

THE HORTICULTURAL LAW.

The horticultural law passed by the last legislature is not generally understood, and so far as we know, is very little appreciated by the majority of the voters of Oregon. We give below a summary of the law:

Section 1 creates a state board of horticulture consisting of six members, to be appointed by the governor, one from the state at large and one from the five districts into which the state is divided. The counties of Marion, Linn, Lane and Benton comprise the 2d district.

Section 2 provides the term of office of the board shall be four years, but three of those first appointed shall retire at the end of two years.

Section 3 provides that the board may employ a secretary and prescribe his duties, and elect one of their own members treasurer.

Section 4 provides that the board may receive and manage donations and bequests of money and property for promoting the objects of its formation.

Section 5 provides that the office of the board shall be located where a majority may determine.

Section 6 provides that the board may suggest regulations for the inspection and disinfection of fruit trees, etc.

Section 7 provides that the board shall elect from their own number, or appoint from without their number, a competent person who shall be known as "Inspector of fruit pests" who shall visit the horticultural districts of the state. He shall, under the direction of the board, and on his own motion and upon complaint of interested parties inspect orchards, nurseries and other infected places and report the facts to the board. He shall report to the board the best methods of diminishing and eradicating fruit pests and fruit diseases.

Section 8 provides that it shall be the duty of the board, upon complaint that any person has an orchard, nursery, fruit packing house, store room or any other place in the state which is infected with any noxious insect liable to spread contagion to cause an inspection to be made of such premises and, if found infected, they shall notify the owner or the person in possession of said trees or places, and shall require such owner or person to make application of such treatment, for the purpose of destroying them, as the board may prescribe.

Section 9 fixes the duties of the secretary and places his salary at \$100 per month.

\$7000 have been appropriated to carry out the provisions of this bill and \$1000 for the hire of a secretary. What benefit the taxpayers will receive remains to be seen, but it all looks to us like a prodigal waste of money simply to provide an early place for speculative horticulturists.

ROCK CREEK.

DRY GULCH MINING CAMP, April 14, 1889.

EDITOR LEBANON EXPRESS:

The rain has been pouring down for the last four or five days and is mixed with a good deal of snow, which has had the effect of causing our good humored party to do a good deal of grumbling. Camping out in a tent in wet weather and rustling to get wood to get breakfast with on a rainy morning, would cause the mildest tempered man in the world (without exception) to swear. The Pros. is longing for home and a feather bed, and the first pack-train headed for the R. R. station, he will climb aboard and bid goodbye to Dry Gulch forever. We hate to lose him, but such is fate, no one to find fault with. If it rains we say it is his fault for bringing us out here this time of the year; if the beans are scorched, it is Kenton that was the cause of it. We will miss him but not forget him, though his smiles we may never see, but miss him more when bread is to make and dishes to wash, thought! There is fifteen inches of snow at the Galena mine seven miles from our camp, and four feet on the divide between here and Gateville. We have organized a company here known as the Hydraulic Gluee and Mining Co., headquarters at Quartzville. The object of this company is to bring water from the Santiam river, about twelve miles from the head of Dry Gulch, and sluice out the gulch. This was talked of several years ago, but for want of

and prospected Dry Gulch knows that there lies buried a vast amount of precious metal along the entire length of it. There is no mining district on the Pacific coast where there are so many well defined quartz ledges as there is in this locality, and as to the richness of the ore no can deny. At the Galena mine they have paying ore from the start. So it is with several other ledges, and will surprise a good many people when they are more fully developed. There will be several companies in here just as soon as the weather will permit, and it will not be long before Quartzville will be as live a mining camp as there is in the country.

I commenced this letter on the 14th inst., but have had no chance of sending it out to civilization. The rain has somewhat abated, and for two days the sky has been clear. We have built a house up at Quartzville, and that will be our headquarters hereafter. Dr. E. O. Smith and two other gentlemen came up to-day and will remain here for the summer. Brownell and several parties from Albany reached their camp after wading through snow eighteen inches deep, but it has about all gone out of the mountains. There will be blasting going on now every day if the weather continues, and will run the deer all out of the country. But as there is no deer in this part of the world, it will not work any hardship on this camp. H. Kenton leaves for Albany in the morning and will carry this to a P. O. We have all got over our colds and will try the mountains next week. L. Magruder, who has one of the finest mines, the Golden Fleeter, showed me ore out of his ledge that will astonish the world when seen. Mc. is a fine prospector and has been alone in Quartzville all winter and our party was the first persons that he had seen for months. He deserves to be rewarded with a banana mine, and I think he has it.

PROSPECTOR.

CHINESE LABOR.

EDITOR EXPRESS:

Seeing and reading a letter from F. W. Parker in your paper on the 12th inst. claiming the Chinese to be superior to white labor in railroad work, I will ask for Parker to prove his statement in any railroad on the Pacific coast where the Chinese beat white labor in the construction of railroads or in any of the departments connected with rail roading. Will Mr. Parker answer me the question, what was Mr. Anderson's statement before the committee on railroads at Ottowa, Canada, in 1882? Did he make the statement of having over four thousand Chinese employed in the construction of the Canadian Pacific at the time? Did he or did he not swear under oath that it averaged five Chinese to one white man in a day's work? If you cannot answer me the above questions I will answer them for you. He did swear to them, and he hired Chinamen because he had such men as you associated with him as advisers. Send for information to your masters and ask them the question, how does Chinese labor average with white labor? I do believe they are gentlemen enough to answer you, as you have been so anxious to defend their cause and publicly surrender your manhood for a free pass or as a section foreman. You are one of those kind we hear of to do anything for small favors wherein honest labor may be injured. The Southern Pacific has some more of your stripe, ready to do their bidding. Be what it may, the way you speak of white labor is sufficient proof of the spirit with which you are animated. You wish to sneak in and get small favors from the company. You are too cowardly to face the railroad company and ask them for a job. Oh no, but adopt this method of writing a letter to a newspaper first, and then send in your application with your printed letter so as to get some other man discharged or get a free pass. Let me tell you, sir, that the roadmaster and superintendent would not trust you or any of your ilk, for they will tell you that it would take all of their time to watch you. Furthermore, I challenge you to get the statement from section foreman that Chinese labor is superior to white. There is not a railroad man that will read your letter but will say that you are seeking for a soft snap. This is our phrase, and, if you please, always correct one on such men as you are. In fact, you are not worth noticing; for a man that would sell his soul to the devil for a loaf of bread or for small favors is not worthy of recognition.

M. H. O'CONNOR.

Mr. A. T. Fields, one of the leading merchants of Colfax, Iowa, says that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough preparation he ever used and recommends it to all without hesi-

T. C. Peebler.

George Buhl.

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Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Buhl and Charles Wolz is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Joseph Buhl will continue the business, and will pay all debts legally contracted against the firm of Buhl & Wolz, and collect all outstanding accounts.

JOSEPH BUHL, CHARLES WOLZ, Lebanon, Or., Feb. 27, 1889.

Thanking the generous public for their liberal patronage to the old firm, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and promise by prompt and fair dealing to satisfy all parties.

JOSEPH BUHL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. W. C. NEGUS,

Graduate of the Royal College of London, England, also of the Bellevue Medical College.

THE DOCTOR HAS SPENT A LIFETIME OF study and practice, and makes a specialty of chronic disease, removes cancer, venereal enlargements, tumors, and wens, without pain of the knife. He also makes a specialty of treatment with electricity. Has practiced in the German, French and English hospitals. Calls promptly attended day or night. His motto is: "GOOD WILL TO ALL." Residence, Ferry street, between Third and Fourth, Albany, Oregon.