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Books, Stationery and Toilet Articles, at a
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DRS. J. W. & MARY T. COLE,
Physicians & Surgeons.
ALBANY, ORE. GON.

Offer their professional services to the citizens of
Linn and adjacent counties. Office and residence
near Court House. Call at Langdon and Cole's Drug
Store.

Albany Bath House.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECT
fully inform the citizens of Albany and vi-
cinity that I have taken charge of this Establish-
ment, and, by keeping clean rooms and paying
strict attention to business, expects to suit all
those who may favor me with their patronage.
Having heretofore carried on nothing but

First-Class Hair Dressing Saloons
expects to give entire satisfaction to all
Wholesale and Ladies' Hair neatly cut
& shampooed.
JOS. WEBBER.

RED CROWN MILLS.
ISON, LANNING & CO., PROPRS.
NEW PROCESS FLOUR SUPERIOR FOR FAMILIES
AND BAKERS USE.

BEST STORAGE FACILITIES.
Highest Price in Cash for
Wheat
ALBANY OR.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Assets, Dec. 1882.....\$3,295,356
Premium Income.....2,007,139
Safe, reliable and quick to pay in case of
loss.

ARCH MONTEITH,
Agent,
Albany, Oregon.

D. BROWN,
Judicious
ADVERTISING,
Discreet

SUBSCRIPTION
AGENT
San Francisco, Cal.

State Rights Democrat

VOL. XIX.

ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1884.

NO 26

Special business notices in Local Col-
umns 15 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.
Rates for other advertisements made
upon application.

STONE AND MARBLE WORKS

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO
inform the public that he is now pre-
pared to do all kinds of stone and marble
work on short notice. All work is war-
ranted to give satisfaction. Will work
any and all kinds of stones, but deal prin-
cipally in Oregon City granite. Cleaning,
repairing and resetting especially. Call
and examine my prices before purchas-
ing elsewhere as I will not be undersold.
Shop on west side of Ferry street oppo-
site post office.
G. W. HARRIS, Prop.

JOHN SCHMEER,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.
Albany, Oregon.

Horses kept on reasonable terms.
Horses and buggies let to suit the times.
Corner Second and Ellsworth streets.

ROBT. CROSBY

THE DRAYMAN.
PACKING AND MOVING PLANS,
organs and furniture
a specialty. All hauling within
the city promptly attended to.

LOUIS CAMPEAU'S

Barber Shop.
Shaving done with neatness and sharp
razors, which are always kept in good
condition, and hair cut in the very best
style.

SAN WA VING.

LAUNDRY AND CHINA MERCHANTS. BUSI-
NESS. Blue, tea and Japanese goods.
underclothing, sold at bottom prices. Contractor for
China labor.
Office in City Bank.

HENG TENG.

Best washing and ironing in the city.
No. 11, Ellsworth Street. One door south
of Revere House.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

M. JACKSON, Proprietor.
—Opposite Revere House—
Shaving and hair dressing done in first-
class style. First-class bath rooms.
Bath for ladies and gentlemen all hours.
Terms reasonable.

'83 A GRAND COMBINATION '84.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT
AND THE LOUISVILLE
WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.
One year for only \$1.50. Two papers for little more
than the price of one.

By paying us \$2.50 you will receive for one year
your home paper, the "Courier-Journal," the
representative newspaper of the South, Democratic
and for a tariff for revenue only, and the best, bright-
est and most widely read in the United States.
Send us your order to examine a sample copy of the
"Courier-Journal" on to this office.

W. H. GOLTRA

DEALER IN
Farm Machinery,
WAGONS, HACKS, BUG-
GIES,
Plows, Harrows,
HAY PRESSES,
STEEL GOODS,
&C.

County dealers are respectfully in-
vited to call and examine our stock, note
our prices and favorable terms.

BLINDS.

Send for Price List.
WILSON & BROTHER.
Manufacturers, Wholesale
and Retail Dealers,
18, 20, 22, Drumm St., San Francisco, Cal

SCIO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MONTGOMERY & DILLY.

DEALERS IN CLOCKS AND WATCHES.
Keep a full line of jewelry.
Watches and clocks repaired in first-class
order.
SCIO, OREGON.

W. M. MORROW,

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE,
copper and sheet iron ware, crockery,
table cutlery, etc., etc.
SCIO, OREGON.

BRIDGEMAN & BEARD.

KEEP A FULL LINE OF PURE
K. Groceries, fresh candies, nuts, and
all kinds of confectionaries, tobacco, cigars,
etc., etc. Cash paid for produce of all
kinds.
SCIO, OREGON.

W. H. TALCOTT,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, CLOTH-
ING, boots, shoes, hats and caps,
groceries, cigars, tobacco, etc.
Main Street, — SCIO, OR.

J. J. DORRIS,

Bridge Builder
—AND—
GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
SCIO, OREGON.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC LETTINGS SO-

LICITED. Plans and specifications
furnished on short notice.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity,
strength and wholesomeness. More economical than
the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition
with the multitudes on low cost, short weight, shams or
dishonest adulterations. Sold only in this country.
Baker's Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Senders & Sternburg,
of this city, having taken
the machinery agency of
G. F. Simpson, for Frank
Brothers, of Portland
will carry a full line of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

suitable to the trade, to
wit:
WAGONS, HARNESS,
PLOWS, AND DRILLS,
CUTTING BOXES,
and all
FARMING
implements of less note
They will keep the
LA BELLE WAGON,
also the
RUSHFORD

a new wagon with all the
late improvements and
warranted on of the
best wagons in the
mar ket.

ALBANY FOUNDRY

—AND—
MACHINE SHOP.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

By A. F. CHERRY, situated at corner of
First and Montgomery Streets, Albany,
Oregon.

Having taken charge of the above named
Works, we are prepared to manufacture
Steam Engines, Saw and Grist Mills,
Wood-working Machinery, Pumps, Iron
and Brass Castings of every description.
Machinery of all kinds repaired. Special
attention given to repairing farm machi-
nery.
Patterns Making done in all its forms.
1611y1 A. F. CHERRY & SON.

SAM COHEN.

Keeps the best brands of imperial and
domestic cigars. Also the
FINEST AND BEST BRANDS OF
TOBACCO, POCKET-KNIVES
AND ALL KINDS OF NOTIONS.

Keeps the finest billiard hall in the city.
I will also sell real estate, merchandise
household goods, etc., at auction for any
one in the city or county. Store opposite
Revere House, Albany, Or.
6f SAM COHEN.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.
FROM THE SON: "29 Cedar St., New
York, Oct. 26, 1882.
" Gentlemen: My father died on October 21,
and he has been a great sufferer from Scrofu-
la, and the enclosed letter will tell you what
a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case! I think his blood must
have contained the humor for at least ten
years; but did not show, except in the form
of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about
five years ago. From a few spots which ap-
peared at that time, it gradually spread so
as to cover his entire body, at times giving
him terrible affliction, and an object of pity to
those who saw him. Now, there are few men
of his age who enjoy as good health as
he has. I could easily name fifty persons
who would testify to the facts in his case.
Yours truly,
W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both
a pleasure and
a duty for me to state to you the benefit I
have derived from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Six months ago I was completely covered with
a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The
humor caused an incessant and intolerable
itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause
the blood to flow in many places whenever
I moved. My sufferings were great, and my
life a burden. I commenced the use of the
SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used
it regularly since that time. My condition
began to improve at once. The sores have
all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every
respect—being now able to do a good day's
work, although 73 years of age. Many inquir-
ers who have sought a cure in my case, and
I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
Given by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., Oct.
21, 1882.
Yours gratefully,
HUBERT PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA CURES SCROFULA

and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas,
Eczema, Ringworm, Itchiness,
Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of the
Skin. It clears the blood of all impuri-
ties, aids digestion, stimulates the action of
the bowels, and thus restores vitality and
strength to the whole system.

Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; 51, six bottles for \$5.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SLATER.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1883.

Hon. Thos. S. Lang, Secretary Eastern
Oregon Wool-growers' Con-
vention:—SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of Nov. 21, 1883,
enclosing the proceedings of the Eastern
Oregon Wool-growers' Convention,
held at The Dalles, on the 3rd of Octo-
ber last, among which proceedings I
find the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That this convention de-
mand of Hon. J. H. Slater and Hon. J.
N. Delph, United States Senators, and
Hon. M. C. George, our Representative
in Congress, that they use every possible
effort to restore the tariff on foreign
wools to the rates which were maintain-
ed previous to the last session of Con-
gress.

Speaking for myself, I recognize to
the fullest extent the right of every
person, class and interest in the State
of Oregon to present to their Senators
and Representatives their claims and
desires and to have them fairly consid-
ered in connection with legislation af-
fecting the same, but I am not willing
to subordinate my own judgment and
convictions to what is proper and right-
ful legislation in any given case even
at the "demand" of special interests
however great or important such inter-
ests may be. To do so would be blind
subscribing to class interest and de-
mands.

The Wool-growers' Convention, in
the above resolution, do not ask to have
the matter of restoring the former rates
of tariff on foreign wools considered in
connection with the interests of other
classes, such as the manufacturers of
wool and the consumers of woolen fab-
rics and in connection with the general
demand for revenue reform, with a
view to their restoration, if compatible
with public interest, but the demand is
peremptory and without any considera-
tion of the effect such restoration may
have upon the manufacturing industries
of the country or of the increased bur-
dens which may thereby be imposed
upon the great body of the people who
consume the manufactures of wool.

Doubtless the theory of the con-
vention was that high rates of duty upon
foreign wools serve to keep up the
price of the domestic product, and that
the recent decline in the price of do-
mestic wool is to be attributed to the
late reduction of the rates of duty upon
the foreign article and taking this view
of the situation the wool growers of
Eastern Oregon "demand," that is the
word, that their Senators and Represen-
tatives shall "use every effort possible"
to restore their tariff rates on foreign
wools to the rate of course, that they
may procure a better price for their
product. No matter if such restoration
retards the manufacture of wool and
increases the cost of the manufactured
product to the great body of consumers.
The logic of the demand is restore these
rates that the wool grower may put
money in his pocket. Verily, the mono-
polists of this country are not confined
to great railroad corporations! What is
the difference in principle in a demand
for legislation whereby the wool
growers may make gain and prosper
in their special business by impos-
ing burdens upon all other classes and
the demand of the railroad corporations
that there shall be no legislation at all
respecting fares and freights, to the end
that they may continue to exact exor-
bitant rates for the transportation of
every bushel of grain, every pound of
cotton or other kinds of freight the
farmers and merchants may need to
transport? If there is any difference
in principle I am unable to see it.

To carry on the government requires
revenue; to obtain it, among other
methods import duties have been levied.
Among the articles of foreign im-
portations upon which such duties have
been imposed is foreign wool, which,
since 1824, has been subjected to vary-
ing rates of duty, always expecting from
1846 to 1864, of a very highly protec-
tive character.

Within the past few years the gov-
ernment has found itself in the receipt
of a very large surplus of revenue;
greatly more than the need of the gov-
ernment requires. So that the question
has not been how to get revenue, but
how to decrease it and lift the burden
of taxation from the shoulders of the
people. The last Congress passed a
new tariff act and reduced the tariff
upon foreign wools about three cents a
pound upon clothing and combing
wool, leaving carpet wools without a
change. This change was made in
obedience to the almost universal de-
mand for a reform in the tariff legisla-
tion of the country and for a reduction
of revenue. The rates in the woolen
and iron schedules were the ones against
which the most general complaint was
made, the justice of which complaints
will be seen when it is stated, that by
the report of the Bureau of Statistics for
1883, the tariff rates under the former
law was as follows on wools and wool-
ens imported during that year:

On No. 1 clothing wools, average, 56.28%
" " 2 combing " " 51.24
" " 3 carpet " " 27.84
" " serape and carpeting " " 53.80
" " ending bolts or felt " " 73.03
" " hats " " 57.03
" " balsorials " " 80.82
" " blankets, coarse, " " 107.44
" " blankets of all grades " " 86.17
" " bolony, coarse, " " 93.64
" " hosiery of all grades " " 52.41
" " skirts and drawers " " 56.01
" " dry goods, women, children, " " 68.74
" " flannels, average " " 74.10
" " webbing, beltings, " " 67.87
" " yarns " " 80.99
" " all wool manufactures 68.49

The present duty on foreign wools
under the reduced schedule as shown
by importations during the quarter
ending Sept. 30, 1883, is as follows:

On No. 1 clothing wool, average, 43.74%
" " 2 combing " " 42.44
" " 3 carpet " " 27.38

It must be remembered that as the
tariff rates are specific, that is so
much a pound, the ratio per cent of
duty to cost varies with the fluctua-
tions of the market. As the prices ad-
vance the per cent falls and as the
prices decline the per cent rises.

Coincident with the reduction in the
tariff rates on foreign wools there came
a decline in the prices of the domestic
article and the wool growers attribut-
ing this decline to this reduction, are
dissatisfied and demand a restoration
of the rates. It is safe to say that not
over one in fifty of the entire popula-
tion of the country is interested in wool
growing. If this duty is restored where
is the burden to fall? Manifestly
upon the consumers of woolen fab-
rics in this country for the increase
must be added to the manufactured
product and we export neither the raw
material nor the manufactures of wool
to any appreciable extent. The home
product of 1883 may be easily put down
at 300,000,000 pounds, which is almost
wholly classed as clothing and combing
wools, for we produce but very little of
carpet wools. Then the imposition
of these rates means, to increase the
burdens of the consumers of woolen
fabrics in this country to the extent of
\$9,000,000, which is to be put into the
wool grower's purse by so legislating as
to increase the value of his wool prod-
uct three cents a pound; it means the
taxing of forty-nine persons for the
benefit of one. Not one dollar of this
\$9,000,000 goes into the people's treas-
ury, for it merely represents the en-
hancement in value of the home prod-
uct by reason of the increase of that
wool tariff upon a like foreign article.
This increase, upon the basis of the im-
portations of 1883, would afford a revenue
of about \$295,000 to the treasury. In
other words, they ask the legislators of
the country to restore these rates, so
that in getting one dollar into the treas-
ury they, the wool-growers of the coun-
try, can get twenty-six dollars into
their own pockets taken from the peo-
ple who consume woolen fabrics. But
the country does not need this revenue;
it has more revenue than it wants.
Statesmen are racking their brains to
devise some way to dry up the sources
of revenue instead of increasing them.
It is not enough for the wool-growers
of Eastern Oregon that Uncle Sam
furnishes them with free pasture, they
want him to tax the rest of his children
for their benefit. The growers of wheat,
corn, cotton, cattle and hogs, who must
sell their surplus products in an open
foreign market, in competition with
all the world, consume largely of the man-
ufactures of wool and in my judgment
have some interest in this question
which ought to be considered by their
Senators and Representatives before
restoring these rates.

It has been demonstrated over and
over again from the statistics of wool
prices in this country, covering a period
of many years, during which time wool
has been subjected to varying duties,
sometimes practically prohibiting, at
other times letting in the lower grades
entirely free, with a moderate duty up-
on the higher and finer grades, that the
domestic product has always borne
better prices under low tariff or when
wool was free than during periods of
high duties. This fact has been reiter-
ated in this country and elsewhere
many times by publishers of the highest
character.

The late commissioner of customs in
a special report, made to congress in
1869, says upon this point, "it is a fact,
which cannot be ignored or controver-
ted, that the periods when the Ameri-
can wool grower has received the high-
est price in gold for his wool, have
been coincident with the periods when
imported wools have been subjected to
the lowest duties." In speaking of the
removal of the duties on wools in
Great Britain and the protest of the
wool growers there made, asserting that
the wool growing interests of England
would be destroyed, he says: "No
such result followed; but, on the con-
trary, from that day to this the amount
of wool grown, manufactured, exported
and consumed in Great Britain, has
annually increased, and with great
profit to all who were either directly or
indirectly interested;" and, again, the
commissioner says, "that the experie-

of France is also to the same effect as
shown in a recent report by Mr. Baud-
rillard to the emperor of the French on
this subject, in which it is proved that
when the duty on wool was reduced
from thirty-three to twenty-two per
cent, ad valorem, the price of wool
increased and was maintained at from
six to eight per cent. above the former
rates." And the explanation given by
M. Baudrillard is significant and to the
point. He says: "The home product
is not sufficient for the daily increasing
wants of our industry. Every check
thrown in the way of the latter affects
its activity. As soon as manufacturers
cannot procure foreign wools they de-
crease their production, because they
cannot find at home the required quali-
ties; and French wool, which they
could have used to mix in lies about
in the market. The statistical tables
of England lead exactly to the same
conclusions—high duty, low wool at
low price, moderate duty or free wool at
prices good at home." Mr. George
William Bond, of Boston, a protectionist
and a Republican in politics, who is a
leading authority in the United States
upon all questions relating to wool
whether as to varieties, prices, supply
or demand, in a letter addressed to Mr.
A. M. Garland, of Springfield, Ill., late
president of the American wool growers
association, bearing date May 14, 1883,
says on this point: "Our fine wools have
always been higher, other things being
equal, when we were able freely to im-
port the wools of other countries at a
low duty, or at no duty at all. When
the tariff of 1857 was passed fine wools
became virtually free, so that we went
into full or nearly full competition with
Europe. What was the effect? Wools
advanced immediately in the markets
of production abroad twenty-five to
thirty-three and a half per cent., so
that we got them no cheaper than be-
fore, and the prices of domestic wools
advanced. Now this was an advantage
to our manufacturers, as it enhanced
the cost to the foreign manufacturers,
so that ours could well afford to pay
the advanced prices. Reduced to gold,
the average prices of wool have been
lower under the tariff of 1857 than they
were under that of 1857.

In 1879 wools declined so much in
England that the tariff on the goods no
longer protected our manufacturers, and
they would, many of them, have been
ruined, if orders for wool had not gone
out from this country, which for some
kinds of wool advanced the price in
England from ten and three-quarter
percent, at which purchases were made
in August, to nineteen pence, paid in
the following April. This great advance
was not warranted and reacted severely
upon some of the importers, but it saved
the country from a more severe reduc-
tion in prices than would otherwise have
occurred by enhancing the cost of for-
eign manufacturers, notwithstanding
the accumulated stock of foreign wool
here. About forty per cent. of the
wool imported that year was held over.
England then sent us goods made of a
coarse grade of wool that we raised very
little of, and, while the fashion lasted,
it seriously reduced the value of our
finer wools.

Thus you see that, beuge your fine
wools about by a tariff as you may, the
freaks of fashion will sometimes make
a breach in your walls of protection.
The present indications are that goods
with finished face, will soon again be
in fashion. As yet we have found al-
most no wools in this country adapted
to this manufacture. We shall again
be obliged to import, and if the tariff
should be too high to allow of that,
many of our mills must be closed, for
the people will follow the fashion.
Should this come, you may look again
for a decline in the bulk of the wools
of this country.

I might go into statistics and demon-
strate every statement here made, but
it would be no stronger if done. In
the face of facts, figures and history,
which has repeated itself at least twice
in our own country within the space of
about sixty years, I am asked to aid
in repeating the folly of putting up
with tariff on foreign wools, which I
most respectfully decline to do for the reason
that in the long run it would injure
rather than benefit the wool growing
interests of the country, by restricting
the extension, and prevent the diversify-
ing of home manufactures, thereby
limiting the consumption of the raw
material which must result in keeping
down if not in further depressing the
price of domestic wools.

It is doubtless true that the reduc-
tion in the tariff contributes to the late
decline in the prices of domestic wools,
but there were other and more poten-
tial causes operating to bring about this
decline. Overproduction in home man-
ufactures under the stimulus of enor-
mously high tariff did more to bring
about this decline than the reduction of
the tariff. It is only a repetition of
what occurred in 1879 when American
fleece wools sold throughout the year
at lower rates than they had done for
thirty years before and considerably
lower than at any time since the re-

duction in the tariff was made. But
suppose the decline is to be wholly
attributed to the tariff reduction. Is
Congress to disregard the necessities of
the public service, which requires a
speedy reduction of the revenues, be-
cause by taking off some of the taxes,
certain interests are to have their prof-
its somewhat lessened? If such special
interest which has been fostered under
highly protected tariffs may come to
their Senators and Representatives and
"demand" that their interests shall not
be touched and have their demands
complied with, pray tell me where tariff
reform is to come in and where reduc-
tion of the revenue is to begin?

The necessity for reducing the revenue
is universally admitted and it is
quite generally agreed that there shall
be no further reduction in internal tax-
es; therefore the only means of accom-
plishing this end is by reforming the
tariff, and in doing this every interest
must submit to its share of the neces-
sary reduction. Wool growers can claim
no exemption from the rule, and I am
sure they are too patriotic and just to
ask to have their business favored and
protected at the expense of, and to the
barrening of the general public.

Yours with great respect,
JAMES H. SLATER.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Board
of Managers of the Oregon State Agri-
cultural Society, held at Salem, on
Dec. 4th and 5th, 1883, by vote of the
Board, the executive committee
was instructed to prepare a statement
for publication to the people, relative
to the views of the members of the
Board, upon the subjects of licensing
the sale of spirituous liquors and the
practice of the gambling devices.

We conclude from the comments
of the press of this State, that large
numbers of the people as well as the
editors of the papers published in Ore-
gon are under the impression that the
officers of the Oregon State Agricul-
tural Society have been licensing the
sale of spirituous liquors on the fair
grounds and the gambling games
practiced during fair week.

In view of this fact we have deem-
ed it but just to say that this Society
has not in years past licensed the sale
of spirituous liquors at any of the
fairs; nor have we licensed any of the
gambling or soap games, but on the
other hand we have endeavored to
prevent all persons from engaging in
the violation of the laws of this State,
by warning them of the risk they run
of being prosecuted and punished by
the proper officers of the county and
we will not permit or allow any
one to engage in any gambling de-
vice upon the fair grounds, so far as
it is possible for us to prevent the same.

We sincerely hope that this warn-
ing will be heeded and that all per-
sons coming to our fair, will refrain
from attempting to practice or carry
on, or engage in any pursuit for
which they will lay themselves lia-
ble to arrest under the laws of this
state.

The board of managers at the same
meeting passed the following resolu-
tions and we would ask the papers of
this state to give us space for their
publication that all persons may be
informed of the action of the board
upon the subject as to the courses we
intend to take toward all persons
found upon the fair grounds violating
the laws of this state.

Resolved, "That no license shall
be granted by this society at the next
annual fair for the sale of spirituous
liquors!"

Resolved, "That no license shall
be granted by this society for the
operation of any gambling device
prohibited by the statutes of Oregon."

By order of the board of managers.
J. T. APPERSON,
President O. S. A. S.

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