

The Democrat.

There are two grounds of hope for the defeat of the Blair bill—the house and the president.

F. T. Nichols, democrat, who was elected governor of Louisiana in 1876 when Tillam was cheated out of the presidency, has been nominated for that office again.

A correspondent of the Ashland Tidings wants to make a new state out of a portion of Northern California and Southern Oregon.

Gen. Bragg, who loved Cleveland in the Chicago convention "for the enemies he had made," has been appointed minister to Mexico.

The Odd Fellows of Baker City have just completed and dedicated to the purposes of the cardinal virtues, "Friendship, Love and Truth," a new brick and stone Temple costing \$14,500.

A Salem Grange has delivered itself of a string of words of learned sound in opposition to the president's message. It was a republican document sent out under granger auspices.—Benton Leader.

Hon. W. R. Blyden, of Albany, is prominently spoken of for Congressional honors.—Salem Tribune.

No able debater could be put on the stump than Mr. Blyden, and he would talk democracy right into the ears, heads and hearts of the people.

To every old subscriber to the DEMOCRAT who pays all arrearages and one year in advance, and to all new subscribers who pay one year in advance, we will send them free for one year the Stock, Farm and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn. This is a remarkably liberal offer.

Notwithstanding the ill-starred, bloody shirt fight made by organs of the narrow gauge kind against Lamar, he was confirmed as Supreme Judge the other day by the democratic vote, assisted by three republican Senators, Stanford of Cal., Stewart of Nev., and Riddleberger of Va. Vilas was confirmed as Secretary of the Interior and Don. M. Dickenson as P. M. General.

And now comes forward the republican press and tells the farmers that they are in no danger from the competition of cheap labor in raising wheat in the East Indies, but the farmer needs no better proof of the danger than the fact that he is compelled to sell his wheat for 15 to 30 cents less than he used to receive for it.

Blaine says tobacco is one of the great necessities of life, and for this reason he would have the tax removed from it. At the same time he opposes all efforts to have it removed from those indispensable articles of human comfort for the poor, such as blankets, clothing, coal, salt, etc. A friend of the poor, with a vengeance, is Blaine.

The Salem Vidette thrusts this statement and question before the public to read: "Laborers who work for corporations that profit by high protective tariffs always have poor pay, and are always striking and discontented, while those who work for taxpayers who have to stand the tariff get good wages. How do you account for that?"

It is a knotty fact and question for the people to consider.

The Plunderer tells how, in times past, a high protective tariff brought extraordinary prosperity to the country, while a low tariff has always caused poverty and want. Knowing this, why did you republican people in your last national platform pledge yourselves to reduce the surplus in the treasury by tinkering with the tariff? Verily, there is great lack of consistency among republican newspapers.

The Oregonian's receptacle for holding grudges is very capacious. To it life would be a failure if he could not wave the "gory garment" whenever a Southern man is spoken of in the office. If the editor had been in the South during the war, Lamar, Tombs nor even Jeff. Davis could ever have presented as many qualities opposed to reconstruction as he. We can not even reconstruct him in the far North, where hatred ought to freeze up once in a while at least.—Roseburg Review.

Now that lumber, salt and wool men have met and declared in favor of maintaining the present high tax rates, would it not be in order that the fifty millions of people who pay these taxes should also send representatives to meet in convention and determine whether they are willing to longer pay a robber tribute in the way of taxes to these protected people? What do farmers, mechanics, laborers, doctors, lawyers, teachers and other non-protected people think of this?

The wool-growers association, representing those princely sheep growers who count their flocks by thousands, and even hundreds of thousands, met in Washington City last week and adopted resolutions declaring themselves in favor of the tariff of 1867. This would place the tariff on wool back to that which prevailed before the republican congress of 1882 reduced it. Of course, not a single man of all those who attended the meeting, last week, entertains the slightest hope that the wool tariff of 1867 will be restored. The position is taken for the purpose of securing a compromise by which the present tariff rates may be retained. These "protected" people are bold and immodest. It should be borne in mind that when they demand a restoration of the tariff of 1867 they present the spectacle of a few hundred thousands men demanding that 60,000,000 of people shall consent to be taxed fifty cents to put money into their pockets.

The Portland News says: "It is a fact, nevertheless, that the wool product of the country is increasing, and that it is greater this year than it has been in any former year. And this assuredly must be attributed to the protection given the product by the tariff. It is equally certain that to reduce or abolish this tariff, and admit foreign wools free of duty, cannot act otherwise upon the industry in the United States than materially to impair, or actually to destroy it, because the foreign wools can be produced at prices very much below the cost of American wool."

If the wool product is greater this year than in any former year, the reduction of the tariff on it in 1883 by a republican congress did not materially impair it at all, as the News says there was more wool produced this year than at any time from 1867 to 1883, the period of high tariff on wool. Somehow these "protection" people always plunge into an interminable tangle when they attempt to defend high war taxes.

NEITHER CANDID NOR HONEST.

Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, has made a speech in the senate attacking the administration of President Cleveland on the manner of enforcing the civil service law. He submitted a table showing the changes made in certain classes of offices during the present administration up to June, 1887. The table showed that out of 279 presidential postmasters there had been 300 changes; out of 22,609 fourth-class postmasters there had been 40,000 changes; out of 33 foreign ministers 32 changes; out of 21 secretaries of legation 16 changes; out of 111 collectors of customs 100 changes. The 33 surveyors of customs were all changed, and not one of six naval officers remained. Out of 32 appraisers but 2 remained; of 14 superintendents of mints and assay offices there had been 21 changes; the 9 assistant appraisers were all gone. Of 85 collectors of internal revenue \$4 have gone. Of 11 inspectors of steam vessels 8 were gone. Of 70 district attorneys, a semi-judicial office, 65 were changed. Of 30 territorial judges, judicial offices, 23 were changed. Of the territorial governors all were gone. Of 13 pension agents but 2 remain. Everyone out of 16 surveyors-general were gone. Out of 22 local land appraisers 19 were gone. Of 10 Indian inspectors and special agents but 1 remained. Of 50 Indian agents but 8, and of 83 special agents of the general land office but 4. Now there are two fallacies in this pretended argument, either one of which abundantly refutes the whole argument. The first fallacy premise is the Senator's assumption that in each case where a change has been made in some office, the former incumbent has been removed to make place for the one appointed to fill his place. Such is not the case. The change in five out of the territorial governors has filled was made because the term of office had expired. Our readers will understand this more fully when we say that not one postmaster in Oregon holding a presidential office at the time of Cleveland's election has been removed. Hale attempts to leave the impression that where a change has been made in an office it was a removal, when, in fact, in four out of every seven changes, except in fourth-class post offices, the change was made because the term of the incumbent had expired. So it will be seen that Hale is neither candid nor honest in his statement of facts. The other fallacy premise is his argument is the assumption that the offices which he names above all come within the civil service law. The truth is that not a single one of those named comes within that law, and hence the whole fabric of his speech falls to the ground.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Democratic State Convention for the state of Oregon is hereby called to meet at Pendleton, Umatilla county, on Tuesday, April 3rd, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress, candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, six delegates to the national democratic convention, and six alternates; to ratify the various district nominations, and such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Said convention will be composed of 155 delegates, apportioned to the various counties on the vote cast for candidate to Congress at the election of 1886, being one delegate for each county and one for every 200 and fraction over 100 votes so cast. In accordance with said apportionment, the respective counties will be entitled to the following representation:

Table listing counties and their representation: Baker 5, Blaine 9, Benton 5, Clatsop 4, Columbia 7, Coos 4, Crook 4, Douglas 6, Gilliam 3, Grant 3, Jackson 3, Josephine 3, Klamath 3, Lake 2, Lane 2.

The committee respectfully recommends that the county conventions for the election of delegates to the state convention, unless otherwise ordered by the local county committee, be held on Saturday, March 24th, 1888.

D. GOLDSMITH, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

"Dave" Thompson, the rich banker, the very artful and unscrupulous politician, and fitting protégé of the Oregonian, now traveling in Europe, is sending, a la Blaine, "messages" from Rome and other points on the tariff. "Dave" is very much "for" the Cleveland and why should he not be? He is a millionaire, but pays taxes no less than one-fifth of his property. "Dave" made his money out of the labor of poor men, and while engaged in making it, he never entered his mind that labor should be protected. He always hired his men as cheaply as it was possible to do. He never cared if American laborers were brought into competition with the cheap labor of Europe. It is said he has often employed scores of Chinamen simply because he could get them cheaper than American laborers. He is a friend of capital and an enemy to labor. He is a monopolist, and therefore can have no true sympathy with labor. He resorts to an almost infinite variety of misrepresentations and fallacies to uphold our robber tariff. He makes a comparison between labor in Europe and America, giving the price paid to a common laborer in Rome as 40 cents per day, while in America he says the average price paid operatives is \$1.50 per day. Of course every one knows this latter statement is untrue. But "Dave" is both artful and hypocritical, and hence what he says upon this subject will have no weight with thinking, candid people.

Herman is now posing in Congress as the special representative of the lumber monopolists of Puget Sound and the Columbia river. He labors to promote the profit of a few scores of lumber men at the expense of two hundred thousand people, mostly farmers, who have to buy lumber. Verily the farmer is destined to be the drawer of water and hewer of wood for all the "protected" people of the country.

The President's message has been heartily endorsed by the State Grangers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Indiana.

GOV. PENNOYER'S TARIFF FIGURES.

Gov. Pennoyer, in a conversation recently, in relation to the resolutions of the Salem Grange on the tariff question, and the query of an Oregonian correspondent concerning the correctness of the figures given by the Governor in his address to the State Grange last May, asserted that the figures then given by him were correct. In that address he asserted that the census of 1880 showed that the profits of capital invested in manufacturing in the United States was over 36 per cent, or about three times the profit of capital invested in farming. The Governor said that the truth of his assertion was very susceptible of proof. In regard to manufactures, all that had to be done was to deduct the cost of the material used and the wages paid from the value of the products, and the remainder showed the profits, which divided by the capital invested gave the per cent of profit. The following figures he said were taken from the census returns of 1880: Material used in manufacturing, \$3,326,933,549; wages paid, \$917,953,798; total of material and wages, \$4,244,887,347, which, deducted from the value of the products, \$5,359,579,191, leaves the profit \$1,114,691,844, which, divided by the capital invested, \$2,799,272,606, gives the per cent of profit which is 37 per cent. In regard to farming, estimating the cost (not given in the census) of production at \$3 per acre for cultivating gives \$854,313,126, which, deducted from the total value of the products, \$2,133,402,564, leaves a profit of \$1,279,089,438, which, divided by \$10,600,161,631, the capital invested in farms, farming implements and machinery, (excluding value of stock) gives the per cent of profit at 12 per cent. The Governor said that the reason of the greater profit of the money invested in manufacturing over that of money invested in farming was, as he told the State Grange last May, "because the law, without constitutional warranty, and in defiance of justice, takes money from the pockets of the farmer and puts it into the pockets of the manufacturer." The manufacturer had been given by law the luxury of protection at the expense of the farmer. He said that if the very few members of the Salem Grange who passed the recent resolutions regarding the tariff, wished to continue such a policy, they were to be commended more for their pluck than for their judgment. We have taken the pains to verify the Governor's figures and find them correct, as any of our readers may do by referring to page 923, table 53, Vol. 2, and page 684, table 44, Vol. 1, of Compendium of the Tenth Census. It seems to us that the Governor's estimate of the cost of cultivation, (which must include seed,) is much too low, but our farmer friends are the best judges of that.

It is amusing to see how persistently "protected" monopoly papers assert that the issue is "free trade" against protection.

There is no such issue now before the American people. The question is, shall the present high war tax rates remain or shall they be reduced somewhat, in order to prevent the accumulation of the people's money into the treasury, there to remain in a state of non-use indefinitely. No man wants to injure any industry of the country. When the republicans passed their tariff reduction bill in 1883 the howl went up from protected people all over the country that it would ruin the country, but the country has prospered just as well since as before. When the democrats removed the tariff from quinine in 1879 it was said that the three establishments then in the United States engaged in the manufacture of that article would be ruined. But such was not the case. Instead of quinine now selling for \$5 per ounce, as it did before the tariff was removed, it retails for 50 to 75 cents per ounce, and the number of establishments to manufacture the article has been increased from three to about a score. All this howl is to scare timid people.

The News, speaking of fidelity to the republican party, says that now in this presidential year, no traitors should be allowed to remain in the party. It insists that the roll must be called and that any who do not give the proper countersign and assurance of fidelity should be stricken from it. This means that Bro. Scott of the Oregonian is to be "disowned," so to speak, and dragged into the republican camp there to undergo an examination touching his principles as a republican and "assurances" from him to the effect that he will be loyal and faithful to the g. o. p. As to his principles they are of a classic character that he could pass examination for admission to any party, and assurances are always given upon consideration, so that his admission to full-fellowship into the republican party depends. But let this ball roll. It makes good music.

Our neighbor, the Disseminator, has been regarded as friendly to the interest of the farmer, but in view of the fact that it proposes any reduction of war taxes which weigh more heavily on farmers than any one else, it appears conclusive that it has chosen to stand with protected monopolies rather than with the farmer. It would evidently sacrifice all the farmers' interests in order to promote Blaine and his tariff views.

The Chicago Tribune (republican) says: Mr. Cleveland has no "plan" of tariff revision. He announced none, unless his casual reference to raw wool may be considered the beginning of a plan. He absolutely pledged himself against any particular "plan" which would endanger the safety of American industries or "the opportunity for remunerative labor" of American workmen.

The New York Age, organ of the colored people, says: We may as well admit that no President since Abraham Lincoln enjoys so thoroughly the confidence of the people as President Cleveland. He has opinions; he is honest; he has courage. The people appreciate a man of this character, even when they do not subscribe to all his views of public policy. He is an extremely dangerous man to meet at the ballot box.

ACKER'S Blood Elixir is the only one of its kind guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest test, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night and for several days thereafter. She bought a second bottle and was cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. Thus writes W. G. Hancock & Co. of Salem by N. C. — Got a free trial bottle at Postay & Mason's Drug Store.

The Very Best. LUTHER, SCHUBERT, MITCHELL, MILLER.



I have added to my host and shoe stock a line of the celebrated Lutz, Schuber & Co. shoes, made in Germany, for ladies, misses and children. They are made of the best material and are the best value and best fitting shoes made. Width C, D, E, and E. E. A child can buy as cheap as a man.

Sole Agent, Albany, Oregon. S. H. BROWN, E. YOUNG.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with head ache, your are indigestion, nervous, and generally out of heart, want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, and spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap and inferior alcohol, and stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you need is a medicine that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Postay & Mason Drug Store.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, are soothed and relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by

Their Business Booming. Probably no one thing has caused such a revival of trade at Postay & Mason's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. These bottles are given away in return for this valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

Don't let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into Catarrh, or late pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and free from all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead. All diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boechow's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you they have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

Many of the good things of this life are sorrowfully left alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyppepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by

CATARRH CURED, health and eye restored, 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.

GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Bites, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Postay & Mason.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.

Messrs Postay & Mason, Druggists, are selling Wideman's Robbing Wholesome and reliable and beautiful picture cards with every bottle. Positively the most perfect and harmless article of the kind in the market.

Albany Market. Wheat—55c. Oats—38c. Butter—30c per lb. Eggs—20c per doz. Hay—14c. Potatoes—9c per bushel. Beef—10c per lb. Pork—6c per lb. dressed. Bacon—hams, 12c. sides, 10c. Lard—10c per lb. Flour—\$4 per 50 lbs. Chickens—2.50 per doz. Mill Feed—bran, 14c per ton shorts, 10c. Middling, 2c. Chop, 20c.

Notice for Publication. Land Office at Oregon City, Or., January 11th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah As Foran, heir at law of Jonathan A. Price, deceased, who made Homestead Entry No. 4819, for the NW 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Sec. 22, Tp 11, S R 1 W, has given notice of her intention to make proof in support of said claim for the benefit of all the heirs at law of said deceased claimant, and that said proof will be made before the County Judge or Clerk of Linn county, Oregon, at Albany, Oregon, on

Assignee's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern, that W. E. Price, of Solo, Oregon, died on the 6th day of January, 1887 (he then and there being insolvent), and unable to pay his creditors in full, lawfully assigns to me all his property for the benefit of all his creditors. Therefore, persons having claims against the said assignor, W. E. Price, will hereby take notice of said assignment and present their claims on or before me at my place of business in Solo, Linn county, Oregon, within three months from the date hereof.

W. R. BLYDEN, Attorney for Assignee.

A Knock Down.

\$5 to \$10 cheaper than in Portland! Upholstered rockers, the finest stock ever in Albany. Wicker chairs in almost endless variety, and enough for an Alderman to sit in. All kinds of chairs. Twenty-two varieties of wicker chairs, 14 of rockers. Elegant and substantial goods.

Fancy baskets, stands, etc., that make customers say at sight, "I'll take one." Sofas and bed lounges in many designs, and beds and bureaus in new and attractive makeups. Novelties too, see them. Good name here, from the East, and will be sold at knock down prices. Bought low. Do not pass Wm. Foriniller & Co's furniture store without looking out for yourself.

Wm. Foriniller & Co's furniture store without looking out for yourself.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and my wife are cured of Shiloh's Consumption Cure."

THE

Power of the dollar can never be truly known until you visit Wallace & Thompson's store, and invest a few of them in groceries, produce, etc. You will then find that you have the

POWER

to make one dollar go as far as a dollar and a half used to. This is no theoretical talk, it has been proved by practice. It is there you will learn

OF

THE

Purchasing power of the dollar is not always known by the quantity secured in return for it; the quality must also be there. Wallace & Thompson make a happy combination and give you both. Give them a trial and they will save you many a

DOLLAR.

Virgil Parker, Walter Parker, Parker Brothers, Successors to John Pez. Keep a complete and fresh stock of Groceries, and produce of all kinds, also BAKED GOODS of all kinds, fresh bread every morning, cake, cookies, pies, etc. An immense stock of La Hot des Saisons, the king of soaps. A large list of valuable presents given with this famous soap.

Summons. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Linn county.

Sarah Hines and Thomas Hines, Defendants, vs. To Sarah Hines and Thomas Hines, the Defendants above named.

In the name of the State of Oregon you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named Plaintiff in the above entitled cause in the above entitled Court by the first day of the next regular term of said Court after the publication of this summons once a week for six weeks, to-wit: The regular March term of said Court to be begun and holden on the second Monday in March, 1888, in Linn county, Oregon, or judgment will be taken against you for want thereof, and you and each of you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as hereby required the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein, to-wit: the foreclosure of a certain mortgage held by the Plaintiff herein on the following described premises, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one and two of Section sixteen in Township eleven, south range one east of the Willamette meridian in Linn county, Oregon, containing 120 7/10 acres to secure the payment of \$1000 and interest at 10 per cent per annum from Oct. 1st, 1886, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for such other and further relief as the Court may think proper.

This summons is published by order of Judge R. P. Boies, Judge of said Court, made at chambers in Salem, Oregon, on the 4th day of January, 1888.

HERWY & BRYANT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Guardians of the Sale, In the matter of the Guardianship of the personal property of Lawrence McClure, a minor.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the County Court of the County of Linn, State of Oregon, made and entered of record in the Probate records of Linn county and State aforesaid on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1887, J. Margaret Booth, by the duly qualified and acting guardian of said minor, will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: An undivided one-tenth interest in and to Block No. fifty (50) in Euclidman's Second Addition to the City of Albany, in County of Linn, in the State of Oregon aforesaid. Said sale to take place in front of the Court House door, at Albany aforesaid at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, Feb. 15th, 1888.

MARGARET BOOTH, Guardian.

Don't tingle with any throat or lung disease. If you have a cough or cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's Eucalypti and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price, 10 and 50c.

Where to Buy Carpets.

Monteith & Seisenbach have the largest and prettiest stock of carpets, oil cloths, window blinds and wall paper ever brought to the Valley, and are offering them at a bargain. Persons desiring anything in this line should give them a call.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated low cost, cheap weight, cheap or phosphate powders. Beware of cheap imitations.

THE

Power of the dollar can never be truly known until you visit Wallace & Thompson's store, and invest a few of them in groceries, produce, etc. You will then find that you have the

POWER

to make one dollar go as far as a dollar and a half used to. This is no theoretical talk, it has been proved by practice. It is there you will learn

OF

THE

Purchasing power of the dollar is not always known by the quantity secured in return for it; the quality must also be there. Wallace & Thompson make a happy combination and give you both. Give them a trial and they will save you many a

DOLLAR.

Virgil Parker, Walter Parker, Parker Brothers, Successors to John Pez. Keep a complete and fresh stock of Groceries, and produce of all kinds, also BAKED GOODS of all kinds, fresh bread every morning, cake, cookies, pies, etc. An immense stock of La Hot des Saisons, the king of soaps. A large list of valuable presents given with this famous soap.

Summons. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Linn county.

Sarah Hines and Thomas Hines, Defendants, vs. To Sarah Hines and Thomas Hines, the Defendants above named.

In the name of the State of Oregon you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named Plaintiff in the above entitled cause in the above entitled Court by the first day of the next regular term of said Court after the publication of this summons once a week for six weeks, to-wit: The regular March term of said Court to be begun and holden on the second Monday in March, 1888, in Linn county, Oregon, or judgment will be taken against you for want thereof, and you and each of you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as hereby required the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein, to-wit: the foreclosure of a certain mortgage held by the Plaintiff herein on the following described premises, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one and two of Section sixteen in Township eleven, south range one east of the Willamette meridian in Linn county, Oregon, containing 120 7/10 acres to secure the payment of \$1000 and interest at 10 per cent per annum from Oct. 1st, 1886, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for such other and further relief as the Court may think proper.

This summons is published by order of Judge R. P. Boies, Judge of said Court, made at chambers in Salem, Oregon, on the 4th day of January, 1888.

HERWY & BRYANT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Guardians of the Sale, In the matter of the Guardianship of the personal property of Lawrence McClure, a minor.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the County Court of the County of Linn, State of Oregon, made and entered of record in the Probate records of Linn county and State aforesaid on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1887, J. Margaret Booth, by the duly qualified and acting guardian of said minor, will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: An undivided one-tenth interest in and to Block No. fifty (50) in Euclidman's Second Addition to the City of Albany, in County of Linn, in the State of Oregon aforesaid. Said sale to take place in front of the Court House door, at Albany aforesaid at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, Feb. 15th, 1888.

MARGARET BOOTH, Guardian.

Don't tingle with any throat or lung disease. If you have a cough or cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's Eucalypti and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price, 10 and 50c.

NEARLY EVERYBODY GOES TO L. E. BLAIN, FOR THEIR HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC. Power of the dollar can never be truly known until you visit Wallace & Thompson's store, and invest a few of them in groceries, produce, etc. You will then find that you have the POWER OF THE DOLLAR. Purchasing power of the dollar is not always known by the quantity secured in return for it; the quality must also be there. Wallace & Thompson make a happy combination and give you both. Give them a trial and they will save you many a DOLLAR.

MY FALL AND WINTER STOCK Has arrived, including Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades Wall Paper and Decorating Paper. Everything kept in a first-class Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe House, from the cheapest to as good a quality there is a demand for. I bought these goods mostly in New York and Chicago and AT BOTTOM CASH PRICES, and have and am receiving Novelties of the Season in every line; am prepared to MEET ANY PRICES quoted in the papers or circulars, and will take Cash or Merchantable Produce and will not turn you off when you get out of money. Samuel E. Young. Notice for Publication. Land Office at Oregon City, Or., January 11th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Linn county, Oregon, at Albany, on the 28th day of March, 1888. W. T. BURNEY, Register. Disolution of Copartnership. The copartnership heretofore existing between John Linn and E. J. Lansing, under the firm name of Linn, Lansing & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, Edward Gies, retiring. JOHN LINN, E. J. LANSING, EDWARD GIES. Albany, Jan. 2nd, 1888. The business in the future will be conducted by John Linn and E. J. Lansing, under the firm name of Linn, Lansing & Co., who will pay all liabilities of the late firm, and are also authorized to collect all outstanding accounts. TAKE NOTICE. I have sold and disposed of all property which I have heretofore owned in the State, and all parties having claims against me must present them for payment within thirty days as I intend to go East to remain. MARTIN GILBERT, Fox Valley, Linn county, Or.