasts of Norway, arriving in such a state of starvation that they swallow the bait while the fishermen are casting their lines.
Each nation has its own peculiar diseases, as well as cures. The negro does not suffer from yellow fever, but falls a victim to phthisis, and catches cholera more quickly than a white. Different races, taking the same fever at the same time and place, would exhibit different types of the disease.

PERSONALS.
The King of Denmark travels under the title of Count Falster.
There are one-hundred and forty women law firms in the United States.
The Emperor Francis Joseph has left off smoking, under the advice of the court physicians.
The Khedive, at his own expense, is about to establish a school in Cairo, for the education of the girls of it's higher classes.
When Franklin Pierce was a student at Bowdoin, he taught a district school at Hebron, Maine, for \$14 a month.
Mrs. Garfield preserves and will not allow to be unpacked, the valise which her husband had in his hand when he was shot by Guitouca.
Not only did Queen Victoria go to see a play at her son's Scotch home, but at a subsequent evening she was his partner in a dance at a ball in that place.
Wendell Phillips reached his 70th birthday Nov. 29th, and on the same day A. Bronson Alcott reached the age of eighty, and Miss Louise Alcott forty-nine.
Lady Beecher's efforts to bring alpaca into good society recall the days when George III. and Queen Charlotte vainly took part with the buckle manufacturers against the innovating shoemaker.
A grandnephew of old David Crockett, Mr. W. W. Crockett, lives in Sanders County, Texas. He excels in hunting, swimming, riding, jumping and shooting, is six feet and four inches tall, and weighs one-hundred pounds.
A wax figure of Ben Franklin exhibited in France is labelled "Franklin, inventor of electricity, who, after making seven voyages around the world, died in the Sandwich Islands, and was devoured by savages, of whom not a fragment was ever discovered."
Queen Carola of Saxony has been in the habit of doing up all the preserves used in the hospitals under her patronage. The fruit harvests in Germany were so bountiful this year that the queen fell ill with nervous fever, owing to her zeal in making the most of her opportunities.
Rosa Bonheur, although this side of sixty, is said to be rapidly falling. She does but little work now, and is said to greatly deplore her inability to continue and realize the great fame always predicted for her. She has labored earnestly in her time, and can surely afford to rest upon her laurels now.
Mr. Gladstone gives this account of himself: "By blood I am Scotchman, I am by marriage a Welshman, and I am by birth a Lancashire man." This variety is greater than that of the celebrated man of which it was said, "Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was—"
A daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, once King of Spain, is living in Watertown, N. Y., as a teacher of French, drawing and music. Her mother was the wife of Mr. Bonaparte's private secretary, it is said, and she herself is married to a Mr. Benton, who tells with pride how his wife went to France and was recognized as one of the family by the late Louise Napoleon.
Dr. President Zachary Taylor's daughter, who now lives in Virginia, recently received from the treasury of the United States the sum of \$16,000, being the balance of salary due to Gen. Taylor had he lived until the expiration of his term of office. The payment was made in accordance with authority contained in the deficiency appropriation bill passed June 16, 1880.
Of the twenty-eight speakers, 3 have come from Pennsylvania, four from Massachusetts, three from Kentucky, two from New Jersey, one from Connecticut, one from North Carolina, two from South Carolina, one from New York, four from Virginia, two from Tennessee, three from Indiana, one from Maine and one from Georgia. Gen. Keifer is the 29th speaker of the House (not counting speakers pro tem.) and the first from Ohio.
On the island of Jersey cows with white horns are not looked upon with favor. The yellow-horn, tipped with black, is considered a much richer milker than the white horn, while the cuppled is there now, as it was nearly a hundred years ago, a favorite horn. This latter is a horn turning in a curve across the head to near the center, dropping somewhat from base to tip.
The unpublished manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci contain suggestions for aerial locomotion, a description and diagrams of a steam cannon and an account of a device for hearing distant sounds on land or sea.
Elephantiasis, and other diseases allied to leprosy, contracted in India and China, are supposed to proceed from drinking unboiled and unfiltered water, containing embryos of minute thread-worms.
The skeleton of woman is lighter, in proportion to her total weight, than that of man. The male skeleton contains more inorganic matter than the female, more carbonate and less phosphate of lime.
Thirty-four species of insects new to science have recently been discovered in the Sandwich Islands.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.
The Aesthetic Wave—Costumes Without Combination—Varieties in Dress—Aesthetic Windows.
What is this aesthetic movement, of which the advancing fashions are treating on our shores? The aesthetic proper belongs to English society and is rather an absurd sort of creature, worshipping ideals of the past; adopting classic outlines of dress at afternoon teas, talking about "culture" and a great deal of kindred nonsense. But the aesthetic idea of selecting a costume to suit oneself, has produced a variety in dress which is an unspeakable good. Good for the wearer, but not so good for the winter. Since it were easier to dictate with authority; knowing there remains