The Democrat.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 24, 1882

REPUBLICANS are having a nice old time of it fixing up their slate for next June If they had one hundred offices to divide up among the faithful they might have harmony.

COL. A. B. MEACHAM, well known in Oregon, died of apoplexy at Washington City, on Thursday of last week, aged 56 years. He has been prominently connected with Indian affairs in the Northwest for many years.

THE Pierce County *News*, a bright little sheet published at New Tacoma, W. T. has in bold letters under its name these significant words, "Run by the Proprietor." This is an anomaly in this age of corporations.

EVEN some of Mahone's readjusters are getting disgusted with him for lying around Richmond dabbling in politics instead of going to Washington to attend to his duties as Senator. One of them introduced a resolution in the Virginia Legislatien last week inviting him to leave Richmond and go to Washington.

WHAT is known as the "anti polygamy bill" passed the Senate on Thursday of last week without a single dissenting voice, although several of the Senators thought that certain portions of the bill were unconstitutional. It is to be hoped it will become a law and that it will be enforced. Polygamy has been a blot on our Union long enough.

WHAT will become of Guiteau's body is an absorbing question. The idea of making a public exhibition of his filthy carcass is a disgusting one. The American people have had enough of the disreputable assassin, and should not be obliged to have his remains thrust before them after the cord has broken his neck, as it will on the last Friday of June next. We have seen too much of him living; we want none of him dead.

HON. JOHN M. THOMPSON, of Lane county, died of pneumonia, at the residence of his brother on Hay Creek in Wasco county, on Feb. 10th, and was buried at Eugene on Saturday of last week. He has been a prominent man in his locality; served one term as County Judge of Lane county, and twice has been sent to the Legislature. In 1880 he was elected Speaker of the House, and gave general satisfaction while filling that position.

IT is amusing to observe the ardor with which our Arthurian contemporaries advocate the admission of Southern Dakota and Washington as States, and the chilling coldness with which they receive any similar suggestion regarding Utah, New Mexico or Arizona. They hold up the horrors of Mormonism and the vileness of those they call "the greasers;" but let the Mormons and native Californians vote the Republican ticket, and a transformation scene that would astonish the Kiralfys would at once occur.—*Examiner.*

IN speaking of Hon. John Burnett to fill the position on the bench of the Second District made vacant by the resignation of Judge Watson, the Corvallis *Gazette* says, "from our observations and knowledge of the men spoken of for the place, we are satisfied that he is preeminently better qualified for the position than any others who are likely to stand a chance for the appointment." Such an endorsement coming from a Republican and from one of his fellow-citizens will no doubt be appreciated by Judge Burnett.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Wednesday was the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. It passed away like any other day, almost unnoticed. It is true that here and there a speech was made and in some other place a dance held; but as a rule the day was not celebrated even by closed doors. But a few years ago the mere mention of his name caused a burst of enthusiasm, but now it is received about the same as any of the other great names that grace the pages of our history. Why is this? Certainly not because his memory is not reverenced. There is no name dearer to the American people than that of Washington. It is because Time dims all earthly things. It attacks men, names and monuments alike. The "Transfiguration" of Raphael is but a blurred canvas, and the statues that once received the admiration of the world are broken evidences of their former beauty. The names of great men receive but little better treatment. Once it was only necessary to say to Roman soldiers "Cæsar beholds you" to make them fight like madmen. Now his name is but the title of one of Shakespeare's plays. Is it possible that George Washington is to become the hero of a story by Washington Irving, the same as Cæsar has in Shakespeare, and Sam Johnson in a story by Boswell? There are indications of it; yet it will be with great hesitation that we are led to believe that the father of our country has reached the position of a mere figure head.

CORPORATIONS.

Corporations are creatures of law, and may be classed as a necessity. We must have them. They will exist as long as time lasts. The contest now waged in the name of anti-monopoly against corporations is not carried on to exterminate them, nor to injure their credit. What is said of one may be said of all; at least the people will view them all from one and the same stand point. It is natural for large corporations to become grasping and oppressive. Unrestrained by wholesome laws, competition, or generous management, corporations are sure to crush the people. To protect themselves against the complaints of the people they serve, or, in other words to make the people more subservient to this power services of Judges and law officers are secured by the peculiar but effective means so well understood by corporations. The history of leading corporations carries with it suspicious circumstances, or out and out scandal regarding some particular Judge or law officer. Were Judges to set their faces against wrongs perpetrated on the people by monied power, it would not make the encroachments it now makes upon the rights of those it serves. The first blow to be struck in the reform of abuses is one that should hurl from the bench the man who is owned by monopolies of any kind. Corporations have been successful in their designs in this particular. The boldness of Jim Fiske in making the courts which he controlled subordinate to his railroad schemes, and which control of the courts was the remote cause of his tragic death, is only an illustration of this principle so prominent wherever corporate influence has its sway. Man's nature has been found as weak on the bench as in other pursuits in life. But thanks to the efforts of honest Judges, the cases to be complained of are exceptionally few. These Judges that will bear watching are selected with the tenderest care by corporate power, and mistakes in this line are unknown among them. The charm of money goes with that of beauty, each possesses unconquerable power. When the clergy of Chicago sought to reform the fallen of that city, it is said that many of them fell victims to the charms of the gentler sex upon whom they were bestowing their eloquent and persuasive gifts. Judges and officers of the law have the law to execute and the rights of the people to maintain and defend. But how often do they become the victims of the money power they have endeavored to destroy, that the rights of the people should not be violated. Like the weak clergymen, they fall in such cases far below those whose evils they hope to correct. Corporations or monopolies are to be feared by the masses when they own the Courts. Cursed indeed is that body of human beings who are oppressed by capital, aided in its purpose by corrupt Judges Keep the bench pure, and there is not much fear of monopolies. Secure a bench that will see that laws for the protection of the people and their rights are enforced against any attempt at extortion.

TARIFF ROBBERY.

Protection operates as a robbery of the laboring man and the man receiving wages. The agriculturist has no protection except pretentiously on wool, while he has to pay seventy-five to one hundred per cent. on the woolen goods he must needs have. The day-laborer receiving a wage, or the mechanic, carpenter, shoemaker and men on a salary, all have no protection and all are compelled to pay from twenty-five to sixty per cent. of what they receive in the increased price of goods which are protected, and which they are obliged to buy.

I visited the house of a friend of mine in Toledo the other day, who had a family of seven children. He had a wage of $1.50 a day bringing him in a year, an income of $450. I asked him how much he paid for the clothing of his family. He said $100, at least. I told him he could have bought those clothes in Canada for $75. I demonstrated to him that he paid in a year nearly $200 more for articles required by himself and family than they could have purchased for in Canada. I told him that this was the nefarious result of a protective tariff. He said that this was a new light to him, and that he would tell all his neighbors and friends that the protective tariff was taking nearly one-half their wages which the Government did not receive (because these goods were manufactured in America, and therefore paid no duty to the Government,) but which went into the pockets of the home manufacturer.

The result of a protective tariff for twenty years has been the robbery of all men on wages of from one-third to one-half of what they have received, with no advantages to compensate for the loss to any, unless it be those who are employed in the manufacturing industries whose products are protected. But these men are out of employment a great portion of the time, and for the last ten years, I will undertake to show, the average wages of the men in such manufacturing industries have been less daily than those of the same persons similarly employed for the last ten years preceding 1860 under a revenue tariff.—HON. FRANK H. HURD.

Subscribe for the Democrat.

PASSES.

We do not see so much in the giving of passes as many others. We cannot believe a man in any office should be condemned because he may have a free ticket on a railroad. We have not lost our reason in this respect. There are courtesies in corporations that have been observed and will be so long as they exist and it is idle to say they are criminal. A Judge may receive a free ticket to a theatre, and still pronounce the law against the management of the play as immoral in its tendency. A judge does not compromise his honor or dignity simply in accepting a pass on a railroad. He does this when he betrays his trust and becomes partial in his decisions for or against corporations. With a pass in his pocket, for a Judge to condemn the company who gave it to him, makes him as much of an ingrate as he would be were he to favor the corporation that gave it against the rights of the people. But the Judge who will accept of money or property from a corporation, either directly or through some specious disguise, in the name of a friend or relative, knowing at the same time that it is a purchase of judicial integrity if such a thing is to be found in the case, is a greater enemy of the people than the monopoly of which he is the monster. We venture to say that there is not a case in this, or any other country, where corporations have ever received or expected unfavorable decisions from courts having corporate funds in their pockets. Here is where the liberties of the people are taken from them. It is these rotten masses of pomposity, dignified by the unworthy title of Judge, or some other respectable name, that the common herd, of whom we are some, fear. It is the duty of the honest press, to pursue such fiends as hounds do their prey until they are punished. And it is equally the duty of these Judges who are pure to cleanse the bench whenever it is tainted with judicial corruption.

JUDGE SAWYER'S BILL.

A bill to remodel the U. S. Courts has been prepared by Judge Sawyer, of the U. S. District Court. We have not read the bill, nor have we seen it, but from what we learn it is proposed to change the law in many respects and so provide that the Judges shall retain their seats. We think this bill can be easily understood, and that the present system may be improved upon, but we doubt whether any one of the Judges now in office is the proper person to draw up this bill. It is based on the presumption that Judges are to be appointed to office, and the same rule in this respect will be observed that has prevailed heretofore in the selection of U. S. Judges. The entire nation is interested in this matter. We have already witnessed an attack made on our jury system. It is claimed that jurors are ignorant and should be guided in their verdict by the learned judge sitting in the case. This monstrous idea is gaining favor with all the Jeffries on the bench. It stands the people in hand to examine well this bill. A feature should be added to the bill providing that Judges shall be elected by the people. The time has come when the people must elect their own Judges in defense of their rights. There are men on the bench who are unworthy to serve as Judges, and would not be there were the offices elective. We think one of the greatest reforms of the day is to have Judges of the U. S. Courts elected by the districts in which they are chosen to serve.

THE snow-ball suit of last Thuesday suggests to us the fact that no one ever made anything by getting mad because hit by such an inoffensive thing as a snow-ball. The practice of snow-balling is one that has been indulged in since there was such a thing as snow, and one that will be kept up for ages While it may be carried too far, as a general thing it is perfectly harmless, and only engaged in "for fun." The Chinaman gets hit no more than the white man, nor so much. There is no persecution about it. The thing for them to do is to turn and make their adversaries back down, as they did in Portland last Monday and not always plead the "baby act." They are not exempt from such practices any more than any one else, and if they will thrust themselves upon us they must abide by our customs.

IT is argued by the New York *Times* that while Congress may do "any and all acts and things which may be necessary to insure a speedy completion" of the Northern Pacific Road, it cannot divert the lands granted to the road from the purpose for which they were given. This does not seem to be good reasoning. The lands were not earned by the company's compliance with the conditions accepted by it, and can certainly be declared forfeited and returned to the public domain by Congress. The policy of such a course is another question.

SOME of the star route cases came up in Lincoln, Nebraska, on Wednesday of last week. A witness who could have convicted the defendants refused to testify when put upon the stand, and the jury was thus compelled to bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

THE DRUMMER.

There is being quite a general attack made by the newspapers of the Pacific Coast on the system of sending out drummers. Not only the system, but the drummer himself catches it right and left. People are becoming disgusted with the whole drummer arrangement. It costs millions of dollars each year to keep them up, every cent of which, instead of coming from the pockets of the manufacturers, practically is taken from the hard earnings of the laborer. These sleek, fat fellows, who live on the best of the country, are paid ten or fifteen dollars a day by the farmers of the coast for an unnecessary service, and their employer another five or six dollars to keep them. Every time a yard of calico is bought an extra per cent is charged in order to form to fund a support this class in society. It would be well even if the matter could stop here but it goes much farther. We cannot ignore the moral influence the drummer has in society. It is a truth too notorious to be denied that it is pernicious in the extreme. The number of persons they ruin by their enticing habits cannot be estimated. But were they virtue itself the system of drumming is a detriment to the public and should be put down, and if public opinion is dictator, it will be in time.

MIA AND GERMANY BEND TO SLIGHT

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—*Herald's* Paris special: When the emperors of Russia and Austria were to meet at Granica last October it was understood that they would come to some agreement in regard to Herzegovina and Montenegro on one side, and on the other in relation to Bosnia, which in Austria's hands gives her a path to Salonica. There were mutual concessions to be made, but the interview did not take place. Count Katnofky, formerly ambassador to Russia and lately appointed minister of foreign affairs to Austria almost simultaneously with M. Gambetta's acceptance of office in France, carried from St. Petersburg a programme in which the French minister played an unconscious but important part, as his recent fall proved. From this reason the ousting of M. Gambetta from power was very unsatisfactory to the Russian government. They knew that his presence at the helm kept Germany on the watch and made her careful to respect her alliance, and that this would increase opportunities for the agreement of Russia with the Austrians, who install themselves in Bosnia while Russians ought to establish definitely in Montenegro and Herzegovina. The Russian government counted for this upon M. DeChandary, who was named as the successor of General Chandery, but Gambetta having fallen, Chandery will probably not go, at least so says Count Katnofky, who fearing a withdrawal on the part of the Russian government, engaged by him, as he was minister at St. Petersburg, to allow Austria to grab Bosnia. He has pronounced the discourse to the Hungarian delegation already published, as simply a reminder of the arrangemement as agreed on. The Russian government, like an expert player, has replied in its official journal, but if it deplores the loss of the foothold on the Adriatic, which it believes it has lost, it does not despair of getting it back, and it is for that reason that Prince Orhoff is on the point of leaving France, ostensibly for the purpose of accompanying his son to Olysee. Skatoff, director of the Moscow *Gazette*, has received orders to remain in Paris in order to see as often as possible the new minister of foreign affairs, M. DeFrecinet, with whom he is on excellent terms. So the exact sentiment of the Russian government is this: though despising M. Gambetta personally, it was interested in seeing him at the head of affairs, not doubting that it would, so far as Germany was concerned, have evidences of his sympathy.

THE NEW SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICES.

We are glad to announce that the *Scientific American* came out of the late fire in New York, like the fabled Phœnix, with renewed life. The subscription lists, account books, patent records, patent drawings, and correspondence were preserved in massive fire-proof safes. The printing of the *Scientific American* and *Supplement* was done in another building; consequently the types, plates, presses, paper, etc., were unharmed, and no interruption of business was occasioned.

The new *Scientific American* offices are located at 261 Broadway, corner of Warren Street, a very central and excellent situation. The new building fronts toward the City Hall, the Court House, and the New Post-office—a magnificent structure, which cost eight millions to build. Nearly opposite, and a few hundred feet distant from the *Scientific American* offices, is the entrance to the great Suspension Bridge over the East River, between New York and Brooklyn, which required ten years to construct and twenty millions of dollars to pay for. In front, also, of the *Scientific American* is the City Hall Park and Printing House Square, with its statue of Benjamin Franklin, and the homes of eminent editors and newspapers, such as the New York *Tribune*, New York *Times*, New York *Sun*, New York *World*, New York *Herald*, *Mail* and *Express*, *Zeitung*, and others.

The new *Scientific American* offices are admirably chosen for active business. Here, in addition to the issuing of their interesting publications, Messrs. Munn & Co., aided by trained examiners and draughtsmen, prepare specifications and drawings for American and Foreign patents. If any of our readers should happen to make a new discovery (we hope every one of them may do so, and gain a fortune), they have only to drop a line to Munn & Co., 261 Broadway, New York, who will reply at once, without charge, stating whether the invention is probably novel and patentable. A handbook of instructions, with full particulars, will also be sent, free. Messrs. Munn & Co. have had over thirty-five years' experience in the business.

COASTERS.

Samuel Furry recently marketed 3000 pounds of home made bacon in Jacksonville at 12½ cents per pound.

The sisters will build a new school house at Jacksonville this year, their school having outgrown its present accommodations.

The Siskiyou Wagon Road Company report for the past fifteen months is as follows; Toll collected, $3,495 05; expenses of road, $1012.

The ice on Goose lake is reported to be from eighteen inches to three feet thick. It is rough, being covered with snow from one to three inches deep.

MRS. Jane Wright, relict of the late Wm. Wright, died near Jacksonville on the 15th inst. aged 85 years. She had lived in Jackson county since 1853.

O. G. Salisbury has secured the contract for carrying the mails between Roseburg and Redding at $13,220 per annum. P. F. McManus gets the contract on the Yreka-Linkville route at $550 a year.

There was about 15 inches of snow in Big Butte region, Jackson county last week.

The city authorities of New Tacoma are building a hospital, so that in case smallpox again breaks out patients will will have some place more comfortable than the old steamer Alida in which to receive proper medical attention.

Hon. W. R. Willis, of Jacksonville, has contracted with the O. & C. R. R. Co., to furnish all the lumber to be used for the construction of their road from the thirty-three mile post to the state line.

THE CHENEY ACCIDENT.

SPOKANE FALLS, Feb. 20.—On Friday night, while engine 105 and 20 were driving a snowplow and hauling several flat cars, a caboose and coach on the way between Cheney and Marshall, and just after the brakemen had let off brakes on the coach at the rear of the train, the hind trucks of the coach left the track. After the train hands had sprung to the brakes they signaled the engineer to stop, but the smoke of the locomotive obscured the view and the hind end of the truck swung down a 12 feet embankment and the forward trucks jumped the tracked, causing the box car and caboose to leave the rail. The coupling broke and left the coach and caboose. The former was badly jammed and Jack McDonald severely sprained both ankles. Tom O'Connor was considerably injured also. Both are doing well under the care of doctors.

KILLED FOR BAD SPELLING.

OMAHA, Feb. 20.—At Haverly Neb. Sunday evening, James Cook and R. D. Haven, the latter from Kentucky, got into a dispute in a barroom about the spelling of the word "Peddler." They get into a fight, when Raven drew a revolver and shot Cook through the heart, killing him instantly. Raven was immediately arrested by bystanders and taken to jail, and afterwards to Lincoln to prevent lynching by the excited and indignant friends of the deceased, who was a much respected young man. Raven is a tramp painter and was regarded as a dangerous character.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—A terrible tragedy occurred yesterday near Centreville, Texas, in which two negroes named Hall were killed and their wives mortally wounded. It appears the negroes, who were riding along the road in a wagon, had some trouble with the child of a white man named Lyle. The child ran home and told its father about the affair, and the latter taking a shotgun concealed himself by the roadside. Shortly after the negroes drove by and Lyle fired upon them from his ambush, almost blowing the heads off the men and fatally wounding the women. The murderer fled. Officers have started in pursuit.

WILLIAM R. MORRISON of Illinois is talked of as a Presidential candidate from the Democratic side of the House. Says the Pittsburg *Post*:

"Morrison is a man of the people. In the first place he is self-made, and has shared their hardships and troubles in every phase of life. He was a private soldier in the Mexican war, a soldier in the late war, and was nominated for the seat he now holds in Congress while in the hospital from a wound received in defending our flag. In addition to the above reasons the record of Colonel Morrison since his advent in Congress is a guarantee to every man in the country that he is honest, capable and fearless."

GAMBETTA'S late foreign minister, M. Weiss, is the son of a Helvetian Jew who entered Bontemps' Swiss regiment as a band master. He was born at Bayonne, and during his boyhood had much military drill, but took afterward to letters, and, under the empire, had become well known and influential. Napoleon III. always felt uneasy in his presence. His small observant eye and sarcastic smile he did not like. The emperor even observed that his hands were dirty. He and Gambetta became early friends. At the Baudin trial they stood side by side. One likened the emperor to Catiline and the other to Tiberius.

THE South feel that this whole country—from ocean to ocean, from Canada to Mexico—is our country; and her citizens are proud of the magnificent growth and greatness of the Republic. We do not intend that the bitterness of party shall any longer exclude us from our rights in the Union. We feel that we are in our father's house and we intend to be treated as equals in the conduct of its affairs. We are neither enemies nor aliens to the Government. We are as devoted to its institutions as the people of any other section. The good people of the North know in their hearts that the people of the South are faithful to the best interests of the nation.—*Nashville American.*

Despondency is sometimes called the blues," because the latter term describes at once the color and effects of impure blood. Change it to "rose colored health" by using King of the Blood. See advertisement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEBANON ITEMS.

LEBANON Feb. 22, 1882.

Ed. Democrat:

One would scarcely recognize that to day is the birthday of the father of our country by the quietness that prevails, nothing to show that even such an illustrious character ever was born, and yet such is life; the great and the small are soon forgotten.

A. R. Cyrus has purchased the town property of R. L. Creed, paying therefor the sum of $600. As soon as spring opens Mr. Cyrus expects to improve the premises and make extensive alterations.

Mr. Privett, a former resident of this county, but now of Dayton, W. T., is down on business, and we learn has sold his farm to A. P. Blackburn, for four thousand dollars cash. Mr. Blackburn is one among the best men of the county.

Our popular merchant, Mr. J. L. Cowan, with his son, Willie, has gone on a pleasure trip to the Sound. They expect to be absent a week or more.

The last week has been a good one for the sportsmen. Scarcely a day has passed but what parties were out and brought in ducks in great numbers.

A few days ago the rate of freight from St. Louis to New York on a bushel of wheat was announced as being eight cents, and from Chicago to New York nine cents. From Albany to Portland the rate is nine cents and from here to Portland a little less than eleven cents per bushel. Comment is scarcely necessary. It would look as though the coming Legislature would want no stronger argument for a reduction of freight than the above. The charge here is simply outrageous and should be regulated by law. If not the farming interest, and in fact every interest, will suffer, if no remedy is provided.

An open temperance meeting is called for next Monday evening. The Delegates to the Alliance were well pleased with the proceedings and come back with the intention of making an effort in behalf of the cause

It is a little strange that parties sometimes in their eagerness for a measure overlook the result which would follow in case their wishes were carried out. Certain newspapers are loudly advocating protection or a high tariff and yet it does seem strange that such a measure should receive the support it does. The trade of Oregon and of the Pacific Coast is principally wheat. The demand for same is from foreign countries; not one bushel in a thousand finds a consumer outside the state in this country. and yet the very people that buys our grain are kept from furnishing us articles at a reduced rate by means of protection and a high tariff. It makes the people of this coast pay more for every article in their use and to pay it to those who do not buy a single thing of them. Protection protects the few and oppresses the many, and could our customers in other countries bring to us their goods and merchandise and take in exchange our wheat and exports a vast saving in cost and in sale would follow.

LEE.

SCIO NOTES.

Scio, Jan. 17th, 1882

Ed. Democrat:

Last Saturday we had the pleasure of attending the closing exercises of Prof. G. L. Sutherland's school, in Coles district. About 80 of the neighbors were present. The program consisted of declamations and recitations by the scholars and select reading by Professors Owens and Sutherland and Miss Kate Cregan. All those taking part acquitted themselves with credit. After the exercises had been completed, a sumptuous dinner was served by the ladies of this district and right heartily did all present partake of the delicious edibles. It was voted by all that the ladies of this place are "The boss' in the culinary art. After this feature of the program a very interesting debate was engaged in by the Bunker Hill Debating Society of this district. The question discussed was, Resolved, That Woman Suffrage should be constitutional. Messrs. Ashley and Forster acted as leaders and Mr. J. Christie as President. Some very able speeches were made on both sides, but the preponderance of argument was adduced on the negative and the judges rendered their decision accordingly. Prof. Sutherland is spoken of as a very able teacher, having given universal satisfaction in the school he has just finished.

Several of our citizens entitled to representation in the State Temperance Alliance have gone to Salem to be present at the meeting.

St. Valentine's day passed off very quietly. A great many sweet-scented epistles passed through the mail on that day. We did not receive any, but many of our friends did, and very appropriate ones they were, too.

Col. Long has installed a Good Templar Lodge at this place, numbering about 50 members.

The ball to take place on Wednesday evening promises to be a grand success. Good music will be in attendance.

CIVES.

Loss of the Corsica.

By dispatches received in this city yesterday, it was learned that the British ship "Corsica," Captain Veasey, laden with wheat, sank outside the bar of the Columbia yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. She left Astoria on Monday evening in tow of a tug, and while crossing the bar on an ebb tide, struck several times, three times heavily, causing her to spring a leak. When the tug left her she had 33 inches of water in her hold, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning she sank. The officers and crew took to the boats and arrived safely at Astoria. The "Corsica" was a wooden ship of 778 tons register, built at Quebec in 1869, and almost entirely rebuilt last year. Her cargo consisted of 26,320 centals of wheat and was insured in the Commercial Union Co. for £7,140 and in the London Provincial for £3,600. She was drawing 20 feet of water, and should never have started to cross the bar on an ebb tide.—*Standard.*

Impure blood causes poor circulation, then disorders, such as Liver and Kidney, Complaint, Dyspepsia Constipation, Piles, skin disorders, etc., which are curable by King of the Blood, See advertisement

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the call of C. F. Beatie, chairman, the State Central Committee met at the law office of W. H. Effinger, Portland, at 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday.

The meeting was called to order by A. Noltner, the member from Multnomah, who stated C. F. Beatie, the chairman, was unavoidedly absent, on account of sickness.

On motion H. W. Townsend was chosen chairman and C. Ball secretary of the meeting.

A committee on credentials was appointed and made its report immediately.

On motion of A. Noltner, a committee of three was appointed on apportionment of delegates to the next State convention, consisting of A Noltner, John Burnett and Al Zeiber.

On motion the committee adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the committee was called to order by the chairman.

The committee on apportionment made the following report:

Your committee on apportionment would recommend that the next State Convention be composed of 201 delegates, apportioned on the vote cast for John Whitesker for Congress in 1880, being one delegate for every 100 votes cast and one for every fraction of 70 or over, and one delegate at large from each county, which would give to each county the following representation:

Baker	7	Lane	12
Benton	9	Linn	16
Clackamas	9	Marion	12
Clatsop	6	Multnomah	20
Columbia	3	Polk	9
Coos	7	Tillamook	7
Curry	4	Umatilla	12
Douglas	12	Union	9
Grant	8	Wasco	12
Jackson	11	Washington	6
Josephine	4	Yamhill	10
Lake	5		
		Total	201

Respectfully submitted,

A. NOLTNER,
AL. ZIEBER,
JOHN BURNETT.

The report was received and adopted.

On motion of W. H. Effinger it was ordered that the time for holding the State Convention be fixed for Wednesday, the 5th day of April, 1882, and that it be recommended that the primaries be held on the 25th day of March, and the County Conventions of the respective counties on the 29th day of March.

On motion of Mr. Burnett the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committe is requested to issue a call for a Democratic Convention to meet in the city of Portland on Wednesday, April 5, 1882, to nominate candidates for the respective State officers to be voted for at the ensuing June election.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that this committee does hereby express its regret at the death of one of its members, Gen. Mart V. Brown, and at the absence of its efficient chairman, Hon. C. F. Beatie who is kept away by illness. (Signed.,

C. BALL, Secretary.
W. M. TOWNSEND, Chair man

JURY LIST.

Following is the list of jurymen for the Circuit Court, to be held on March 13, 1882.

F M Dannals, Santiam, Farmer.
E T T Fisher, Syracuse, Farmer.
Wm P Anderson, Shedd, Farmer.
Nelson Gardner, Fox Valley, Farmer.
Geo Cochran, Tangent, Farmer.
B W Gundiff, Albany, Masen.
Edward Carroll, Harrisburg, Farmer.
Fred Duffenbacher, Harrisburg, Farmer.
W B Denton, Lebanon, Merchant.
H H Brand, Harrisburg, Farmer.
H H Kirk, Halsey Farmer.
A R McDonald, Franklin Butte, Farmer.
Richard Cheadle, Lebanon, Farmer.
Joe Somerville, Harrisburg, Farmer.
B M Hardman, Albany, Farmer.
T Freman, Albany, Farmer.
O Flickinger, Syracuse, Farmer.
A Blevins, Albany, Farmer.
E Hoult, Harrisburg, Farmer.
F M Munkers, Scio, Farmer.
F M Binchard, Shedd, Farmer.
D Sherer, Orleans, Mechanic.
J Saltmarsh, Waterleo, Farmer.
Robt Johns, Halsey, Farmer.
J Isom, Center, Farmer.
T P Goodman, Scio, Farmer.
P C Linn, Albany, Farmer.
J C Snodgrass, Harrisburg, Farmer.
A J Clifton, Lebanon, Mechanic.
A S Looney, Albany, Farmer.
R A Ramsy, Harrisburg, Druggist.

STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

There seems to have been considerable interest manifested in the meeting held last week in Salem, there being a large delegaiton of an excellent class of people present. Quite a number of resolutions were passed, some of importance, while others failed to pass, notably Mrs. Dunlaways resolution that women should have the right to vote. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, Dr. J. W. Watts; 1st Vice President, Rev. J. N. Dennison; 2d Vice President, Mrs. A. J. Duniway; 3d Vice President, Rev. D. T. Stanley; 4th, Vice President, Jacob Conser; Secretary, J. E. Monston; Cor. Secretary, C. A. Sehlbrede; Sergeant-at-Arms, Hugh Harrison.

A STOCK RANCH IN EASTERN OREGON.

A stock ranch of 220 acres, with good outside range, located near Bridge Creek, in Wasco county, together with about 25 horses, to exchange for land here in the Willamette Valley. New, if you want to sell your farm and go into the stock business in Eastern Oregon, here is a chance for you. Call on or address C. H. Stewart, Albany, Oregon.

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, guardian of Thos. R. Yantis, Anna Yantis and Mary Yantis, pursuant to an order of the County Court of Linn Co., Oregon, made and entered of record at the February term thereof, A. D., 1882, will sell at public auction at the Court House door, in said county, on Saturday, the 25th day of March, A. D., 1882, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title, and interest of the said Thomas R. Yantis, Anna Yantis and Mary Yansis, minors, the same being one-eighth undivided interest of said minors, in and to the following described real property, viz: The north half of the south west quarter of section twenty-six (26), and the north half of the south-east quarter, and the east half of the south west quarter of section twenty-seven (27), in Tp. 12 S. of R. 4, west of the Willamette Meridian, in Linn County, Oregon, and containing 240 acres. Also the north half of the south half of the south west quarter of section twenty-six (26), and the north half of the south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-seven (27) in said Tp. 12 S. of R. 4, west of the Willamette meridian, in Linn County, Oregon, and containing 80 acres, to the highest bidder.

Terms of Sale—Cash in hand on the said day of sale.

JOHN A. McBRIDE, Guardian.

Powell & Bilyeu, Attys. 10w4

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in 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 and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make known to his suffering fellows. The recipe with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to

DR. M. E. BELL,
161 E. CALVERT ST. BALTIMORE, Md.

Dissolved.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Allen, Robinson & Co., is this day, dissolved by mutual consent. F E Robinson continuing the business.

N H ALLEN,
F E ROBINSON,
J A MARTIN,

Feb. 4th, 1882.

FACTS THAT WE KNOW.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other medicine can show one-half as many *permanent cures*. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure you of asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, severe coughs and colds, hoarseness or any throat or lung diseases, if you will call at

Foshay and Mason, wholesale agents Albany; D. Morris, Scio; Dr. L. Foley, Lebanon; Dr. J. M. Powell, Lebanon; D. M. Calbreatte, Buena Vista; Reafetto and Montague, Jefferson; O. H. P. Cornelius, Turner; R. A. Ramsy, Harrisburg; S. S. Hayes, Halsey; Damon Smith, Halsey; Starr and Blakely, Brownsville,

You can get a trial bottle free *of cost*, or a regular size bottle for $1.00.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Wrecks of Humanity.—Indiscretions of Youth.—No object is more soul appalling than the premature sensibility of youth, daily witnessed among the habitues of our public promenades, where may be seen the terrible results of disease in its most frightful forms of the ghastly and candaverous wreck of manhood, the deluded victims of unprincipal scoundrels, who, by pernicious nostrums, have impregnated the systems of their unsuspecting and confiding patients with mineral poisons. For all ulcers and impurity of blood consequent upon such imprudence, Holloway's Pills and and Ointment are powerfully efficacious, being composed of rare balsams and vegetables that are antagonistic to all disorders of the blood, and ulcers arising from virus in the body. They contain not a particle of mercury or other mineral poison. 191

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

HOLLOWAY & Co, New York. 6y1.

HOLMAN'S PAD,

FOR THE LIVER, Stomach, AND Kidneys.

TRADE MARK.

Is the only safe and reliable remedy for

Malaria in all its Types.

—INCLUDING—

Chills, Fevers, Dull Aching Pains, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumb Ague, Distressing Headaches. No pad in the world like Dr. Holman's. It annihilates Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

This is the only known remedy that positively expels every vestige of malarial taint from the system without endangering health.

Prof. Dr. A. Loomis says: It is neare a universal panacea than anything in medicine." This is done on the principle of absorption, of which Dr. Holman's Pad is the only genuine and true experiment.

For all KIDNEY TROUBLES use Dr. Holman' Renal or Kidney Pad, the best remedy in the world, recommended by the medical faculty.

BEWARE OF BOGUS PADS.

Each genuine Holman Pad bears the PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP of the Holman Pad Co., with the above trade mark printed in green. Buy none without it.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Holman's advice is free. Full treaties sent free on application. Address

HOLMAN PAD CO.,
744 Broadway, New York.

P. O. Box 2112 16-50

Notes Lost.

The following notes have been lost from the safe of the city Drug Store, which all persons are warned not to purchase; one for $200, due July 1st, 1879, made by Encampment Lodge: one for $150, due in 1881, made by John Wallace; one for $100, due in 1879, made by John Elder and endorsed by Luther Elkins; one for $500 made by John Morgan, with a Cr. of $300 on the back. All of said notes being payable to Elijah Saltmarsh. Any person knowing of the whereabouts of the same are requested to report to the subscriber,

E. SALTMARSH.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

Following is the list of delinquent taxes due the city of Albany. If they are not settled within 30 days from date the property will be sold to satisfy the same:

TAX 1881.

Allison J, lots 7 and 8, block 90	$2 00
Bercan, W N, lot 4, block 25 H 2d A	2.50
Boyle, E lot 1, block 63	3.25
Bradley, J Estate, lots 6, block 103 H 2d A	2.25
Beebe, J O personal property	1.00
Crawford, J W, personal property	.95
Cline, Mrs J W, lots 5 and 6, block 34	4.00
Flax machinery, Crawford and others	18.00
Church, L F, lots 7 and 8, block 49	2.00
Gray, G, balance due	1.00
Griffin, Dr., lots 2, 3 and 4, block 59	7.00
Hannon, J, w ½, block 58	4.75
Hess, Hattie, lot 7, block 25	3.00
Hewitt, C H, part of lots 5 and 6, Block 59	3.00
Kuhn, C C 2 acres near cemetery	1.50
Long, Mrs. Isaac, lots 7 and 8, block 127, H 2 A	3.00
Layton, Mrs A C lots 7 and 8, block 7, E A	2.07½
Morgan, J S lots 1 and 2 block 103, H 2d A	3.25
Richter, Wm personal property	.25
Van Cleve, Col personal property	3.50
Westfall, F M personal property	1.75
Watson, A M personal property	1.25
Strahan, R S balance due	7.00

TAX 1880.

Brown, M V lots 1 and 2, block 33	10.00
Bradley, estate of lots 6, block 103	1 00
Cline, Mrs J lots 5 and 6, block 34	4 25
Flax Machinery, J W Crowford and others	5.00
Griffin, Dr E A lots 2, 3 and 4, block 59, lot 7, block 101, H 2d A	7 32½
Hewitt, C H part of lots 5 and 6, block 59	3.08
Hewitt, H H balance due	1.25
Kuhn, C C 2 acres near cemetery, balance due	1.00

TAX 1879.

Griffin