

T. J. STILES, Editor.

The St. Louis Dispatch says that Arthur has caught on to a buoyant plank or two and is drifting away from the wreck.

It appears from Dorsey's letter, that Minister Levi P. Morton gave \$168,000 to make Indiana a Republican state in 1882.

WASHINGTON is said to be full of congressmen and thieves, and the Boston Post wants to know why this redundancy of expression.

All the men who now have an itching after the presidency, are making their debut before the people as reformers. May they all be such in fact.

It would be interesting, thinks the Cincinnati Enquirer, to see Arthur and Sherman fall, each upon the other's neck and weep copious tears of repentance and forgiveness.

SENATOR HOAR and Gen. Butler met the other day in Washington. Gen. Butler smiled sardonically and Hoar scowled gloomily. We predict danger ahead for the scowling senator.

The Democratic party has entire control of the State government of Georgia, which accounts for the fact that state taxes have been reduced to two and one half mills on the dollar.

Of how much force will the civil service law, lately passed by Congress, be in the hands of such fellows. It will be a dead letter in the hands of Arthur, Hubbell, Hale, Conkling, Sherman & Co.

THERE are now twenty-five Democratic Governors in the several States of this Union, and thirteen Republicans. In 1884 we will add another to the list of chief magistrates, namely, the President of the United States.

In the United States Senate last Saturday, Senator Slater presented a memorial of the Astoria Board of Trade for an appropriation to improve the entrance to the Columbia river. Senator Slater is making an efficient representative of the interests of the people of Oregon.

A plainly dressed, unostentatious looking man, the Iowa State Leader says, stepped to the door of the Executive Mansion in Albany, New York, a few days ago. "What name?" pompously demanded the lackey, with a suspicious look at the caller. "Graver Cleveland," quietly responded the citizen. Tableau.

The "grand old party" still keeps Dorsey in his position as Secretary of the National Republican Committee. It is supposed that they thus keep him in good standing in the party so that they may levy upon him a "voluntary contribution" of "Soap" to run the next presidential campaign on. But soap will not save the g-o-p in 1884.

GIVE ME CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

THE criticisms of the New York press on the message of Governor Cleveland are not of a very flattering character. But we think a governor should be judged in these days by his official acts, rather than by what he says in his message. A message is like a political platform—made to read.

HEAVY DEVALUATION.

THE State Treasurer of Tennessee proves a defaulter in the sum of \$400,000. The money is said to have been lost in speculations, and loans to personal friends. The treasurer, Mr. Polk, who was a nephew of President Polk, stood high socially. He was last heard from at Milan, Tenn., where he wrote that he would return soon.

PASSION PLAY.

MAYOR EDSON of New York City has refused the application of Salmi Morse for a license to present the Passion Play upon the stage in that city. This is a scriptural play founded on the suffering and death of the Savior. The reason for the refusal is based upon the fact that it would be obnoxious to many citizens.

SHAM CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

It is now said the reason why Republicans in Congress supported Pendleton's civil service bill is, that in case the Democrats elect the next President, the officers will all be filled by Republican appointees, and under the new law, cannot be removed without a cause, while, if Republicans remain in power, they will easily find a way to evade the law.

GAMBETTA.

This great statesman and benefactor of the French people whose death was mentioned last week was buried in Paris, Jan. 6th, attended to his last resting place by a funeral cortege of two hundred thousand people. The occasion seemed to call the whole of the population of Paris to the streets. The demonstration was a new attestation of the confidence of the French people in Gambetta as a statesman, and defender of the French Republic.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Democratic party believe that the people are the original source of all power in our form of government. They believe that when a president appoints a minister to represent our government at the Court of St. James, that this power to thus appoint, is derived from the people, and is simply delegated to the president by the people and that the president exercises this power, simply as an agent or servant of the people. They believe that when the president signs a patent to lands conveyed by the general government to an individual, that he exercises power derived from the people, the fountain head from which all political power flows in our form of government. They believe thus as to the exercise of power by any official, whether he be president, governor, judge, or sheriff. They believe that when any question arises as to whether the general government has the right to exercise a certain power, that question should be decided by referring to the constitution of the United States, and if that power is not found therein to be delegated to the general government, nor fairly implied as a necessary consequence of the delegation of some power by the States or by the people, then that power can not be exercised by the general government. They believe that when any man opposes this fundamental ground work upon which our government is built, to that extent that man is an enemy to the organic law of our country. They believe that by the constitution (which is the handiwork of the States or the people) the federal government was made supreme within the sphere of its delegated and specifically defined powers, but at the same time the States were left supreme within the sphere of their reserved powers.

On the other hand, Republican faith as exemplified fully by Republican example and practice, is that taught by Alexander Hamilton, whose leading tenet is, that our government is supreme in all things, without regard to any powers not delegated to the general government by the States or the people. Hamilton's theory of government was monarchical. He believed that if the authority of the general government was limited, the rivalry of the States would subvert that authority. In fact nearly every public act of his life, which had any bearing upon this point, proves to us, that he was wholly in favor of subordinating or actually abolishing all state organizations, and in lieu thereof, centralizing all governmental power in the federal government. He had no sympathy for popular government or popular rights. The federal party made the Hamiltonian theory of government the basis of its organization, and maintained that organization only so long as it remained in power or had encouraging hopes of succeeding to power. But when the party lost power it fell to pieces under the overpowering weight of its own pernicious doctrines. Upon the ruins of the federal party sprang the Whig party, which placed itself before the people on the old federal theory, modified and shorn of its most objectionable features. But the old federal leaders who identified themselves with this party soon exposed their cloven foot by placing their party on the old federal platform. The course and fate of the party was a very precarious one, sometimes in power and sometimes out. But when they met with what seemed to them permanent defeat in the election of Pierce for President over Scott, this party too, passed in its checks and sunk into oblivion weighed down by the baneful doctrines of federalism. Death has been the inevitable fate of every party and every man who undertook to promulgate these old federal ideas. The party that adopts these ideas will die unless it has power, place and plunder to sustain it, while the Democratic party which is the great exponent of popular rights, can not die, even if it remains out of power and place, and herein is the great difference between the Democratic party and the Republican party—the former being the great exponent of popular rights, and the latter the exponent of federalism.

THE unfortunates of this country are now being visited by a famine which will compel many an unfortunate son of Erin's Isle, to look want and starvation in the face. Unless the government, or philanthropic people of other countries, come to their relief, the winter will be to that people a mad and desolate one, indeed.

Painful rumors float on the Washington air that the official headsman has been seen, says the New York Sun, grinding his ax and casting his eyes towards the United States District attorneys office of New York. Mr. Woodford has been demanding civil service reform so earnestly lately that we suspect something up.

The Salem Steamship wants the State to equip a fire company in East Salem to protect the State Capitol Building in case of fire. Move the building to Albany and she will equip a company at her own expense to protect it.

REAL ESTATE ROOM.

We are on the eve of a general advance in the price of real estate both in the cities and towns of Linn county, but particularly in the price of farming lands. From all parts of the county the news reaches us that the demand for agricultural lands is becoming quite active, and transfers are being made daily. Far-seeing business men with moderate sums to invest, all say, that for a number of years to come, more money is to be made by investing in agricultural lands than in any other ordinary enterprise. It has been said that since the passage of the mortgage law, farmers find it very difficult to borrow money, but notwithstanding this report, we learn from all directions that there is more money to loan, and terms are easier than has ever been known in Linn county before.

The tide of immigration that will set in, upon the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be unprecedented. This great tide of human activity, energy and enterprise will largely find its resting place in Oregon. These hundreds of thousands of people who thus come to Oregon and Washington territory must find employment and must be fed, and our farmers, recognizing this fact, are making active preparations to meet this demand for employment and the staff of life. Already many of our farmers and orchardists are preparing to utilize the products of their orchards which have, heretofore, in the absence of a market, been a dead loss. The apple product alone in Linn county next year will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. The crop will be mainly dried, but we hear many farmers talking about supplying the Chicago market next fall with green apples from the Willamette Valley. While it is probable that, under certain circumstances, this would be the case; yet, we think that next year, and in fact for several years to come, our apple product will go into the hands of the consumer long before it reaches the Chicago markets. We think the men who settle with their families in Eastern Oregon and Washington will create a market that will be remunerative to our people until those settlers can grow orchards for themselves. We think we may safely say to our readers that in a short time the people of Western Oregon will be awakened to new life, energy, and activity and that changes are in store for us that will stifle our staid conservative people.

Prepare to meet them.

DITTY ON QUICKSILVER.

THE tariff commissioners, in their report, recommend that quicksilver be put on the free list. The California delegation in Congress will object to this, very stoutly, as that State produces more than one half of the quicksilver product of the world. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, a protection paper, attempts to make a point against Democrats because their delegation in Congress opposes this recommendation. This is an extraordinary exemplification of the folly of a high protection tariff. Of course, as long as a protection or prohibition tariff is maintained on iron, steel, wool, etc., so long will the producers and manufacturers of all other articles be clamoring for protection. And why not? Is not our government one of equality of rights, with special privileges to none? If the iron manufacturer is protected, should not the manufacturer and producers of all other articles be protected to the same extent? No tariff law is just unless it protects all citizens alike. The farmer should be protected equally with the manufacturer, but this has never been done and never will be, so long as the Republican party, run and controlled by New England manufacturers, remains in power. Under our present tariff the poor laboring man, the farmer of small means, and the mechanic are continually made to contribute to fill the coffers of the rich.

REMARKS.

QUITE a number of our subscribers, this winter, are writing back to relatives and friends at their old home places in the States, proposing to them to send them the DEMOCRAT in return for the old home paper. Now a more sensible thing could not be done. The DEMOCRAT, teeming with local news, and all news of the material progress of the country, is worth more than a dozen ordinary letters, besides you do good to four individuals at least, yourself, your friend, and last but not least, you do substantial good to at least two newspaper men. Many of our subscribers can do this and not feel it a burden. Now how many of our subscribers will follow this laudable example? Let all answer at once "Aye." We will hear.

AN ANSWER.

Eds. Democrat: In Willamette Farmer of January 3rd, 1883, S. A. Clarke used my name in connection with suit against Ben. Holladay, in which he (Clarke) makes statements about me that are false and libelous and I call the attention of the prosecuting Attorney and Grand Jury to the same. S. A. Clarke is a low fellow, who pretends to be the friend of the farmer but he has sold the influence of his paper to the Railroad Company, and as an excuse for so doing he told them that he was compelled to take the money of the R. R. Co. or starve, and the farmers did not support his paper. He, S. A. Clarke, for time and again lied about me.

S. G. ELLIOTT.

STATE NEWS.

J. W. Myers, of the firm of Rosenberg & Co., of Salem, while snow balling with his children last Wednesday, fell on the side walk breaking his right leg between the knee and ankle joint. Dr. Hall reduced the limb.

John P. Ward has been appointed appraiser of customs in Portland, vice T. McF. Patton removed.

W. C. Foren of Prineville, but formerly of the Forks, was shoeing a fractious horse about two weeks ago when the horse struck him on the head from the effects of which he died. He was well known in this county, being a member in good standing of Lebanon Lodge of I. O. O. F.

Steps are being taken to organize a fire company in Prineville. The thermometer stood at 8° below zero at Pendleton during the cold snap. Julius Miller father of Joaquin Miller, is lying dangerously ill at his residence near Eugene city.

A good story from the front, on the O & C R R comes to us. A gentleman living near the front, rode a horse and led another, to a slough near an engine, to water them. Neither man nor horse seem to have ever been an engine. The man in a familiar way told the engineer "to give her a toot," which the engineer was not slow to do. Those horses jumped about four feet high, one going one way and the other the other way, leaving the man flattened out in the slough.

The State Temperance Alliance will meet in this city, on the 21th day of February, at one o'clock P. M.

Mr. Villard will soon place in the hands of the Regents of the State University \$50,000 in Northern Pacific six per cent bonds to endow that institution. This munificent donation was made on condition the Legislature would appropriate certain sums for the purpose of endowment, and the last Legislature having complied with the conditions, the whole plan will now be carried out.

Alva Condit, a pioneer, died Jan. 1 at Clatsop Plains aged 83 years. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for sixty years.

The body of Simpson, one of the three men lately drowned at Yaquina Bay has been found.

Mrs. Simpson wife of Postal Agent Simpson, died in East Portland last week.

George Tatum of Polk has been appointed "boss teamster" at the penitentiary, vice H. C. Dale resigned.

FOREST COVE ITEMS.

Forest Cove, Jan. 4, 1883. The snow is six inches deep, and Thermometer 8 degrees below zero, and the wind is blowing very hard at present. From present indications we will have a hard winter in this valley, and feed is scarce. Barley and oats 2½ cts. per lb. Wheat, \$1.30 cts. per bushel. Flour, Cove Mills, 95 cts. per Bbl. Summerville Mills, 87.50 cts. per Bbl.

Six wagon loads of flour left this place last week for Boise City. Flour is scarce there at present, quoted at \$1.10 per Bbl. There is not enough wheat in the valley to supply home consumption. The Union Mills are idle. The Ore Dell Mills were washed out by the recent freshet and completely destroyed. Loss to Mr. W. J. Snodgrass, the owner, about \$15,000. The Island City Mills are not doing much. This mill, Co. bought up all the wheat in the fall, but will soon be through grinding. Then the only show for flour is Walls Walla.

There was a great deal of plowing done last fall, and if next spring is favorable for spring sowing, there will be more wheat raised in this valley than ever known before.

R. R. excitement runs high. The Short Line have one hundred teams working in the vicinity of Old's Ferry, on Snake river.

At Masonic Hall, Dec. 23rd, 1882, Grand Round Valley Lodge, No. 36, A. F. & A. M., the following officers were elected:

S. O. Swackhamer, W. M.; O. F. Bell, S. W.; George Wright, J. W.; William Hutchinson, Treas.; W. F. Wright, Sec.; Geo. Starks, S. D.; Wm. Wilson, J. D. Willan, Efner Tyler, Jacob Zuber and George Block, Stewards; they were also installed the same evening.

The cutting affray between Pat. Bran and Mr. Carl in the Blue mountains, a short time ago, resulted in the former losing an eye, and the latter, so we are informed, was found dead, not far from Meacham's Station.

Stock is very scarce here. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Arthur, from Yellow Stone, say they can hardly find as many as they want, at figures that will justify them in buying. Fred. Nodine, of this place, is buying up cattle in Umatilla county. Cattle seem to be cheaper in Umatilla than here.

OCCASIONAL.

MONROE, MICH., Sept. 25, 1875. Since I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. I have done more what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as asthmal coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, and all the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, sore throat and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a bottle free of cost, or a regular size for 21¢. For sale by Any druggist.

THEREY, GEO. H. THAYER of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE."

PRICE OF WHEAT.

Albany, Or., Jan. 6, 1883.

Eds. Democrat:

A great deal has been said about the low price of wheat and its cause. Last year when shipping charters were high, we were informed that that was the cause of the low price of wheat. This year charters are nearly one-half lower but the price of wheat remains much the same. Farmers are anxiously inquiring the cause. With wheat at its present price no ordinary farmer can make more than a living out of debt. If in debt, he cannot do that much. I desire to give some reasons why I believe that wheat continues low.

In the first place, the present system of storage in large warehouses is ruinous to the farmer. Anyone can see that where the wheat is concentrated into large bulks, the effect will be to give the advantage to the buyer. Suppose the retail merchants of this city should place their goods in the hands of the buyers all over the country, and then ask what will you give for the goods. Such a course would be idiotic.

How do we farmers operate. We raise the wheat, haul it to town when wheat is low, and place it in the hands of the buyer or his agents. After he gets the wheat and uses a large portion of it for the purpose of speculation, we go to him and ask him what he will give for the wheat on which he has already made a greater profit than the man who raised it. Can anything be more ruinous? What is the remedy? Keep your wheat in your own barns until you want to sell. If you have no room, build granaries. The cost of storage for one year will build granaries large enough to store your wheat. But some will say that the roads are so bad that hauling cannot be done in the winter time. In the first place that is not altogether true. In the second place, if it is true, the hauling can be done the next spring. The roads can be repaired if they were worked as they should be. But if wheat cannot be conveyed to market in the winter time, which I do not admit, it can be stored in granaries and marketed for the money which the owner may be compelled to have. The mortgage can be made safe by insuring the wheat. Take two thousand bushels of wheat, place in a granary, insure it for \$1600. Borrow \$700 at 10 per cent. per annum. The interest would amount to \$35 in six months. If you sold at 70 cents per bushel in the fall, you would realize \$700 on the wheat. But, suppose by holding the wheat six months you can get 90 cents per bushel, you would realize \$900.

The difference would be, less \$35 interest paid, \$165.00 or 1000 bushels of wheat. The gain would be greater on larger amounts, because the same proportions would suffice with but little more cost for large as for small amounts. The farmers of Oregon must break up this system of placing their property in the hands of Portland shippers, and it can be done by concert of action. One man acting on this principle would not change the situation much. New in the time to begin. Build your granaries now so that when harvest comes you can place your grain in it without going to the expense of immediately hauling it to town to be placed in the hands of speculators, who will, for the next six months, make a greater profit than you have made, even before you have sold it. The evil, here spoken of, has been one cause of so much poverty among the farmers in years past. If a man had a herd of cattle, hogs or sheep to sell, would it be wise in him to drive them to Portland, and place them in the hands of a butcher; allow him to kill them and then ask him what he will give? Is not this the principle on which every farmer in Oregon acts who places his wheat in a warehouse controlled with the money of wheat speculators? Let us not blind our eyes to our own interests. The present system enables the wheat speculators of Portland, to dictate what per cent. of profit the farmer in most cases desires to realize. The farmer is at the mercy of winter in order to till the soil.

FARMER.

LEBANON NOTES.

Lebanon, Or., Jan. 10, 1883.

Eds. Democrat:

Mr. Moore, of your city, has been here for the last few days endeavoring to form a lodge of Ancient Templars. We understand he has secured a sufficient number of names and will start a lodge of that order. Among its objects it aims to offer a safe investment to those seeking life insurance on the contribution plan. Most of the secret orders have at various times attempted to obtain an object, but in most cases have been abandoned. Should one desire life insurance, the best way is to take a policy in some substantial company.

Our town has been "booming" the past week with large business transactions. C. B. Montague, of the firm of Montague & Johnson, has bought out the interest of his partner, and now has full control of the immense stock of goods with which their two stores were filled. Mr. Johnson has other business matters in view, which caused the change. This transaction had hardly been made, but in a matter of equal importance was announced. It was that J. L. Cowan, J. M. Ralston and Joseph Wasson, in view of entering into a partnership in the mercantile business, had purchased Dr. Foley's drug store building, including fifty feet in front, and would in the course of sixty days open a large store. The arrangements with the parties above named has been fully made, and they will begin at once to put the new buildings purchased in readiness for their immense stock.

The sale of the personal property of Wm. M. Smith, deceased, took place on last Tuesday. There was a large crowd present, and the property brought a very fair price. The outlook for our town during the present year is in every way flattering. Business of all kinds is on the increase. Real estate is in good demand, at a very fair price. There will be quite a number of new buildings erected as soon as the material can be obtained.

The article in last week's paper on "goose," might be read with great profit by certain parties not far from here. In fact, had it appeared a week earlier, it might have saved some trouble, and no little annoyance.

A letter from Mrs. Hagan, written December 22nd, speaks of the beautiful weather there, and says she can scarcely realize that it was Christmas week. Everything was in summer attire.

BUCKLE'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sore, sores, ulcers, rheumatism, fever, sore, tetanus, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions. It is a sure and certain remedy for all the above named ailments. It is a sure and certain remedy for all the above named ailments. It is a sure and certain remedy for all the above named ailments.

Success depends on a liberal patronage of the printing office.—J. J. Astor. Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

"Rough on Rats."

Cleats out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunk, chipmunks, gophers, etc. Druggists.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cents and 25¢.

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Anker Mouth.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it.

HARRISBURG ITEMS.

Harrisburg, Or., Jan. 10, 1883.

Eds. Democrat:

The Wachenheimer case has called away several of our citizens again.

Your worthy townsman and able lawyer G. E. Chamberlain gave this place a call day before yesterday on legal business.

The man Freeman, who received the fall from R. R. Bridge, is able to be out and walk around with the assistance of a cane though feeling very sore and stiffened from the fall.

The health of the community in this vicinity is very good at present.

There is not a single case of Diphtheria, Scarlatina, or Scarlet fever or any other serious illness to be heard of.

The Public School is prospering under the present management and has an enrollment of one hundred and three.

The Public School at our neighboring town of Junction City has closed and leaves the educational work of that vicinity in the hands of Prof. J. C. Campbell, who is conducting a private school.

We hear tell of the organization of a "Literary society" in this place.

The Band boys are going to give an entertainment on next Monday evening at Smith's Hall for the purpose of raising money to help pay for the new instruments which they have ordered.

A good time is anticipated, and the purpose is a very commendable one. Much energy has been expended by persons so young in accomplishing so much as they have done in the musical line and every one should turn out and help them along.

It is rumored that Miss Luce may give a reading here soon, partly for aid of the Orphan home at the Dallas.

DAN.

Order to Show Cause.

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

In the matter of the co-partnership estate of Houk & Meyer, Henry Meyer, decd. To Frederick Beckman, and the next of kin of Henry Meyer decd. and all persons known and unknown interested in said estate.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to be and appear in the County Court of the County of Linn, in the State of Oregon, at the Court House, in the city of Albany, in said County and State, on Monday, the 5th of February, 1883, at the hour of one o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, the same being the first day of the regular February Term, thereof, and then and there show cause, if any exist why an order of sale should not be made directing and licensing the administrator of said estate to sell all the real property of said estate heretofore owned by said Henry Meyer, deceased, and all persons known and unknown interested in said estate, as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 1, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 6, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 7, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 8, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 9, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 10, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 11, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 12, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 13, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 14, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 15, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 16, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 17, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 18, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 19, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 20, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. 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Also lot No. 57, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 58, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 59, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 60, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 61, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 62, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 63, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 64, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 65, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 66, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 67, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 68, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 69, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 70, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 71, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 72, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 73, in block No. 2, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Also lot No. 74,