

State Rights Democrat.

VOL. XVIII.

ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1882.

NO 11

ADVERTISING RATES				
1 wk	1 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
100	2.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
200	4.00	10.00	16.00	24.00
300	6.00	15.00	24.00	36.00
400	8.00	20.00	32.00	48.00
500	10.00	25.00	40.00	60.00
600	12.00	30.00	48.00	72.00
700	14.00	35.00	56.00	84.00
800	16.00	40.00	64.00	96.00
900	18.00	45.00	72.00	108.00
1000	20.00	50.00	80.00	120.00

Special business notices in Local Column 25 cents per line. Regular local notices 10 cents per line.

For legal and transient advertisements \$1.00 per square for the first insertion and 50 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

NEW STORE

-WITH-

\$30,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS.

ALLEN & MARTIN

Are just opening one of the largest and most complete stock of

General Merchandise

Ever offered for sale in Albany. The

DRY AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Includes all the latest styles and novelties. Our stock is all fresh and new, and much of it was purchased in New York, and there is not one piece of old style goods in our store.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Contains one of the largest and finest assortments of clothing and gents' furnishing goods ever brought to this valley, and will be sold at prices that defy competition, either here or elsewhere.

We also keep a full line of ladies', children's and gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

All of the best quality and direct from the manufacturers.

We also invite attention to our splendid selection of

HATS AND CAPS,

There is also to be found at our store a large and well-selected stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.,

Our motto is

ONE PRICE FOR ALL.

Samples sent by mail free, on application.

ALLEN & MARTIN,

57 First Street, Albany, Or



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Stiffness of the Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frostbite Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Dr. Jacobson's. It is a safe, sure, simple and cheap Remedy. A trial will convince you of its superiority. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.

St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. FLINN. O. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

FLINN & CHAMBERLAIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Albany, Oregon.

Office in Foster's Brick Block, v14n231f.

R. S. STRAHAN,

Albany, Oregon.

PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF

the State. They give special attention to collections and probate matter. Office in Foster's brick block.

L. H. MONTANYE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Albany, Oregon.

Office upstairs, over John Briggs' store, v14n231f.

J. K. WEATHERFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Albany, Oregon.

Will practice in all the courts of the State. Special attention given to collections and probate matter. Office in Foster's brick block.

J. C. POWELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Albany, Oregon.

Office in Foster's brick block, v14n231f.

F. M. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LEBANON OREGON.

Will practice in all the courts of the State. Prompt attention given to collections, conveyances and examination of titles. Probate business a specialty.

GEORGE W. BARNES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Notary Public,

PREMIER, OREGON.

Collections promptly made on all points.

E. R. SKIPWORTH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Will practice in all the courts of the State. Prompt attention given to collections and probate matter. Office in Foster's brick block, Albany, Oregon.

LEWIS STIMSON'S

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

First class vehicles, fine horses, good feed, accommodating proprietors and reasonable charges. Give them a call. Stables near Rovers' house.

E. W. LANGDON & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

Books, Stationery and Toilet Articles, A Large Stock and Low Prices.

CITY DRUG STORE,

BY ALBANY, OREGON.

FOGHAY & MASON,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Druggists and Booksellers,

ALBANY, OREGON.

v14n231f

LOUIS CAMPEAU'S

Barber Shop.

Mr. Campeau has purchased the barber shop formerly owned by J. H. Surles, and will continue the business at the old place and guarantee satisfaction to customers.

REVERE HOUSE,

Corner First and Elkhorn Albany, Oregon.

Chas. Pfeiffer, Prop'r.

This new hotel is fitted up in first class style. Tables supplied with the best market goods. Serving meals in every room. A good Sample Room for Commercial Travelers.

Free Coach to and from the Hotel.

Albany Bath House.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that I have taken charge of this establishment, and by keeping clean rooms and paying special attention to business, expect to suit all those who may favor us with their patronage. Having heretofore carried on nothing but

First-Class Hair Dressing Saloons, expect to give entire satisfaction to all who visit and Ladies' Hair neatly shampooed.

FOR WEBER.

HOW THEY MARRY IN CHINA.

Among the pure Chinese, and especially among the higher classes, marriage is a long and tedious affair. From the almost Turkish strictness with which females are secluded, it is comparatively rare that a couple see each other previous to betrothal, and still more so that there should be any acquaintance between them. This has given rise to the necessary employment of a character equivalent to the bachelorette, or marriage broker, of ancient Brittany, to Mr. Foy's Parisian Matrimonial Agency Office, or the daily marriage advertisements of our own papers. If your wish is for marriage in the abstract, the broker will find you a fitting partner first, and negotiate the transfer after. If you are less purely philosophical, and wish to consult your own tastes as well as the interests and increase of the nation, you are only to name the party, and the broker becomes your accredited ambassador. There is, however, one preliminary point to be ascertained. Has your intended the same surname as yourself? If so, it is a fatal difficulty, as the laws of China would not permit the marriage. If, however, she is Chun and you are Le, or she is Kwan or Yu, and you rejoice in any other patronymic monosyllable, the next step is for the broker to obtain from each a tablet containing the name, age, date and hour of birth, etc. These are then taken to a diviner and compared, to see if the union promises happiness; if the answer is favorable (and crossing the palm with silver is found to be as effectual with fortune-tellers in China as it is elsewhere), and the gates are equal, that is, if the station and wealth of the two families are similar, the proposal is made in due form. The wedding presents are then sent, and if accepted, the young couple are considered as legally betrothed. A lucky day must next be fixed for the wedding, and here our friend the diviner is again called upon. Previous to the great day the bridegroom gets a new hat and takes a new name, whilst the lady, whose hair has hitherto hung down to her heels in a single heavy plait, at the same time becomes initiated into the style of hair-dressing prevalent among Chinese married ladies, which consists in twisting the hair into the form of an exaggerated tea-pot, and supporting it at that shape with a narrow plate of gold or jade over the forehead, and a whole system of bodkins behind it. On the wedding morning presents and congratulations are sent to the bridegroom, and among the rest a pair of geese; not sent, as we might imagine, by some wicked wag or irreclaimable bachelor, as a personal reflection on the intellectual state of his friend, but as an emblem of domestic unity and affection.

In the evening the bridegroom comes with a whole army of his friends, a procession of lanterns, a long red cloth, or silk tapestry embroidered with a figure of the dragon borne on a pole between two men, and a large red sedan covered with carving and gilding, and perfectly close. In this the bride is packed up securely out of sight, and the whole procession, preceded by a band of music and the dragon, and closing with the bride's hand-bearer, starts for home. On arrival, she is lifted over the threshold, on which a pan of charcoal is burning, probably in order to prevent her bringing any evil influence in with her. She then performs the kow-tow to her husband's father and mother, worships the ancestral tablets of her new family, and offers prepared betel-nut to the assembled guests. She now retires to her chamber, where she is unveiled by her husband; she then returns, again performs obeisance to the assembled guests, and partakes of food in company with her husband; at this meal two cups of wine, one sweetened, the other with bitter herbs infused in it, are drunk together by the newly married pair, to symbolize that henceforth they must share together life's sweets and bitterness. The next morning the gods of the household are worshipped, and the six following days are devoted to formal receptions.—Harper's.

AN INDIGNANT POLICEMAN.

Quite a sensation was created at a circus at Marquette, Mich., last week. In the act where a circus rider, disguised as a drunken tramp, falls into the ring and wants to ride a horse, the ring-master threw the drunkard out, and with much seeming indignance, asked why there were no policemen around to keep order. A policeman, who was standing by, and who knew that the man belonged to the circus, felt indignant at having the police abused, so he took the alleged drunken man, and, notwithstanding the circus men and people tried to explain the circumstances, he was hurried to the lockup, and the act was left out. After the show the proprietor got the performer out and abused the policeman roundly for being so officious.

PERSONALS.

Moody, the evangelist, has been invited to go to Asia Minor as a missionary.

Alma Tadema has written on his studio ceiling these words: "As the sun colors flowers, so art colors life."

Paul Boyton says he has saved seventy-two persons from drowning, and the largest reward ever offered him was a \$3 watch.

Prof. Storers, a blind musician of North Adams, has been appointed a teacher in the Royal College for the Blind at London.

W. C. Depauw, of New Albany, Ind., offers to give \$1,000,000 to Asbury University, in that State, on condition that a like sum be raised by the other Methodists of the State.

Designs have been sent in for a statue of Abraham Lincoln, to be erected in Lincoln Park, Chicago. The money for the erection of this statue—\$30,000—was given by the late Eli Bates of that city.

Lieut. Israel Greene, who commanded the detachment of United States Marines, which battered down the door of the engine house and captured John Brown, at Harper's Ferry, is now a plain farmer living near Firesteel, Dak.

The richest man in Mexico is an Irishman named Patricio Milmo, who owns a 400,000 acre farm, and is reputed to be worth \$10,000,000. When he went to Mexico he had not a dollar, but he got his start by a fortunate marriage.

Mr. Justus H. Rathbone, the founder of the order of Knights of Pythias, is an active citizen of Detroit. He was a school teacher in Michigan when the idea of the order, which now has a membership of about \$100,000, occurred to him.

Lieut. S. W. Verr, U. S. N., in charge of the party sent to Patagonia to observe the transit of Venus, left with his mother on Wednesday of this week on the Onward steamer Seythis, for England. The party will reach Patagonia in about two months.

The Emperor William is far advanced in his eighty-sixth year, and age is telling on him, in spite of the military bearing which he keeps up. He is evidently troubled with vertigo, for he is reported as having tumbled down for at least the second time in the past few months.

In Paris the other day the trunk of an Khedive were seized, to secure the payment of a claim of 100,000 francs, put forward by a carriage builder, who years ago, when Ismail was in the full tide of extravagance, supplied him with a large assortment of vehicles and was paid less than a third of the amount of his bill.

JAPANESE FARMS.

The villages now succeed one another very rapidly, and between them not a single house marred the view of the fields. The farms are separated by narrow paths, and all the laborers live in the village. In front of many of the houses we saw great wooden mortars, in which the women were pounding the rice to remove the husks. Seated inside of other huts before a heavy beam, armed with iron teeth, women are drawing the grain by handfist across, in front of them tearing the heads from the straw. Standing in the street, where the wind is strongest, men and women were fanning the grain by pouring it from one vessel to another, allowing the wind to sweep away the chaff. Passing on we came to a house where they were converting the rice into flour. Great heavy pestles, worked by the feet, were suspended over huge mortars, in which the grain was placed, and little by little the grain was ground. It is rare, however, for the people to convert the rice into flour, and then only enough for their own use.

DEJA CURS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette is responsible for the following, for which it vouches. The party is a well-known business man whose name could be given if desired: "A prominent citizen of Genesee has been prolonging his own life at the expense of many dogs. Some two or three years ago the gentleman, who was pronounced by his physicians to be in an advanced state of consumption, began the habit of taking his pet dog to bed with him. The dog soon exhibited unmistakable signs of lung disease, coughed incessantly, and finally died. Another was procured, which went the same way, and the gentleman has now a third one for a bedfellow, who, at the time the article was written, gave every indication that he would soon follow in the way of his predecessor, while the man is better than he has been for some time. So much for dogs and consumption."

CURIOUS FACTS.

It is stated that the Japanese manufacture scissors with stout steel blades and brass handles, indicating that they have mastered the secret of uniting the two metals securely.

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India, over the River Kistnah. It measures more than 9000 feet, and is stretched between two hills, each of which is \$1260 feet high.

Calipers are said by some to have been invented by an artist of Nuremberg in 1540, and by others a much older origin is claimed, it being said that pictures of calipers are displayed on Roman tombs.

The honor of kissing the toe of the Sultan of Turkey is reserved for the Vizier, ministers and certain privileged Pashas. This act of homage is performed with the utmost solemnity, and is marked by every sign of respect worthy of so important an occasion.

Oswaldus Norlingus, who was famous for his minute contrivances, is said to have made 1600 dishes of turned ivory, all perfect and complete in every part, yet so small, thin and slender, that all of them were included at once in a cup turned out of a peppercorn of the common size. They were almost invisible to the eye.

Flint was used very early as a cutting instrument by the natives so fortunate as to possess it. A sort of saw, which passed for a knife, consisted of flakes of flint inserted in wooden handles and secured by bitumen, or by lashings of gut or sinews. Obsidian was used in the same way. The South Sea Islanders had no flint or obsidian, and used shell splinters of bamboo and flakes of tortoise shell.

It is related of the Tahitians that, when Capt. Cook first burst into their lonely isle, they were using nails of wood, bone, shell or stone, and that when they beheld the iron nails they conceived them to be shoots of some very hard wood, and, accordingly, desirous of securing to their own island such a valuable commodity, planted them in their gardens.

An artist named Clandius Gallus made for Hippolytus of Kato, Cardinal of Ferrara, representations of sundry birds sitting on the tops of trees, which by hydraulic art and secret conveyance of water through the trunks and branches of trees, were made to sing and clap their wings; but the sudden appearance of an owl out of a bush of the same artifice, they immediately became all mute and silent.

The machine-made nail may be said to be of comparatively recent date when the antiquity of the handcraft art of nail-making is considered. Until ninety years ago all nails were forged. Some idea of the number of people engaged in the trade may be gained from the fact that previous to the era of the nail-making machine, 60,000 nailers were employed at one time in the city of Birmingham, each family forging its own nails at what might be termed domestic forgers. This is still done in some sections in Germany.

The rapid increase of population in Manitoba has stimulated the inventive genius of the Dominion to contrive houses that may be portable and quickly put up. A man in Belleville, Ont., has planned one that is in three-foot sections and dovetails together. A house, for a hotel or boarding establishment, has been put up at Winnipeg over 100 feet long, two stories high, and divided into apartments sufficient to accommodate 250 guests. The foundation was laid on a Tuesday, and the house was completed on the Thursday following.

BRIEF REMINDERS OF DAN FULTON'S WIFE.

"Dan! did ye go and say to Mr. Spookey that Jo Antrim was the con-sarned laziest mortal ever ye seen?"

"Ye, an' so he is."

"But don't ev'rybody know it's ready?"

"Ye, I 'pone so."

"Then what good did it do far ye to go an' be a sayin' it? An' here Mrs. Spookey has gone an' want an' tale of yer sayin' so, an' Jo's wife is mad at me 'cos ye said it, an' up an' tale Mrs. May, that's Joe's tale me, that ye're a n'er-do-do, an' an' an' an' an' that I'd better pay that pint o' soap that I borrowed on her last spring, an' that my clothes don't set like nothin', an' that I looked like a gallygator when I come into meetin' last Sunday, an' I don't know what 'tis. But this comes o' yer lettin' yer tongue run when it don't do good, an' a gittin' yerself an' yer folks into trouble. When'd do no sort o' good ter talk 'an' best to say things agin' yer acquaintances. Jo's remembrance that, Dan Fulten."

WHICH IS RIGHT?

The American Woman's Suffrage Convention, recently in session, held that the woman's suffrage question is one to be solved and determined by the States; whilst the National Woman's Suffrage Association, which has just been in session at Omaha, maintains that the question is a national one, and must be determined by Congress. The question naturally suggests itself, which of these bodies is right? The old doctrine of States Rights as opposed to that of a centralized form of government is about to be revived by our mothers, wives and daughters. The field is open for a vast deal of discussion and we hope the question will be settled without an appeal to arms.

\$500 per year can be easily made working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

AMUSEMENTAL ITEMS.

Young stock fed so liberally from birth as never to be stunted makes the cheapest meat.

The willow twig and Ben Davis apple, varieties little known in the East, are among the leading varieties grown for profit in Illinois.

Old hens should be fattened and killed off in the Fall. A hen of two years has seen her best days, but a rooster is none the worse for being an old as three years.

Associated dairying relieves farmer's wives of much hard work. Associated effort in washing, baking and cooking would be equally helpful if farmers lived near enough to each other to make it practicable.

Sows may profitably farrow in Winter, even if the weather be cold, if a little extra care in providing warm quarters is given. January or February pigs will be valuable next Spring according to present prospects.

Rations composed entirely of timothy hay, though not so good for horses as those mixed with clover, yet are preferred by horse men, and clear timothy commands the highest price. Therefore, if hay is to be sold, timothy alone should be sown, but if wanted for home use a mixture with clover is no detriment.

Roots, and especially sugar beets and yellow mangolds, are excellent fodder for making milk. Their healthful effect upon the cows, and their aid in the digestion and assimilation of other food, tend to largely increase the yield of milk, and the abundant nutriment contained in them gives quality and flavor to it.

Quinces will succeed well on high, dry land, provided it is well mulched to protect from Summer droughts and freezing in Winter. The quince root is very sensitive to excessive heat or cold. Freezing of the roots is a frequent cause of failure even when the top is not injured. A liberal application of salt in the Fall is good to prevent deep freezing, on the principle that salt melts the snow from substances to which it is applied.

Veterinary surgery is looked upon with much more favor than was the case thirty or forty years ago. There are now many more veterinary surgeons who have passed a regular medical course than there formerly were, and to prescribe for sick horses or cattle is not considered beneath the dignity of a regular M. D. As animals have not usually been drugged or dosed with stimulants they respond more readily to simple remedies than is the case with most human patients.

The business of fruit evaporation cannot be overdone, provided new but good fruit is used for the purpose. The industry is, however, very likely to suffer from the use of inferior fruit, green or wormy, and which otherwise could not be sold at any price. This business has too many millions invested in it retrospectively, and too many hundred millions in it prospectively to be abused. The main point to which evaporators of fruit need to pay special attention is that honesty prevails in the management of the business. Honesty here as everywhere else, is emphatically the best policy.

Relative to the cost of milk Henry Stewart remarks: "A large Short-horn cow requires twice the amount of food as a moderate-sized, more thrifty and economical Ayrshire, and in estimating the cost of the milk of each from the food consumed, 14 quarts of Ayrshire milk could be produced for twenty cents a day with comparatively high-feeding, while sixteen quarts of Short-horn milk cost thirty-four cents with the same kind of feed, but given in larger rations. Ayrshire milk thus cost less than 13 cents per quart for the food, while Short-horn milk cost 23 cents a quart. To determine the question which is the best cow to keep for a milk dairy, so far as the case in point at least, requires no further consideration."

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The city of San Salvador was founded in 1528 by Jorge de Alvarado.

*Plain Talk.

On Plain Subjects.

BY A PLAIN CHAP.

THE SPELLING REFORM.

I am in favor of it. For my part I give up a system of spelling that hangs together, woe that ye can tel something about, as plain to the child as to the adult. Any such system must be founded on sound. Then if we no hay to tank we will see how to spell, and not be obliged to spend the best part of our years in mastering an immense number of silent and useless letters. I will not advocate too much a change, but let it be gradual, so that it will not confuse the present vast number of volumes of literature, many of which are so dear to us, but will cum into use in such a manner as not to take us off our equilibrium. The system set to be established by the Spelling Reform Association seems to me to be practical and not so much to cause confusion. I will give it now, and am certain you will say it is sensible:

1. Omit a from the digraph when pronounced as a short, as in bed.
2. Omit silent e