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I have the best stock of furniture in the city and will sell

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A complete stock and can give SATISFACTION. Try me.

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THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that I have taken charge of this Establisment

Administrator's Notice.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by an order of the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, duly appointed Administrator of the estate of James Kenney

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Send six cents for postage, and a receipt free, a copy of book which will help you to more money right away than you can make in any other way.

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State Rights Democrat.

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NO. 49

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

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Cuticura. DISFIGURING HUMORS, ITCHING TORTURES, AND LOATHSOME SORES. I HAVE TRIED for eleven years to have my wife cured of a terrible skin disease. The CUTICURA REMEDY (CUTICURA REMEDY, the new blood purifier, internally and externally) has cured her.

BLOTCHES CURED. I used your CUTICURA REMEDY for blotches, and am completely cured. I have never used, and to the profession it is invaluable for cleaning the skin, thereby removing all blotches, freckles, pimples, and all the dirt used by them, leaving the skin pure and white and soft.

BEST FOR ANYTHING. Having used your CUTICURA REMEDY for eighteen months for Tetter, and finally cured it, I am anxious to get it to sell on commission. I can recommend it beyond any remedy I have ever used for Tetter, Itch, Eruptions, etc. In fact, it is the best medicine I have ever tried for anything.

NEVER A COMPLAINT. Since I have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDY I have never heard a single complaint, but on the contrary every one who has used them has been pleased with them, and they outsell all others.

SCROFULOUS SORES. I had a chancre bad sore on my body, and tried all remedies I could hear of, and at last tried your CUTICURA REMEDY, and it cured me.

STONE AND MARBLE WORKS. THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of stone and marble work on short notice. All work is warranted to give satisfaction. Will work any and all kinds of stone, but deal principally in Oregon City granites. Cleaning, repairing and resetting a specialty. Call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere as I will not be undersold. Shop on west side of Ferry Street opposite post office.

DR. J. L. HILL, Physician and Surgeon. Office—cor. First and Ferry Streets, ALBANY, OREGON.

CORRESPONDENCE

SOUTHERN OREGON.

Editors Democrat: I concluded to visit the Soda Springs on Dead Indian, and here is the trip. I started from Jacksonville after dinner, traveled almost due east, and in six miles came to Bear Creek. This stream rises in the Siskiyou Mountains and flows north into the Rogue River. It is usually very clear, but the constant mining along its banks keeps it quite muddy. Passing through chaparral and other low growth over a region of poor soil, I take up for the night with Bro. West and had a pleasant time with him and family. The next morning I his away leisurely for six or eight miles across the desert. This is a large level region filled with hog wallows or footholes, (or rather low places running in every direction,) where the water usually stands until it either sinks or evaporates, none can run off. The two Table Rock's one to my left some miles off, by whose bases flows the famous Rogue River swiftly meandering its serpentine course amid ragged rocks, between steep hills and high mountains in its snowy source. To my right are ranges of mountains with deep gorges and wide mouthed gulches extending to the level of the desert. Herds of sheep, with some cattle, hogs and horses, feed on the early growth of this region, while nice farms, well improved lie along the river and to the right along the foot hills. But few farms are on the desert as it is better adapted to grazing than cultivation. At noon on the east side of the desert on Dry Creek I stopped for dinner with Bro. Matney. This Dry Creek is rather remarkable. It drains a large area of Territory, on my right a kind of open basin, but with no living stream. It is only a stream where there is water in it, at other times it is dry. Nevertheless in the spring season, it abounds with the nicest fish. After dinner I renew my travels over the hills and in a short time my horse shakes his thirst in the limpid waters of the Antelope. This stream heads far to the south and winding its way through deep gorges and narrow defiles, waters many nice farms.

Pushing ahead until the chaparral, I see a man some distance before me. I hasten on and find it is Brother Geo. Isaacs, so I am in good for another night. We soon arrive at Brownsboro, a neat little town situated upon the right bank of Batte Creek, with high mountains in front and in rear. This town is named after Mr. Benz Brown, an enterprising and thrifty Englishman, who settled here in an early day, and is now a large land owner. The town has one store, one school house, one wood and iron shop and several residences. This is the trading point for this region, currency, shingles, boards, posts and pellets. At night, after a ride up the creek three miles, we halt at Bro. Isaacs. A warm reception, a welcome supper, refreshing sleep and a good breakfast, fit us for our onward march. So we start again and soon cross the famous Lost Creek, in which the last expedition was made. It flows from the north, limpid, swift and cool. In a few hours we cross to the south side of Batte Creek, also cross Luke Creek, and for several miles pass over poor soil and low growth, recross again, leave Lost Creek to the right, and passing into a farm halt at the house of Bro. Geo. Ratno, where we spend several days. Lost Creek, like many of these mountain streams, has high hills on each side, but has some valuable farms on its banks. This is all a rough, broken mountain country. On Sabbath, we held a basket meeting in the District school house, many men present, a good Sabbath School, a good dinner and a sociable time generally. After several days I mount my horse and, with a friend, we start for Dead Indian. This stream is so named from the fact that at an early day three dead Indians were found near its source. Winding along the creek over bluffs with steep, ragged sides, sometimes in a rough road and sometimes in a trail, we pass Poison rock. This is a large, blunt looking rock on the side of a bluff, jutting beyond the soil and is, perhaps, poisonous. Cattle resort here to lick, and in a short time they are dead. To remedy this the people keep it fenced, and thereby save their stock.

Soon we pass by Soda Creek where poison waters flow, and also kill cattle when they drink it. They are also kept from this stream as much as possible. After awhile we are beyond settlements in a deep canyon, now through thick brush, now under pending cliffs, amid large growth and dense under brush we wend our way still onward. Ho, what is this, let us turn aside and see. Well, a bear trap, away off here, strong enough to hold a grizzly. Look sharp, Mr. Bear or you may be bear meat. Still onward and a sudden squat of our equine said something is about, a lumpy leep, and bang and Mr. Deer is upon the—but hold, this is not July. We

rough Dead Indian, dismount, and some distance up the road, dashing, restless stream we reach the long wished for spring. Seated upon a log we slake our thirst and rest our weary legs, and amid the lonely grandeur, wonder and admire. Picture the time when no whites were here, when the aborigines held undisputed title to these majestic hills, and this stately forest, and the wild animals roamed at large, walked, ran and slept at will, and hunted their own living. I occasionally looked in all directions to see if some savage Indian or ferocious animal was not sneaking upon me and occasionally flinched in the side for fear of an unexpected. I felt like the old Irishman who concluded to pray and began in saying "here I am a long way from home and ten miles from no where." Saw where a cougar had killed and buried a large buck. Mr. Editor, did you ever sit by a heavy fire, hungry and tired, and eat thin slices of fresh meat, salt and cook on a stick, and eat heartily, before all the soup ran away?—I mean beef.

P. A. MOSK. Jacksonville, June 25th, 1885.

Eds. Democrat: Having heard so much talk about Oregon farmers and their industry, when back in the Eastern States, I have taken particular notice of their ways for the past few weeks and must say that I am astonished at their want of thrift, and can easily account for there being so many farms for sale in this neighborhood. The majority of your farmers seem hardly to understand the first rudiments of agriculture as they raise what year after year of the same piece of land, and evidently expect that land to improve while they are taking all the virtue out of it.

Now anyone familiar with England and its climate knows that what will grow there can be raised here with better results, and yet a farmer in the old country can pay \$10 per acre for land and give it far more labor and make a good living out of it, here the farmers are in difficulties as a general rule. How is this? something must be radically wrong. Is the land bad? No. Is the climate at fault? No. Is the market bad? No. The fault therefore must lay at the door of the farmer, who generally has more land than he can work, and plows an immense tract, and summer fallows, which in this age is quite an exploded idea. We know scientific researches that by growing a different sort of crop we renovate the land as much as by summer fallowing. In the old country directly after harvest they plough the wheat stubble deep and then plow again lightly in the spring, then sow flax with timothy and clover or perennial ryegrass. Why can not this be done here as well as there? If flax were treated properly, it would yield an income equal to, if not better, than wheat. Flax used for making twine was simply wasting good material, and far more money could be obtained if, after dressing, the flax were baled and shipped to England. Flax is usually pulled, but now that self-binders are so much used, a great deal of time and money can be saved, for if cut low enough nothing is lost, as little or no fibre is near the root. The seed can be saved by the threshing machine working slowly and the sheaf held in the feeders hands so as not to go through the machine. After being thus manipulated it should be taken to be steeped, and when sufficiently rotted it should be taken out and spread, and when dry it is ready for scutching. People may argue that there are no ways of scutching here, but they would very soon find out that if they had the flax there would be plenty of machines to scutch it, thereby making a use for all the grand water power which is going to waste. Rowan machines are the best and cheapest and no doubt could easily be obtained from the old country. These machines could also be used with a threshing engine at the farmers homes. Oregon has the finest climate and water for raising flax in the world, and would soon prove a formidable rival to Dundee, in Scotland. I should like to see some steps taken in this direction, having been all my life among flax I am able to give these facts, and shall be happy to give the fullest information to any one who may want to know.

Hoping that I have not trespassed on your valuable space, I remain, Yours Truly, A. E.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13th, 1885. The republican clerks, postmasters, internal revenue collectors, etc, who have been discharged during the last four months to be replaced by democrats is much larger than is generally known. The changes have been so gradual that the casual looker on has failed to note their total. The number of revenue collectors is eighty-five since the 10th of March about sixty democrats have been appointed to take the places of the republican collectors. Each collector has under him from fifty to one hundred employees and all these are being constantly changed. It is the same with the custom offices and post offices. It is no exaggeration to say that fully 25,000 democrats have been appointed to office during President Cleveland's short administration. At this rate, only about sixteen months will be required to change the entire personnel of the Government, but the probabilities are that changes will proceed much faster now that the new heads of departments, bureaus and divisions have begun to know their ground and feel less dependent upon the old and trained, but tricky, republican office holders.

The closing session of the conference of Charities has held here Wednesday night. The conference has held its twelfth annual session here during the past two weeks and it has brought together many distinguished philanthropists and specialists. Its meeting on the management of prisons was attended by President Cleveland and it was remarked that this was the first time he had attended any public gathering, church excepted, since he came to Washington. The assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Fairchild, made an address before the conference strongly urging the establishment of a postal savings bank. He drew from his experience of four years in the District Attorney's office at New York the terrible evil of suffering which followed the wholesale closing of private savings banks, and declared it to be his belief that it was impossible for state or national government to so super-vise private savings banks as to insure safety to depositors. But there was no good reason why the national government should not receive small deposits through its post offices, affording to the poor man absolute security for his earnings, as is done by almost all the civilized governments of the world.

In reply to inquiries by delegates Mr. Fairchild expressed the opinion that the amount deposited should be limited to a comparatively small sum, stating that the largest sum received by any government from a single depositor of this kind was \$1,000 in England.

Secretary Manning has under consideration a plan for re-organizing the system upon which the different sub-treasuries are now conducted. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction with that system in the past, not only on account of the defalcations which have from time to time occurred, but also because it results in with-drawing locked up vast sums of money which the commercial channels of the country might utilize. The scheme which has been proposed by Treasurer Jordan is to abolish the sub-treasury so far as concerns its functions as a strong-box, and to distribute the government money among the first-class banks of the cities in which the sub-treasuries are respectively located. Security will be exacted of the banks in the form of United States bonds, in the same way as the national banks guarantee their circulation, and upon a scale that will give the government a hundred or a thousand times the protection that it now enjoys.

The advantages of the scheme are obvious. The chances of defalcation are reduced to a minimum. The Government is relieved of all the enormous expense and risk of keeping charge of the money. In addition, the operation of the plan will be to confer conspicuous advantages upon all the cities involved by adding many millions to their active capital. Furthermore, it communicates to commerce and industry a powerful impetus in this infusion of commercial and industrial life-blood (money) and thus stimulates every useful and beneficent enterprise.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, With Hypophosphites, Especially Valuable for Children. Dr. J. R. Frayser, Memphis, Tenn. says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion for many years, and regard it as a valuable medicine for the diseases, of adults, for infants (teething, and broken down systems in children."

Three-card monte men, thimble riggers, and bunco steers are punished by public whipping in Delaware. Twenty lashes is the average dose.

A question of rank.—Have you been eating onions?

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

Eds. Democrat.

Some of your readers no doubt would like to know what the debts from Albany are doing in California.

We have been in the harvest field the last two weeks connecting our Oregon cleaners into the combined harvesters.

Mr. Dorsey, of Merced, Cal., has a combined machine with which he can by the side of five men and thirty-four head of stock, sixty acres per day heading, threshing and cleaning, cutting a swath of twenty-eight feet, and travels along with a steady gait occasioning less stoppages than a header would require.

We have attached one of our cleaners to Mr. Atwater's harvester. He is now doing good work in Merced county, although he is working under great disadvantages. His machine cuts a fourteen foot swath and is running over very uneven land, the surface of which derives the name "hog wallow" from the fact that at about every fifty or one hundred feet the land raises with a slope to about five feet then slopes down again, which forms a hollow. These mounds and hollows elevate and lower the machinery, to every possible position, yet, we separate the grain in a first-class manner, taking out one sack of oat, one-half of a sack of grass hoppers on one sack of wheat. It is about as hard to ride the machine as a bucking horse, this is what we call separating grain under difficulties.

You may now have some idea what disadvantages the combined machines have to contend with, and you can not say too much in praise of them for they are the coming machines, being as far ahead of the reaper and header, as the reaper and header are ahead of the old cradle.

A combined harvester cutting a swath of fourteen feet and run by four men and eighteen horses will cut on an average of thirty-three acres per day.

Now Mr. Editor, figure this expense and compare it with the expense they are put to the way they harvest in Oregon.

DANIEL BEST. A Salem man has been fined \$10 for kissing a Salem girl. This is not right. He should have been examined for insanity.

The mosquito begins to send in his bill as soon as the plumber leaves off.

WAR INAUGURATED

BY N. H. Allen & Co.,

We found we couldn't take the time to go to the inauguration of President Cleveland, so we concluded to get up a little inauguration of our own right here this Spring which would interest everybody. Accordingly a WAR ON that old enemy of the people,

HIGH PRICES was determined upon and prepared for as a glance at our unequalled new stock of Spring and Summer goods, and unparalleled low prices will convince you. SUCCESS will crown our efforts if you will favor us with your patronage, for by large sales at a small margin we expect to win the fight.

Come and Help Us. Our stock is all bought for CASH at Bankrupt Sales. We only sell for cash or produce, and propose to sell at prices that defy competition. A new feature of our business is the many useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters which are usually sold at three times the amount asked by us.

CALL AND EXAMINE. N. H. ALLEN & C, 57 First Street, Albany, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO. Front, First and Vine Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON. HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL. FARM MACHINERY.

BUCKET MOWER AND REAPER. Send for Catalogue, 1885. Send for Special Circulars.

C. ALLENMAN & CO'S New Model Vibrating Thrasher. The most Effective and Successful Combination for Saving and Cleaning Grain ever constructed.

The Buckeye Low-Down Binder. The features that most strikingly distinguish the Buckeye Binder will be made obvious by a glance at our illustration. It is a lower, more compact, more flexible, more durable, and more economical binder than any other binder of the kind.

Red Crown Mills. ISOM, LANNING & CO., PROP'RS. NEW PROCESS FLOUR SUPERIOR FOR FAMILIES AND BAKERS USE.

CUTLERY.

The best line of cutlery in the valley can be found at our store. It embraces pocket knives, table knives, forks and spoons, butcher knives, hunting knives, paring knives, shears and saws of all kinds, and the best line of razors ever brought into Albany. Come and see for yourselves.

FOR SALE. One hundred and forty acres, six miles above Lebanon, 40 acres in cultivation, 10 acres shaded and seven to grass. Comfortable dwelling, good out-houses. Cheap. Inquire at this office.

MISS EMMA SCHUBERT, MILL-WREY AND PRESS-MAKING. Cutting and fitting by the new Taylor's System. OPPOSITE REVERE HOUSE.

OPIMUM AND MORPHINE HABIT CURED. BY W. F. ALEXANDER, M. D. I guarantee a cure in all cases if my directions are strictly followed. No pain or loss of time from business. Address above at Albany, Oregon.

FOR SALE. One half block in eastern part of the city with fair house and barn will be sold cheap.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVERS, TIREDFEELING, GENERAL DEBILITY, PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES, IMPURE BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, FEMALE INFIRMITIES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES.

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