

The question of Civil Service reform promises, the New York Press observes, to become prominent again as supplying the needed ground on which Stalwarts and Half-breeds can gracefully disagree.

The Springfield Republican is responsible for this: "Good God!" said a noted Englishman who was in the House when the Pension bill, appropriating \$100,000,000, was passed almost without debate, "what a government!"

STRIKES are to be deprecated, as a general rule, is the opinion of the Philadelphia Times, but the strike of the rank and file of the Republicans against their bosses is an exception. Public interest in it is increasing, and the sympathies of the people are with the strikers.

DURING the month of June arrivals in San Francisco were: By sea, 4914, by rail, 4915. Departures: By sea, 1373; by rail, 3791. For the first half of the current year the arrivals were: By sea, 24,111; departures, 5816; gain, 18,295; arrivals by rail, 27,916; departures, 18,238; gain, 9,678; total gain, 27,973.

In the trial of the Malley's for the murder of Jennie Cramer, Mr. Case, one of the attorneys in the cause, described the mouth of one of the witnesses as "stretching across the wide desolation of his face, the sepulchre of ruin, and the fountain of falsehood." Pretty strong language that.

The friends of retrenchment and reform in the present Congress have been making it decidedly tropical for Scott Johnson, Grant's old Secretary of the Navy. He has borne with true Christian fortitude the abuse heaped upon him from every quarter for many years, but patience with him has, of late, ceased to be a virtue, and he has been turning upon his assailants, stripped for the conflict. Perhaps he would still be resigned, but now that he is able to publicly congratulate himself that "it is too late to impeach him" he is rendered bolder by the contemplation of his immunity from danger.

The despatches inform us that there was a great sensation and that court and counsel expressed profound surprise when the grand jury in the star-route cases entered the Court room last week and announced that no indictment had been found against these robbers of the public treasury. It seems that the prosecution is likely to end in smoke after all. No good will ever come of it, and the enormous expense incurred thus far will have to be paid by the government.

The grand jury has been dismissed until October 9th, and it is to be hoped that in the meantime they may be inspired with a sense of justice that will arm them for the fearless discharge of the important duty imposed upon them.

CONVETING finds that the political gear to which he has been consigned by the loving hands of half-breed brothers, is not congenial to his tastes, and already he is beginning to make overtures to the opposing elements. In a speech recently delivered by him in Utica, New York, he told the dear people that there was much in the present condition of the country to make the party think together and feel together, and bring them toward each other who thought apart in the crisis and days that are gone. That this is the consummation most devoutly wished for by Mr. Conkling, no body has the least doubt, but the probability is that he will never be the means of bringing about the condition of affairs forehadowed in his speech, and much desired by his wing of the Republican party.

USELESS TAXATION.

The people are taxed every year in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty million dollars more than enough to pay the ordinary expenses of the general government. It is the duty of Congress to reduce this enormous taxation, but they do not seem inclined to do any such thing. Had we a tariff for revenue only, there would not be so large a surplus in the treasury to allow men to all sorts of extravagant and corrupt legislation. As one of our exchanges very forcibly puts it, if incidental revenue is afforded by a revenue tariff, that is one matter; but a tariff that yields one hundred millions a year more than is required is quite another. It is a fraud upon the people, for the benefit of a few wealthy manufacturers. It makes the poor poorer, and the rich richer. It oppresses all save a few favored individuals. It taxes excessively what is good to eat, see and wear. It makes the tiller of the soil pay an inordinately high price for everything he must buy, and it gives him absolutely nothing in return. In every blanket that is bought to protect a poor family from the cold there is sixty per cent of tariff and forty per cent of wool and labor, and so on through almost every article of daily use. Besides, the vast revenue raised in this way is a temptation to jobbery. Every Congressman raises upon it. It is a frightful burden upon every taxpayer.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

As the time for the convening of the Legislature draws near, we feel it our duty to discuss from time to time such measures as are most needed by the people at this time, or likely to be needed in the near future.

First and foremost of the measures of vital importance to the producers and shippers of the State, is a bill to provide for and regulate the interchange of traffic by common carriers. Such a bill was introduced into the last Legislature and known as Senate Bill, No. 82. This bill provided that every common carrier in this State should receive without discrimination and so forward to their destination all freight and passenger cars whether loaded or empty, in the case of railroads where similarity of gauge exists, whether such cars are the property of the corporation operating the railroad, or of any corporation owning or operating any intersecting or connecting railroad, and in the case of passenger and freight, whether their transit may have commenced on such railroad, or on railroads owned or operated by any other corporation whose lines of communication intersect or connect with those of the corporation owning or operating the railroad over which it is proposed to forward such passengers and freight. Notwithstanding the efforts of the friends of this bill to secure its passage, the powerful influence of monopoly made itself felt, and the bill never reached the house. The paid attorneys of the great railroad monopoly in this State were in the lobby of the Senate, button-holing the members and advising its defeat on constitutional grounds. And there were those in the Senate opposing this bill who used the same argument against it as did the railroad attorneys. The ignominious defeat of a measure of such vital importance to the farming community has had the effect of agitating the question. The interests of the people cannot be longer disregarded, and it will be a duty incumbent on the next Legislature to see that such a law is enacted. It is no argument against the passage of such a law to say, that because there are no competing lines of railway in the State such a law would be inoperative. The people in Oregon do not always expect to be the slaves of one great transportation company, and the sooner such a law is passed, the sooner will a step be taken to loosen the grasp it has upon the shipping interests of the State. Such a law would encourage the building of shorter lines of railway and would protect them, when built, from unjust discrimination at the hands of the more powerful roads.

It is to be hoped that the members of the next Legislature will bestir themselves in this matter. There is no question but that a bill will be introduced substantially the same as Senate Bill No. 82, and the man who opposes it on constitutional grounds will have to cite some more convincing authority than the hirings of monopoly to be sustained by his constituency.

WHY IS IT A REPROBATION?

In our last issue, we criticized at some length the following utterance of the Daily Statesman in its issue of the 7th inst.:

"At present indications are that nothing will come of the 'Star Route' prosecutions, save reproach and mortification at the utter failure of the part of the government to use even moderate exertions to convict the men who so boldly defrauded the government. The whole proceedings since Bliss has taken control of the cases on the part of the government might be truthfully characterized as an expensive farce poorly acted."

We were led to do this because we thought that if the Statesman was sincere, it would go into details and tell its readers why it was that the "government" was failing "to use even moderate exertions to convict the men who so boldly defrauded the government." But the Statesman declines to enlighten its readers. It lacks the backbone to tell the whole truth. Further than that, the Statesman in its issue of the 16th inst. shifted its position entirely, and no longer holds the "government" responsible for its failure to use even moderate exertions to prosecute the star route thieves. Here is what the Statesman now says:

"Our reasons for believing that the prosecutions of the chief conspirators in the 'Star Route' frauds would prove a failure, were not because they were Republicans or had held high places, nor because we believed that the Administration would try to shield them, or that the moral influence of the Republican party would be exerted in their defense; but because we have seen the great difficulty in prosecuting successfully wealthy criminals. Especially is this true where the testimony must chiefly come from the same class of individuals, the witnesses are either bought off or run out of the country; and in cases where the operations have been so widespread as in this instance, it is difficult to obtain a jury that has not in it some one who has not had 'a share of the hog.'"

If the Statesman was sincere—if it believed in civil service reform, and in punishing the delinquent men of its party—it would stick to its first position and hold the "government" responsible for the disgraceful proceedings being enacted in the star route cases. As yet, there is no evidence that money has been used to buy off witnesses, or to run them out of the country, and the Statesman simply begs the question when it sets up such flimsy reasons for failure to convict the guilty in the star route cases. If the government is not to blame, why is not Dorsey deposed?

By retaining him as Secretary of the National Republican Committee, the party in power endorses him. He is the chief conspirator, and yet he has been "wined and dined" by the stalwarts in New York, has been publicly congratulated by the President as the Savior of the republican party, and now his services to that party are saving him and his co-conspirators from a just and deserved punishment.

The Statesman knows this, and as a partisan paper it is afraid to assail the evils in the republican party.

APPROPRIATION FOR OREGON.

The appropriations for Oregon in the river and harbor appropriations bill as it passed the Senate last week, amounted in all to \$553,000 distributed as follows:

For the improvement of the Lower Columbia and bar \$100,000; Yaquina Bay, \$100,000; Cascade Locks, \$300,000. An increase of \$100,000 over the house bill. The appropriations are large and will be of great benefit to the commercial interests of the State. Only one journal in the State, so far as we have yet seen, has expressed a different opinion, and that one is the Oregonian. That paper in speaking of the appropriation says, "the great evil part of it is appropriated in a way which will do the commerce of Oregon not a pennyworth of good now or hereafter."

Everybody knows that is false. Has the whole amount been for the improvement of the Lower Columbia river and the bar, the monopoly owner would have expressed itself differently. But inasmuch as the appropriations for the Locks and Yaquina Bay, if judiciously expended, will afford other outlets for the products of Oregon, and afford other means of transportation than the O. R. & N. Company, the Oregonian, in the interest of that company, denies that the commerce of the State will be benefited. The Oregonian's opinion upon subjects where the Villard combination are interested, is not worth much. People who know how intimately the interests of the Oregonian are connected with those of the great transportation monopoly in this State, take everything it says cum grano salis.

But the Oregonian reaches those beyond the confines of this State who have been taught to believe that it is the leading paper in the State.

It is peddled and hawked about Wall Street and elsewhere by the friends of the great monopoly. Its misrepresentations concerning the products of the valley, and the progress of improvements being carried on by individuals and corporations hostile to the O. R. & N. Co., because likely to cause competition, are flashed across the wire as associated press dispatches.

In this way the Oregonian does inquire the development of the State and had it the power to do so, it would strike out from the river and harbor bill all the appropriations for Oregon, simply because the appropriations made will have some slight tendency to loosen the grasp which the present transportation monopoly has on the commerce of the State.

THE MULTITUDE FROM ABROAD.

The statistics of immigration for the first half of the year prove that the estimates of a large increase in the number of arrivals at this port, even over the previously unexampled multitude of 1881, were not too sanguine. During the last six months nearly forty per cent more immigrants were landed at New York than in the corresponding period of last year.

For the six months of 1882 the arrivals aggregated 278,153, against 200,082 in 1881. The total of the whole year, therefore, is likely to be somewhere near half a million.

And that is the immigration received at a single port only. Though New York is the first destination of so vast a share of the comers, the other ports of the country receive in the aggregate a very great number. From Canada we yearly get large accessions to our population, and more especially when the times are good in the republic, when agriculture is prosperous, manufactures are active, and the prospects are favorable for enterprise. One of the principle sources from which we draw our immigration is British America.

The arrivals this year at the port of New York alone now promise to exceed those at all our ports for the years 1877, 1878, and 1879 taken together. They will probably be more than the total immigration in 1854, when occurred the great exodus from Ireland. They will perhaps exceed that for 1873, when the arrivals were more numerous than in any previous year.

Somewhere toward a million immigrants are likely to be received at the different ports this year—one-tenth as many as arrived here during the whole sixty years from 1820 to 1880. And unless disasters now unforeseen occur, if we gather the unexampled harvest which the fields now promise, the immigration for 1883 will probably go ahead of that for the present year.

Every immigrant who well establishes himself in the republic brings more to follow him, and therefore the greater the number of the arrivals in one year the better is the prospect for immigration during the years succeeding. Nothing checks the tide except

gloomy reports from the United States, and they have their effect immediately. After the business distress of 1857 immigration fell off in 1868 about one-half, as compared with that year. At the close of the war it at once came up to the figures for 1857, and increased until 1874, when commercial distress again sent it down, not to revive until 1880, when the return of our prosperity was assured. According to the experience of the past, running back to 1845, immigration is great for ten years, falls off for five to seven years, and then starts up again.

Never before, however, was the increase so great as it has been since 1879. If we can count upon an average yearly immigration for the next seven years equal to that for 1880, 1881, and 1882, we shall receive in this decade only, between seven and ten millions of people from abroad to be added to our permanent population. During the sixty years from 1820 to 1880 the arrivals aggregated only ten millions.

These immigrants, too, are bringing a vast amount of money into the country. Barring the Italians and the Jewish refugees, those who are coming now are generally provided with some pecuniary means with which to establish themselves. If they bring no more than fifty dollars apiece on the average, the aggregate is enormous when we count them by the million.—N. Y. Sun.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Boston Herald writes:

"It is understood that the sentiment of the Administration is not opposed to the action of the Congressional Committee. A member of the Cabinet said today that the civil-service reformers of the George William Curtis type were quacks and frauds; that there was no way to raise money unless it was contributed by the officeholders; that it had always been the custom to call upon them and always would be."

"My dear Hubbell" evidently knows what the sentiment of the Administration is, when he assures the government employees that "voluntary contributions will not be objected to in any official quarter."

The prohibition wave has struck Nebraska, and the prohibitionists are preparing for a vigorous campaign with some show of success, notwithstanding the opposition of most of the daily newspapers in the State. The anti-prohibitionists concede, that if a prohibition amendment to the constitution is submitted to the people, it will carry, and their only hope is to beat the measure in the Legislature, as they have done before.

CONSUMPTION.

Important to the Public as well as the Medical Profession.

Hall's Journal of Health, referring to consumption, makes the following important statement:

"Consumption usually begins with a slight, dry cough in the morning, then, on going to bed, getting more and more frequent, with more and more phlegm, increasing debility, thinness of flesh, shortness of breath, and quickness of pulse. In fatal cases its average course is about two years, hence the importance of arresting the disease as early a stage as possible, and the sooner rational means are employed for this purpose the greater the chance of success. The disease is owing to an irritation commencing in the throat and extending to the lungs, so that their action is interfered with, and the blood does not receive sufficient oxygen to purify it. The most marked sign of lung disease is emaciation; and the most positive indication of returning health is increase in weight."

Sospeaks Hall's Journal of Health and we may add that in desperate cases, and, in fact, in all cases of Consumption, or trouble of the throat and lungs, immediate relief may be obtained and a permanent cure effected by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balm for the Lungs, a medicine known for more than thirty-five years as an unfailing remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary and pectoral diseases. That the worst cases of Consumption have been cured by the use of Hall's Balm has been attested to by the thousands who have used it, or have been cognizant of its wonderful remedial efficacy.

The farmer who clears up an acre of new land increases not only his own but the nation's wealth. But if he does this to the neglect of his older-titled fields the gain is not so apparent. We half cultivate too much already. Few farmers have the money to cultivate all the land they own, and until they secure more capital the better way is thoroughly to till a part and let the remainder lie fallow.

Wages.

The following is from a circular of the O. R. & N. Co., in answer to one of the many questions propounded by intending immigrants: Farm labor, \$1 a day and board; harvest work, \$1.50 per day. On the Sound good wood choppers earn \$50 to \$80 per month. All good hands find work on railroads at following prices: Common labor, \$1.75 to \$2 a day; foreman of gangs, \$75 to \$100 a month; blacksmiths, \$2.50 to \$4 per day; carpenters, \$3.50; track layers, \$2 to \$2.50 team and driver, \$4.50 a day. These figures are intended to apply to the Willamette valley and are equally applicable to Southern and Eastern Oregon.—Ex.

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray hair is why Parker's Hair Balsam is a popular dressing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEBANON NOTE.

LEBANON, July 19th, 1882.

Ed. Democrat: W. H. Watkins of Portland was here a few days ago, looking as hale as ever. He was looking over the heirs of Baron Springer, who died about one hundred years ago and whose estate is estimated at \$8 millions. There are some ten living about here that think they can trace their descent to the old baron. It seems that the Revolutionary war that has a tory and took strong ground in favor of suppressing the rebellion. His four sons on the other hand were strongly in favor of American independence. This so enraged the old gentleman that he leased all his lands and placed in bank his money for the period of ninety-nine years. The time expired a few years ago and the great fortune is soon to be distributed to the lineal descendants. It is to be hoped our line country claimants will be able to establish their descent. The number scattered over the country runs already into the hundreds. Among them is ex-Vice President Wheeler and the Hon. J. G. Baine, beside several other distinguished personages. Mr. Watkins feels very confident in tracing the relationship of these claimants in and around here. He will represent them in the great gathering of the descendants, which will take place in September.

Judge R. S. Strahan, J. H. Hackleman and some two or three others passed up yesterday on the way to the mountains and the lakes for a three weeks pleasure trip. They laid in the balance of their outlook here, and the Judge, as an advanced guard, shouldered his shot gun and struck out on a lively quickstep for the scenes of their operations, the others bringing up the rear. A jolly time is in store for them.

George Reed and wife of Walls Walla, have been visiting relatives here for the last few days. They started for home on Wednesday. The upper country seems to please them better than the Valley, although from their reports outlook for a large harvest was not as good as here.

Prof. Shattuck a noted eastern ventriloquist gave an entertainment on Tuesday evening at the band hall. The attendance was fair and the performance was first-class throughout. The Prof. has few equals in his line and it is well worth seeing and hearing.

The hay harvest is fully under way. The crop will be unusually light. The price is eight dollars in the field per ton. Some fall wheat has been cut and quite a number are ready to begin the wheat harvest. The heads are well filled with large plump grains and the yield in most cases will be above the average. The plum crop is short and for the first time in many years a scarcity will be felt.

A campmeeting commences at Sodaville on Friday the 21st and will continue till Monday the 31st. It will be in charge of Rev. Crozier, Methodist minister of this place. Quite a number of other ministers will be present to assist in conducting the services. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Sodaville, and especially the city officers will see that order is maintained and that the disturbing elements that frequent such places are kept in check.

SEALED BIDS.

Sealed bids for the contract of furnishing to the county 30 cords of oak and 2 cords of fir wood will be received at the Clerk's office up to 12 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 12th, 1882. All wood to be four feet long—the oak to be either from large or small trees, and the fir, without rots. The remaining two cords to be red fir, taken from large trees.

Strayed or Stolen.

One-eight year old sorrel horse with bald face and white legs, about 14 1/2 hands high. Also one black horse, eight years old, branded on the left shoulder J. L. Inclosed to distinguish from other brands on left hip, also white left foot. Leave information with L. Stinson, Albany, or with us at Leavenworth.

STOP THAT COUGH.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect relief in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1.00. For sale by

Foshey and Mason, wholesale agents Albany; B. Morris, Seix; Dr. Foley, Lebanon; Dr. J. M. Powell, Lebanon; D. M. Calbreath, Buena Vista; Beafetto and Montague, Jefferson; O. H. P. Corneilios, Turkey; R. A. Rampy, Harrisburg; S. H. Hayes, Halsey; Damon Smith, Halsey; Starr and Blakely, Brownsville.

The best horse in the world for coal, brasses, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions. This is guaranteed to give perfect relief in every case or money refunded. Price 35c per bottle. For sale by Foshey and Mason, wholesale agents; B. Morris, Seix; Dr. Foley, Lebanon; Dr. J. M. Powell, Lebanon; D. M. Calbreath, Buena Vista; Beafetto and Montague, Jefferson; O. H. P. Corneilios, Turkey; R. A. Rampy, Harrisburg; S. H. Hayes, Halsey; Damon Smith, Halsey; Starr and Blakely, Brownsville.

Partnership Notice. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have joined themselves together as partners, under the firm name and style of Danmala & Woodin, for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing and selling furniture, and doing other general work. The factory and sawroom is located on the corner of Ferry and Second streets, in the city of Albany, Oregon.

Don't Forget It.

Don't forget when anybody dies, gets married, runs away, steals anything, builds a house, makes a big sale, breaks his leg, or gets the son-a-ga kicked out of him by a mule, or does anything that is any way remarkable, and you have reason to believe you know as much about the occurrence as anybody else, don't wait for some other person to report it, or trust to us to find out by instinct, but come and tell us about it, or send the fact on a postal card. See if you cannot improve this year and let us have every item of news that transpires in your neighborhood.

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Perdleton contains four dentists, fourteen lawyers, eight doctors, two regular insurance agents and two preachers. If any other town could present you more of such an element we would like to see them step to the front.—E. O.

Albany contains four dentists, eighteen lawyers, nine doctors, four or five insurance agents and six preachers. We have the advantage, though of the largest population.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the error and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Order to Show Cause.

In the County Court of Linn County, State of Oregon.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Daniel Smith, Lotie Smith, Edward Smith and Laura Smith, minors. Now at this 20th day of June, 1882, comes George Singleton, the guardian of the person and estate of said minors and presents to the Court his petition duly verified by his own oath praying for a decree to sell the following described real property belonging to his said wards, to-wit: The undivided four sixths of lot No. 7, in block No. 15, in the City of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, as the same is designated numbered and described on the maps and plats of said city now on file and of record in the office of the County Clerk of Linn County, Oregon, and that he prays that the Court will order that it would be beneficial for said minors to sell said Real Estate and the money arising from such sale of interest for the benefit of said minors.

It is ordered by the Court that the next day of said minors, to-wit: George Singleton and Charles Singleton and all other persons interested in said estate be and they are hereby ordered, cited and required to be and appear in the Court at the Court House in Albany, Linn County, Oregon, on Monday the 27th day of August, next, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., of said day, and then to show cause, if any there be, why said Real Estate should not be granted. It is further ordered that service of this order be made on the next day of said minors, by publication of a true and correct copy of this order in the Democrat for three successive weeks.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original order in the herein entitled matter. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Court, at Albany, this 23rd day of June, 1882.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled "an Act to secure Creditors Just Division of the Estates of Debtors who convey to Assignees for the benefit of Creditors," approved October 18, 1878, an assignment for the benefit of said creditors has been duly executed by A. Wachenheimer of Harrisburg, Oregon, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn and the undersigned has been appointed and is acting as assignee of the estate of said Wachenheimer.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same duly verified as required by law, within three months from the date of this notice, to the assignee, at his place of business in Junction City, Linn County, Oregon or to Weatherford & Blackburn in Albany, Linn County, Oregon.

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To all who are suffering from the error and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

CHAMPION FRUIT DRYER. LARGEST, Cheapest, AND MOST CONVENIENT. It has more drying surface than any other dryer in the market. By the elevating process, which no other dryer has, one half the labor is saved. No changing of trays burns less wood and makes more heat. By means of the patent draft and ventilator the drier is under immediate control. Buy no other until you examine the Champion. E. D. SLOAN Represented by Thos. J. Overman

I. C. DICKEY. Has leased the Simpson Warehouse and entirely overhauled it, placing it in good condition, so that he is prepared to store grain with perfect safety. We will also pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE. For wheat. Those wishing sacks can have them by calling at the warehouse.

HOW WATCHES ARE MADE. If will be apparent to any one who will examine a solid gold watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and insuring a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needed so far as utility and beauty are concerned. In James Ross' Patent Gold Watch Cases, this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength produced at from one third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate or nickel composition metal especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of solid gold soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, of all kinds of shapes, engraving and enamelling; the extra-ed cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold. This is the only case made with two plates of solid gold and warranted by special certificate. For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and in see warrant.

CASH! CASH! PAID FOR 70,000 POUNDS OF WOOL! WOOL! AND 10,000 POUNDS OF BUTTER! BUTTER! -AT- PHIL. COHEN'S STORE for which an extra price will be paid. O. B. P. Wm. Pfunder's

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE AT SOVAVILLE. Has recently been thoroughly refitted and put in order for visitors to the springs. A neat veranda has been added, a commodious dining hall built; a spacious parlor for ladies fitted up and a comfortable sitting and smoking room is to be found at the summer residence. The house is situated within 50 yards of the spring and connected by good walks. Meals furnished to parties with the best the market affords. Board reasonable. D. P. FOOTE, Proprietor.

FARM FOR SALE. 85 acres, 4 miles north of Albany, 3 1/2 miles from Millers Station, on main road to Jefferson. 65 acres under fence and in cultivation. Small house and barn, fine young orchard, good water, and the soil is of first quality. Convenient to church and school. Enquire on premises. R. S. OWEN.

LOUIS CAMPEAU'S Barber Shop. Mr. Campeau has purchased the barber shop formerly owned by J. H. Stripes, and will continue