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First-Class Hair Dressing Saloons, we expect to give entire satisfaction to all children and ladies' hair neatly cut and shampooed.

State Rights Democrat.

VOL. XVII.

ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1882.

NO 27.

Table with 5 columns: Rate, 1 wk, 1 mo, 3 mo, 6 mo, 1 yr. Includes rates for local and special business notices.

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.

HIDES AND PRODUCE

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All are invited to call before buying elsewhere.

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STOMACH BITTERS

The name of Gosler's Stomach Bitters is household, and its praises are sounded throughout the whole western hemisphere.

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Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter.

Montgomery Ward & Co., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO M. K. KLEIN

are hereby notified that my affairs are now in the hands of Mr. Simon Soltenbach, of the firm of Montoth & Soltenbach.

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'Neil's Block.

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WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH Cure, a Constitutional Antidote for this terrible malady, by absorption. The most Important Discovery since Vaccination. Other remedies merely relieve Catarrh, this cures at any stage before Consumption sets in.

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The name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is household, and its praises are sounded throughout the whole western hemisphere.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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PORTLAND, OR. Jan. 14, 1882.

My letter to the Times sometime since has had the effect of stirring up quite a breeze in political circles, especially among the members of that close corporation known as the "State House Cliques"; at least I am led to believe that such has been the effect of my letter, by the many trips which the chief of the clique has made to our city since the appearance of that "factitious" letter. He has now that the "factitious" letter has been brought to light in my letter has also and the effect of opening the eyes of one member of the corporation to the fact that he is likely to be sacrificed in order to promote the nomination of "Rocky, the city-tongued." And let me whisper in your ear, Mr. Editor, that rumor is not at all, as "Rocky" and his man Friday have determined to have all hands that they will fill the Secretary of State's office another term without regard to the interests of the people of the State, and the interests of his party, or the corporation of which he is the head. And let me say to you now, that unless a material change is made in the program of "Rocky" and his man Friday, Mr. E. Hirsch, candidate for Treasurer, will meet with ignominious and undesired defeat at the hands of the next Republican State convention. I say "undesired" because Mr. Hirsch has, since he was elected State Treasurer, established a reputation for great ability of character and gentlemanly deportment, which has rendered him very popular among Democrats whose essential creed it, that an office is a trust placed in the hands of an official to be administered and sustained in the interest, and for the benefit of the people, and not to be held as the property of the official. And this brings us to the cause of the "chiefs" making so many trips to our city since the appearance of my letter. Your readers are doubtless aware of the fact that Mr. Sol Hirsch of this city is a brother of Ed. Hirsch, present Treasurer of the State, that the Hirsch brothers are Jews and that there are a large number of Jews of that class in this city; that they are nearly all Republicans, and that Sol Hirsch is their leader and spokesman. Sol Hirsch is a witty, shrewd, cunning, deep-thinking politician, and is said by those who know him best to be not entirely scrupulous in politics. Now, the highest and only political ambition of Sol Hirsch is that he should be elected State Treasurer, and for the election of Sol Hirsch, he has organized a "rotten" party, and all his vast power of political skill, cunning and williness, as well as the vast influence of his party which he wields by virtue of his political relations to it, to secure his brother's election. That he will be able to secure the delegates to this caucus to the Republican State convention, and that he will be re-nominated, and for the election of Sol Hirsch, he has organized a "rotten" party, and all his vast power of political skill, cunning and williness, as well as the vast influence of his party which he wields by virtue of his political relations to it, to secure his brother's election. That he will be able to secure the delegates to this caucus to the Republican State convention, and that he will be re-nominated, and for the election of Sol Hirsch, he has organized a "rotten" party, and all his vast power of political skill, cunning and williness, as well as the vast influence of his party which he wields by virtue of his political relations to it, to secure his brother's election.

The Episcopal Church.

BY REV. ROBT. L. STEVENS.

II.

John Wesley in a sermon on divisions among Christians, says, "Many persons who profess in such religion," "have not the least conception of this matter, neither imagine such a separation to be any sin at all. They leave a Christian society with as much unconcern as they go out of one room into another. They give occasion to all this complicated mischief, and wipe their mouths and say, they have done no evil."

On the other hand, many cling to their peculiar sect, simply because it is what they or their friends have long been members of. They admit that people may do quite as well in other denominations; they are not members because they consider Christ established in the Church in the form they hold, but because their education makes them better accustomed to worship. Can there be any limit to the number of divisions on this principle of choice? The word "heresy" comes from the Greek meaning "a choice" and is now applied by all Christians to an evil choice, regardless of all established opinions and facts: Thus the Unitarians are heretics for denying the Divinity of Christ. Unless Christians search for the will of our Saviour in this particular there is no limitation to the number of divisions; self-will must yield to established usage unless they are clearly contrary to scripture; charity is impossible without a spirit of accommodation. Doctrines and customs which have always prevailed in the Church, will be accepted without scruple by those endeavoring to keep peace and unity. There are over two hundred different sects in the United States to-day; there have been more; but after dividing many have died out. This protest against division comes with more force from the Episcopal Church to-day, because hardly nine years ago, notwithstanding the most earnest protestations of the brethren, and in direct violation of his ordination vows, Bishop Cummins severed his connection with the main body, and started what was called a reformed Episcopal Church. He was followed by about fifteen out of three thousand clergymen, and joined by disaffected members of other denominations. This sect though but nine years old has separated into three organizations already. It was welcomed with the right hand of fellowship by other denominations as in perfect accordance with the principle of choice, instead of being condemned as a violation of charity; the evil fruit of division has matured very quickly in this case.

Surely Christians must have some guide or rule in this matter. When an evil has reached such a fixed position, it is sad indeed. Only devoted self-denial and willingness to follow the truth when revealed can help the Church of Christ. St. Paul gave a rule in Rom. XVII. 17. "Now I beseech you brethren, mark them which cause divisions, and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned and avoid them."

These divisions are doing more for the cause of infidelity than the attacks of all infidel writers combined. Let any one consider the difference, in the influence of Christianity in this country, now and fifty years ago. Sectarianism was hot and evil results not then so apparent. Old men will tell you that the nation as a whole has passed from under the influence of Christianity. The appalling fact means us that not only are two thirds of our whole population unbelievers, but that popular sentiment is in many places strongly opposed to the influence and teachings of the Christian Church. The number of members is larger now than formerly, but the growth of Church infidelity has been in proportion to the growth of the country.

No general movement towards a real unity can be expected. Too many temporal interests are at stake to expect that any one denomination would give place to another; the love of many is too cold to expect them to take the candor to acknowledge that they or their fathers may have been in error, though error in doctrine is certainly not; others will prefer their own way, right or wrong, and will ridicule what they neither understand, nor wish to inform themselves about.

It remains then with each individual Christian, to do his or her duty for the sake of Christian unity. Oftimes the truth is not popular with those who make the loudest professions of being perfectly free from bigotry. As a rule those who profess to be free from all prejudices and narrow mindedness are the most illiberal, because they do not recognize the truth that these two qualities are natural to the human mind and only overcome by wide extended observation and profited by.

The spirit of persecution is not dead yet, as any one will find who attempts to run counter to popular sentiment, either in or out of the Church. No fires will burn, no blood be shed as of old. Men to-day can make the weight of popular displeasure felt in many other ways than by blows, and the patient conscientious soul, who takes a consistent stand in this matter, will have to bear hard things for his sake, who endured much contradiction of sinners against himself.

Where was the starting point of divisions among English speaking people? At the Reformation Henry VIII severed England from the sway of the Pope. This king, not being heir to the throne, was brought up for the Church. His elder brother dying left him heir to the Crown, and though young at the time of his accession to

the kingdom, he became one of the most learned Roman Catholic Theologians of his day. Being very familiar with the reformation movement, which was then agitating the continent, and as first opposed to it, he wrote a book against Luther, and for his zeal, the Pope gave him the title of "defender of the faith." When the Pope refused to grant him a divorce from Catherine his wife, Henry declared that on the principles of the early Church on foreign ecclesiastical authority he had no right in England, and taking Henry the Eighth as his model, he prepared a book against the Pope, and the papal territory, and assumed of himself head of the Church. It was simply an act of tyrannical power in which the people had no voice or choice, yet had the English nation as a whole been opposed to this step it could never have taken place. England had always been most restless under papal oppression. Wycliffe's Bible, among other things, helped to prepare the way for a return to the usages of the early Church; the doctrines of the Reformers had spread far and wide, so that notwithstanding the turbulence attending such a change, the nation submitted in this matter to the dictation of the arbitrary King, and took part with him in disregarding the mandates of the Pope.

Under Henry the Eighth in England had no power, but simply had to wait the turn of events as ordered by an over-riding Providence.

The most important changes were however gradually effected. The Bible was translated into English and placed in the Churches. The Church services were also translated and read in the mother tongue of the people. The reformers in Germany, Switzerland, and specially invited by Henry and Archbishop Cranmer to come over to England; while as a result of these negotiations, a body of thirteen articles of Religion were drawn up nearly agreeing with the confession of Augsburg.

King Edward the sixth was brought up under the influence of the reformers, and when he succeeded to the throne in 1547 the Church in England had the first opportunity to act as a body. At the Kings command to define the doctrines of the Reformed Church of England, Bishops Cranmer and Ridley, assisted by others drew up forty-two articles of religion, which were submitted to the whole congregation of clergy and accepted by them as the Church's doctrine. The principles on which these articles were framed can be judged from the sixth; which reads: "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein nor can be proved thereby, (although it be sometimes received of the golly and profitable for an order and comeliness) yet no man ought to be constrained to believe that it is a part of the faith." "If it be what is not in scripture, let it be not found a new Church, but to restore the old. It was not a division, for it was a national movement, nor did the Roman Catholics separate from the English Church, until in the reign of Elizabeth when the Pope put forth a bull forbidding them to commune with her; the first division was when the Romanists withdrew from her communion.

Edward was succeeded by Mary and Romanism was for a short time again forced upon the English people. This was the trial time of the reformed Church. Her leaders such as Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer were burned at the stake, other were banished or found refuge in flight. Hence gives this account of the two last named as "Ridley Bishop of London and Latimer formerly Bishop of Worcester, two prelates celebrated for learning and virtue, perished together in the same flames at Oxford, and supported each others constancy by their mutual exhortations. Latimer when tied to the stake, called to his companion "Be of good cheer brother; we shall this day kindle a torch which shall burn in England, and shall never be extinguished. The executioners had been so merciful as to the bags of gunpowder about these prelates in order to put a speedy period to their tortures; the explosion immediately killed Latimer, who was in extreme old age; Ridley continued alive during some time in the midst of the flames."

These men are but examples of many such martyrs heroes who purified the English Church from Romanism and laid for their zeal with their deaths.

When Elizabeth succeeded to the throne, the reformers again obtained the ascendancy in the Church. The Prayer-book and articles of Religion issued in Edwards reign were revised and accepted by the clergy in convocation. Parliament gave its sanction, and made these the national faith and practice of worship throughout the realm; and that the Church and state in England have continued to this day. The Church cannot make a law without the consent of the people, through their representatives in Parliament, nor can Parliament, or the Queen make a law for the Church without the consent of the clergy.

Two extremes were disaffected with the established order. The Romanists, who desired to restore the papal authority, but never regained the ascendancy, and the Puritan element, which grew stronger, and culminated in Cromwell's time in the overthrow of both royalty and the Church of England for a short time.

While the Romanists were the first to leave the Church of England, the first division that led to most disastrous results came from Puritanism. It followed the example of such an inordinate self opinion that were their wishes not carried out, they preferred to read the Church of Christ. This self opinion was not tempered with any respect for the opinions of others. In the spirit of the age they were presented by the Church; they attempted to divide; and when they got power, perse-

ated others. Thus while claiming freedom of opinion for themselves, they would not tolerate it in others.

Bauckroft in his U. S. History Vol I Chap. X, gives an account of the laws of the Puritans (in America) against sectarianism. Under the laws referred to, four Quakers were put to death and many others banished and otherwise persecuted. He tempers his eulogy on the Pilgrim Fathers with these words: "It has been attempted to excuse the atrocity of the law, because the Quakers avowed principles that seemed subversive of social order. Any government might on the same grounds, find in its unassailable fears, an excuse for its cruelties. The argument justifies the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, of the Huguenots from France and of the whole body of the Puritans from England, who was honest in his bigotry, persecuting the Puritans with the same good faith with which he recorded his dreams."

If such then were the spirit which animated the times when divisions were their beginning, would it not be well to look back, and see whether some grave errors were not made which are now bearing their fruit in a weakened and divided Christianity?

CITY OF LONDON.

London is the greatest city the world ever saw. It is the heart of the British Empire and of the world. It covers within the fifteen miles radius of Chancery Cross nearly seven hundred square miles. It numbers within these boundaries 4,000,000 inhabitants. It comprises 100,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh, more Welshmen than Cardiff, and more country born persons than the counties of Devon, Warwickshire, and Durham combined. Has a birth in every five minutes and death every eight minutes. Has an average twenty-eight miles of new streets opened and 9,500 new houses built in it every year. Has 125 squares every day 745,000 added to its population every year. Has 1,800 ships and 9,000 sailors in its port every day. Has a 117,800 habital criminals on its police register, increasing at an average of 20,000 per annum. Has more than one-third of all the crime in country committed in it. Has many more shops and gin palaces than would fit placed side by side, stretch from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-three miles. Has 88,000 drunkards annually brought before its magistracies. Has as many paupers as would more than occupy every horse in Brighton. Has upwards of 100,000 illegitimate children every year. Has 45,000 illegitimate children every day. Has 200 additional city missionaries. Has an influence with all parts of the world represented by the yearly deliverance in it of 228,000,000 letters.

HERESY MATTERS.

"A prudent man," says a witty Frenchman, "is like a pig." His head prevents him going too far.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual," said a friend. "I have been straitened by circumstances."

"Prisoner, have you ever been convicted?" "No, your Honor. I have always employed first-class lawyers."

"Mr. Smith, said a lady at a fair, 'won't you please buy this bouquet to present to the lady you love?'" "I wouldn't be right," said Mr. Smith. "I'm a married man."

"How could you think of selling antique spoons? Get her immediately and tell her you're sorry."

A doctor, a chemist, an apothecary and the man who takes your photographs should all be persons of a cheerful turn of mind.

Refinement unaccompanied by wealth is like molasses without backbone. As all eat molasses, so all are the best thing you can think of at the present moment.

Important fashion item: Myrtle green will be the fashionable color for ladies' dresses this Winter. Deep blue will be the fashionable color for the faces of the men who have to pay for them.

Indignant Boarding-Mistress—"Why, what are you there for?" "A boy on table—Mr. Hewlett put me here. He says it's his birthday, and he wants to eat something on the table besides hash."

CONSPIRACY CURED.

An old physician, retired from his practice, having had placed his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general Debility, all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make known his suffering fellows. The recipe is full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, of charge, or addressing with a stamped self-addressed envelope to

DR. M. E. BELL,

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Attorney-General Brewster writes of the style of 75 years ago, long waltcoat of bright buff and blue, waltcoat-tailed coat with buttons.