

BLANKETS VS. BRICKS.

People with short memories can easily recall the agony into which the republican organs were thrown over the charge that the government, during the last administration, looked about to see where it could buy the best army blankets at the lowest price. It would be interesting to hear from those same organs again about this time with reference to the advertisement for proposals for a million and a half of white enameled bricks, required for the new library of congress. These bricks are made in large quantities in the United States, and the manufacturers are protected by a tariff of twenty per cent against the pauper brick-makers of Europe. It might be supposed that under a republican administration American brick-makers would be sure of a customer to the extent of the government's needs, but such does not appear to be the case. Bidders are invited to send in proposals, inclusive and exclusive of the tariff, "in order that the United States may, if deemed advisable, remit the duties." So importers of enameled bricks will have a clear advantage over the home manufacturer, since this class of freight is frequently brought across the water as ballast, and the tariff, which it is proposed to remit, is much greater than the cost of transportation. That is to say, while the private purchaser of imported bricks must pay a duty of twenty per cent, the United States can import them duty free, and the specifications in this particular case appear to have been chosen with special reference to the English manufacturers. Referring to these proposals, the Philadelphia Times makes a good point as follows: "Of course, if the tariff be regarded simply as a tax, there is no propriety in a government paying a tax to itself. But high tariff advocates deny that the tariff is a tax, or that it is paid by the consumer, insisting that it is the foreign manufacturer who pays it for the privilege of entering our markets. If this is so, why should the English brick-maker be exempt? And why should an administration that claims to be especially the patron and protector of American industry go abroad to buy bricks, when as good can be had at home? These are interesting conundrums for the tariff shrinkers to wrestle with."

THE PRACTICE OF EVASION.

One is not bound to discuss a subject which is apt to create heat, if not permanent ill-feeling, and it is by far the wisest plan to refuse to have anything to do with such a subject; but once a discussion is begun there should be an honest, open presentation of the case on either side, and no resort to that subterfuge of evasion, which is the frequent resort when an opponent is getting the better of the argument. To evade a question is to confess one's inability to answer it, and at the same time to manifest a lack of candor something far more objectionable, and less complimentary to the disputant, who would thus cover up his mental defect, or the weakness of his side of the case, than the candid acknowledgment of his opponent's superior position. An evasion is always understood, and consequently has not the merit which he who employs it seeks.

Candor, which is the honesty of speech, as integrity is the honesty of character, should never be sacrificed for the trivial consideration of overcoming a verbal adversary, for it is paying too high a price for the attainment of the end desired. Lawyers may quibble when upholding the interests of another, may employ the technicalities which are the weapons of their profession to secure the verdict for which they labor; but gentlemen cannot quibble without detriment to their personal character. Argument, when rightly employed, is a quickener of the mental faculties, and to be beaten in an argument more generally proves the weakness of the side sought to be upheld than of the advocate. At any rate, evasion is the poorest kind of a weapon of defence, and like a defective fire-arm, often proves more disastrous to the user of it than the target.

War will be a very different matter in the future from what it has been in the past, and there is little reason to doubt that such a thing as a direct charge upon an enemy will be known only in history. The deadly effect of repeating rifles, galling guns and dynamite machines is already pretty definitely determined, and now it is noted that the government has been experimenting with a six-pounder which fires nineteen shots a minute or sixty shots in four minutes and twenty seconds. With the improved weapons of destruction, the generals of the future will find their most brilliant achievements to be in the direction of saving their armies from annihilation.

The state of Minnesota seems to have thrown off the idea of temperance reform by prosecuting the rum-seller, and now proposes to do business by striking the rum drinker. Persons who expose themselves in public in a state of inebriety are to be arrested and punished without reference to their station in life, appearance or respectability. All sottishness is to be repressed. In other words the man who is intemperate is to be punished for the abuse of himself.

The tides of the ocean exert an enormous power which for all practical purposes is wasted. Some time in the future people living near the seacoast will have the advantage of a cheaper power than people anywhere else can hope for. Since the world has learned how to store electrical power, it is only a step to changing the force of tides of windmills and of water power into electrical energy, when it can be held and made at any time available. This ability to store electricity obviates one of the chief objections to the feasibility of utilizing tides and variable winds. It was Emerson who advised men to hitch their wagon to a star. If the tide is ever largely used, as it doubtless will be, vehicles propelled by it may be fairly said to be hitched to the moon, which causes the tides.

The City of Paris, a steamship that has broken the record, is owned by Americans, is the result of American enterprise and the fastest boat in the world. Yet we are not happy. She does not carry the American flag. Will the defenders of our "American system" tell us why?

About this time of year the family woodpile becomes so distasteful to the small boy that he thinks seriously of shipping as a pirate—preferring the sea to the saw.

Ex-Senator Riddleberger called on the president Wednesday. It is not stated whether he was drunk or sober.

General Butler has had a chip on his shoulder about all of the time since the election of Harrison.

Real Estate for Sale.

25 feet front on east, First street, \$2,000.
4 lots in Hackleman's 3rd Add., \$1,000.
2 lots in western part of town, block 60, \$425 each.
2 lots in block 62, \$500 each.
2 lots with large house and barn on Baker street, \$2,100.
225 feet front with large house and barn on Depot street, \$5,000.
One block of 12 lots in Schultz front addition to South Albany, \$1,200.

SCHULTZ & HENDERSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given that bids will be received until Saturday, June 1, 1889, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., for the construction of a two story brick building on the real property owned by the Masonic Building Association in Albany, Oregon, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in the office of Charles E. Wolverton, secretary. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
Dated May 21, 1889.
By order,
L. SENDERS,
G. F. SIMPSON,
G. W. MASTON,
Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Having leased the Monteth pasture from the Oregon Pacific Co., all persons having stock therein on pasture are hereby notified to remove them at once, or make arrangements with me. Failing to do so such stock will be turned out.
JOHN SCHMEER.

SAND, & C.—Persons desiring sand, loam or gravel from the premises of F. L. Such in Benton county, can procure tickets for the same at my office, Crawford's block, Albany, Oregon.
CHAS. E. WOLVERTON.

FOR SALE.—A phaeton. A grade, full leather top, good as new. For sale cheap. Inquire of M. J. Monteith.

WANTED.—A good girl to do general housework in a small family in the country. Permanent place. Call at this office.

BRICK, BRICK.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply all with brick of the first quality and in small or large quantities. Call early.
MORGAN & HIRST,
Albany, Or.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given that at the next regular term of the County Commissioners Court for Linn county, Oregon, to be held at the Court House in the city of Albany on Wednesday the 5th day of June, A. D. 1889, sealed plans, specifications, strains, estimates and bids will be received for building a bridge across the South Santiam river at Waterford said bridge to be about 150 feet long and sixteen feet wide in the clear. Also for the building of a bridge across Crabtree Creek where the Country Road crosses said creek near the saw mill of Deakins Bros. and J. E. Cyrus; said bridge to be about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide in the clear. Also for the building of a bridge across Muddy Creek at the place known as the Wilson ford. Bidders to submit estimates on this bridge for construction of same at Waterloo ford and also where the old bridge washed out said bridge to be about 80 feet long and sixteen feet wide in the clear. All of said bridges to be covered. All bids must be filed with the Clerk on or before 1 o'clock P. M. of the above mentioned day. All bids must be accompanied by deposits of 5 per cent of bid. The Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Done by order of the Court this 9th day of May, A. D. 1889.
(G. S.) E. E. MONTAGUE,
County Clerk.

Pure Brown Leghorn eggs at \$2 per setting. The Leghorns are the greatest egg producers now raised. Address, F. C. Hoffman, P. O. box 376, Albany, Or., or call at residence on 3rd Street between Montgomery and Railroad Street.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, will sit as a Board of Equalization at the Council Chambers of the city of Albany, Tuesday, the 28th day of May, 1889, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of equalizing and correcting the assessment roll of said city for the year 1889.
By order of the Council made May 12th, 1889.
Dated at Albany, Oregon, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.
N. J. HENTON,
Recorder of the City of Albany.

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SPECIALTIES.
CLOTHING

Fashionable and Stylish Suits, Business Suits, Light weight Summer Suits. Boys, youth's and children's suits.

Furnishing Goods.

Fine line of light weight underwear—balbriggan and woolen; nosiery, shirts neckwear, fine wire suspenders, guaranteed for two years, in all the latest novelties.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large line in this department of the best in the market.

HATS

Staple and Fashionable lines, among others a fine stock of the John B. Stetson hats.

Tailoring

Merchant tailoring under expert tailor. Suits made to order under short notice at remarkable low figures. More goods turned out than ever before.

L. E. BLAIN.

5

Stick a Pin

in the fact that I am offering better bargains than any one else in Albany Bought at bankrupt sales I can sell

First-Class Goods

at or below COST.

FOR

General merchandise of all kinds call on me. Particular bargains in a sample of shoes.

Cash for Goods or Country produce

G. W. SIMPSON

Albany, Oregon.

FOR

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Alabastine, Artists' Materials, Etc.,
GO TO
CITY DRUG STORE.
Guiss & Son.

WINDLE, JOHNSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS AND MONEY BROKERS.

Conveyancing and all Notarial work promptly done.
P. O. box, 806, Seattle, Washington.

Palace Meat Market.
J. V. PIPE, PROPRIETOR.
FIRST ST. - - ALBANY, OR
Will keep constantly on hand best mutton, pork, veal, sausage, etc., the best meats and largest variety in the city.
Cash paid for all kinds of fat stock.

1889 SPRING AND SUMMER

SPECIALTIES.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

The largest stock and greatest variety in price and style I have ever carried, and as good value as ever offered to the citizens of Linn county.

Special Bargains In Cashmeres

In colors and blacks. Seersuckers, gingham, chambrays, French prints and wash fabrics. All the novelties of the season in black and colors. I will have something further to say about these in a few days.

EMBROIDERIES, SKIRTINGS

Flouncings, and all overs on cambrays, Swiss and India Linens. I have just opened the largest invoice of novelties in this line ever exhibited in this city, and at greatly reduced prices.

Piques, Lawns, India Linens,

Nansooks in white, ecru and colors, all at prices very much cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

TABLE LINEN,

In brown and bleached. This stock I bought in New York at less than importers' price, and am able to give good bargains. 58 inch all linen bleached at 50 cents per yard and others in proportion.

TOWELINGS, CRASHES, ETC

All these goods I buy direct from importers by the bale, and can sell them much cheaper than if bought of jobbers—towels I buy in quantities in New York, and am offering them at prices that are sure to sell the goods.

Ladies Cotton Host.

Are cheaper this year than ever before. I have succeeded in getting some good bargains, all of which I am offering to my customers—the same in

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S.

The above is an outline of the policy I am going to do business and will endeavor to do my part towards securing the trade in Linn and adjoining counties to Albany, and to keep up with the procession of the lively and growing city of Albany. I will have something say about

Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Groceries,

And

SAMUEL E. YOUNG

FOR THE BEST FURNITURE

—CALL ON THE—

Albany Furniture Company

OPPOSITE STEWART & SON'S,

Who Have in Stock a Complete Line of

BED ROOM SETS, TABLES, CHAIRS, UPHOLSTERED GOODS, WALL PAPERS, BABY CARRIAGES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

HAWKINS & FARRELL.