

Republican Platform.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT PORTLAND, MARCH 20, 1874.

The Union Republican party of Oregon, in Convention, makes this declaration of its principles and policies:

To the Constitution of the United States and all its amendments we pledge our undivided allegiance; to its faithful construction and enforcement our constant support.

1. That the success of the recent National Administration in reducing the public debt, diminishing and equalizing taxation, maintaining every branch of public affairs with economy and efficiency, forming and improving the civil service, enforcing the laws without fear or favor, protecting the nation's wards with paternal care against the cruel ravages of speculation and fraud, and maintaining friendly relations with Foreign Powers, has been such as to command the approbation of the great majority of the American people, and justly entitle it to the confidence and commendation of every true Republican.

2. We regard the payment of our national debt, in full compliance with all legal obligations to our creditors, everywhere, and in accordance with the true letter and spirit of its contracting, as no longer a question in issue; but that we may be clearly understood, we denounce all forms and degrees of evasion of that debt, as affirmed by the Democratic party and its sympathizers, as not only national dishonors, but positive crimes, and we will never consent to a suspension of honor or justice in its complete satisfaction.

3. We admit of no distinctions between citizens, whether of native or foreign birth; and therefore we favor the granting of full amnesty to the people of those States lately in rebellion; and we have pledged the full and effective protection of our civil laws to all persons voluntarily coming to or residing in our land.

4. We favor the encouragement of railroads by the General Government of the United States, and hold that such disposition should be made of the public lands as shall secure the same to actual settlers only, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres.

5. That while we are in favor of a revenue tariff to encourage the development of the industrial resources of the whole country; and we recommend that policy of national exchange which secures to the working men liberal wages; to agriculture remunerative prices; to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the Nation Commercial prosperity and independence.

6. We believe that popular education is the sole true basis and hope of a free government, and shall ever oppose any diversion of, or interference with the common school funds or lands in this State, for any other than their legitimate purpose, and we condemn the act of favoritism by the Legislature whereby two hundred thousand dollars, taken from the school fund, were granted to a corporation consisting mainly of Democratic leaders, and party favorites, for the construction of a work which another corporation, entirely sound and responsible, offered to construct for seventy-five thousand dollars less; and that we are in favor of the passage by the Legislature of an efficient school law, such as shall secure to all citizens of our State a good common school education.

7. We find no terms sufficiently strong to express our disapproval of those acts of the last Legislature whereby the swamp lands belonging to this State have been taken from the needy settlers, and given without limit or proper competition in price to the land grabber and speculator; whereby the emoluments and salaries of State officers have been unconstitutionally increased, and the taxes increased thousands of dollars by the creation of new and unnecessary offices and salaries, for the purpose of providing for party favorites; and whereby the citizens of our metropolis have been deprived of and denied the right of controlling their police authority. And we equally condemn the administration of our State officers, and laws as extravagant, reckless, illegal and destructive, and we rightly charge all those results as the acts of the Democratic party.

8. We are in favor of the United States giving to each honorably discharged soldier who served in the armies of the United States to put down the rebellion a warrant for a homestead of 160 acres of public lands.

9. That we demand the repeal of the so-called litigant act, which was devised to support paper Democratic newspapers at the public expense.

10. That the Republican party of this State are in favor of the General Government extending aid toward building a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to Salt Lake City, and from Jackson county to Humboldt, and we hereby pledge our party representatives to the support of the same.

11. That the indiscriminate licensing of persons to sell spirituous liquors without being placed under proper responsibilities for the abuse thereof, having been found by experience to promote the growth of crime and pauperism, and thereby to seriously increase the rate of taxation, the Republican party recognizes the right and duty of the lawmaking power to prevent and limit the evils and abuses of such sale, so far as concerns the public good and is consistent with individual liberty, by refusing to license other than law-abiding and responsible persons, who can furnish sufficient sureties for good conduct.

12. That the Republican party of Oregon is in favor of obtaining assistance from the General Government for the construction of a wagon road from the city of Portland to the Dalles, recognizing this as a most important and necessary improvement for the State.

13. We affirm that the continuance in power of the Republican party is the only sure preservation of national peace and prosperity, and for reasons therefore we point to its brilliant record in the late civil war; to a complete national unity; to a united statehood of thirty-seven states; to our Territories rapidly waiting into statehood; to a nation freed from the taint of human slavery; to an elevated and enlarged citizenship; to our national standing at home and abroad; to the work of vigorous reform in all discovered abuses of authority or trust; to an unequalled foreign credit; to a successful and solid financial system; and to the unimpeded peace and prosperity everywhere in our broad domain, and these are our pledges for the future.

14. We hail the "New Departure" of the late Democratic party, taken by the action of their Convention in seven states, as an affirmation of the principles for which the Republican party has contended for the last ten years; and in the "Passive Policy" of that party, already assumed in several of the States, we recognize an acknowledgment of their helplessness and success in the coming Presidential campaign.

BUTLER'S DUTCH GAP CANAL.—The Richmond Enquirer of a recent date says:

Dutch Gap Canal is now subject not only of historical but also of practical interest to every traveler down the James river. Until quite recently the work was supposed to have been a failure. Butler made the necessary excavation, but was unable to turn the current of the river sufficiently to render the canal useful. The springing flood of last October removed the difficulty and now steamers and ships of the larger kind may pass safely through it.

Workmen are now widening and variously improving the opening, so as to secure benefits permanently. It may surprise many of our readers who have not looked into the matter closely to know that the canal seems only forty or fifty yards long, and when it is fully completed vessels will pass this short distance instead of being compelled to make a curve of seven miles, as formerly.

A Point for Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. Frederick Douglass, in a late number of the New Era says:

During the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, and but a short time before he would be required to decide by his vote the guilt or innocence of his "Accidental" Excellency, Senator Lyman Trumbull, one of the foremost and bitterest in his charges of dishonesty against the Republican party, and by innuendo against the President, was retained by Johnson himself and promised a fee of ten thousand dollars for his services in the cases of McCordle and the State of Georgia against General George G. Meade. General Meade was then in command of the military district embracing the State of Georgia. McCordle had been tried by a court-martial, authorized by General Meade, for murder, and sentenced to be shot. A writ of habeas corpus had been sued out, and the case came before the United States Supreme Court. Hon. Matt. Carpenter, who was then a private citizen, was the real attorney for the Government, and performed all the labor the suit required. Senator Trumbull was not employed more than a few minutes, if at all, and practically had nothing to do with it. For this service he received the following bill, in his own handwriting, against the Government, and it was paid:

UNITED STATES: To L. TRUMBULL, DR. To legal service in the case of ex parte McCordle and State of Georgia against George G. Meade and others, in the Supreme Court of the United States, at December term, 1867 and 1868. \$10,000 Cr. By cash.....3,000

These \$3,000 were paid by general Townsend, March 7, 1868, \$1,000, and April 16, 1868, \$2,000.

As Mr. Stanton believed the whole thing of a very doubtful character, if nothing worse, refused to pay the balance, and Mr. Trumbull did not receive it until April 23, 1868, after Mr. Stanton's death. On that day it was paid by John Potts, the disbursing clerk of the War Department.

For what purpose Mr. Acting President Johnson retained one of his Judges in the case in question, while his trial was still pending, how much influence that \$10,000 fee had in controlling his vote—whether the acceptance of so large a sum for such trifling services, was the right thing—and whether it was a legal transaction, subjecting the recipient to fine and imprisonment, we leave the facts to decide for themselves. Whatever may be the legal aspect of the case, however, in a moral point of view, at least, it will far outrank any of Mr. Trumbull's very flippant charges of corruption against the administration, and we think he had hereafter better act upon the injunction of the Saviour to a certain woman, and leave those "throwing stones" and dirt at others.

MEN'S RIGHTS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus writes in behalf of his sex:

"I am," he says "a bachelor, 31 years of age, in sound health, and in receipt of \$1,500 per year, and therefore, a good match for any woman, no matter whom she may be; yet I remain unmarried from principle, and will remain so until the laws are so altered as to make me master of my own home. I am the owner of real estate acquired by my own labor. I would not allow any woman to control me in my disposal of that property, simply because she happened to be my wife. She would have done nothing toward earning that property; therefore, have no moral right in its sale. Any law giving her a dower third is simply a fraud on me, the more so as the law does not give me any dower third in her property. And then the ceremony nowadays called marriage does not give me a wife—it merely gives me a woman who can leave me whenever she pleases. I cannot compel her to come back; but should I leave her for any reason, she can have me arrested and compel me to support her. Such a thing is one-sided and unfair. A woman held by such a loose tie is not, in my opening, a wife in the holy way a decent man has a woman enshrined in his thoughts. The laws have degraded her into a concubine."

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE DAVIS.—A western journal of high standing—the St. Louis Democrat—is not very well satisfied with the nomination of Judge Davis by the Cincinnati Labor Convention. It says:

Of all men known to American public life, Judge Davis has the largest private fortune, representing the smallest honest effort. If you want to know where his millions came from, ask the poor farmer of Illinois whom the panic of 1847 found in debt and distress; ascertain how the necessities of the poor of that time were the opportunity of Judge Davis, and how the little deeds to his large estates were signed in suffering and sealed in sorrow. He was one of the few a knowledge of whom would have enabled Shakespeare to give us an Anglo-Saxon Shylock, and deprived the tribe of Israel of dramatic immortality. In all he did, he doubtless did no wrong; we have never heard his personal honor or his private character brought into question. He simply lunged out three golden balls when times were hard and money scarce; and when the tide of money came, he took down his sign and retired from business to contemplate those changing scenes of this wicked world, which had made him rich and others poor.

Henry Clay once gave expression to the following sentiment:—"No man can be a thorough farmer who depends solely upon his own practice, and neglects to avail himself of the knowledge of others, communicated orally or by the press. It is my belief that no farmer of observation and thought can read a good agricultural paper regularly without deriving from it more benefit than many times its cost, and wherever a family is growing up around him, it would be wisdom to subscribe for several."

Over four per cent. of the entire population of Cincinnati cannot read or write.

DRUGS, ETC.

"They Who Have Nothing for Sale are Farthest from Market"

A. CAROTHERS & CO.,

WHO KNOW THIS TO BE TRUE.

Are now keeping, and also constantly receiving additions to

The Largest Stock of Goods

USUAL TO THEIR TRADE

ABOVE PORTLAND,

And

AT SUCH PRICES

That

Purchasers Shall be Satisfied.

Besides a Large Stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,

They keep

Yankee Notions,

Confectionery

Finest Tobacco & Cigars

WOSTENHOLE'S CUTLERY

SPICES, PERFUMERY,

(All kinds),

TOILET SOAP,

—AND—

Everything

USUALLY OBTAINED IN

A STRICTLY

First Class

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.

NO ARTICLE SOLD

But what is Guaranteed To Be JUST AS REPRESENTED, And Must be Good. Arctic Soda A. CAROTHERS & CO

FURNITURE.

C. MEALEY,

DEALER IN

And

MANUFACTURER

OF

FURNITURE

And

Gabinet Ware,

And

BEDDING, Etc.,

Corner of

First and Broadalbin Sts.,

ALBANY, OR.

Particular

ATTENTION PAID TO

ORDERS OF ALL KINDS

IN HIS LINE.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM S. F. AND THE EAST,

THE LARGEST LOT

New and Elegant

FURNITURE,

EVER BROUGHT TO ALBANY!

Come and See it!

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORNER FIRST & BROADALBIN STS.,

ALBANY, OREGON,

A. C. Layton, Proprietor.

I HAVE ALWAYS IN STORE A FULL and complete supply of

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES!

PROVISIONS!

Tobacco & Cigars,

Which I will sell for cash as low as the lowest, or exchange for all kinds of merchandise

COUNTRY PRODUCE!

Received and in store a large quantity of

ISALD SALT,

which I will sell cheaper than ever before offered in this market.

I extend a general invitation to all people in this and adjoining counties, to call and examine my line quality and prices of goods, as I feel confident of my ability to give thorough satisfaction.

Blacksmithing

—AND—

General Repair Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RETURNED TO ALBANY, and taken his old shop on corner of Elmworth and Second streets, announces his readiness to attend to all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING, MILL & MACHINE FORGING, ETC.

Also, has on hand and for sale, the

COQUILLARD WAGON, Strayer Force-feed

GRAIN DRILL, STAR MOLINE, OLDESTEEL,

and other FLOWS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

GIVE ME A CALL.

All work entrusted to me will receive prompt attention, and be executed in the best possible manner, with good material. A share of public patronage is solicited.

Shop on corner Elmworth and Second streets, opposite Pierce's Ferry. F. WOOD.

ALBANY

Lard Oil & Soap

MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING COMPLETED and put in good running order their new

Lard Oil and Soap Manufactory, in the city of Albany, are prepared to purchase, at the highest cash rates, all the

Hogs, Hancid Butter, Soap-Grease, &c., delivered to them in this city. They are now manufacturing and have on hand Fancy Toilet and Common Soaps, in great variety, warranted equal to the best in market, which they offer to the trade at the most reasonable rates. Orders respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Parties having Hogs, Hancid Butter, or Grease of any kind, for sale, will do well to give us a call. CARTWRIGHT, WESTLAKE & MORRIS, Nov. 11, 1871-1874

MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING

MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, —AND—

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING HOUSE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A new stock of millinery goods, trimmings, ladies' and children's furnishing goods, of all kinds, of the latest and most fashionable styles, which she offers to the ladies of Albany and surrounding country at the lowest rates. In the

Dress Making Department

I guarantee entire satisfaction. Charges liberal.

SPECIALTIES:

Lighting.—Always on hand, ladies' and children's "velvet" and "under clothing," coats, sacks, aprons, etc.

Dress Trimmings.—An extensive variety of silk, satin, cotton and woolen dress trimmings, always in store.

Clothing.—Honey-comb, tulle and water-proof cloth, of the best qualities.

Furs, Etc.—Ladies' and children's complete sets of furs and swan-down, of latest styles.

Children's.—Latest styles constantly on hand, at low figures.

Miscellaneous.—Linnings and findings of all grades and qualities, a full assortment.

JACONETS, MUSLINS, EMBROIDERIES, FLAPELL LINES, KID AND ALL OTHER VARIETIES OF GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC.

My determination being to give satisfaction in style and quality of work and prices, I ask a share of public patronage. Call at store

Opposite A. Carothers & Co., First Street, Albany, Oregon.

MRS. SARAH G. GODLEY, PATENT GATE, ETC.

Self-Opening and Self-Closing GATE.

PATENTED BY JOHN JACKSON, June 4, 1867.

THE GATE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT when the vehicle approaches it the wheels on one side pass over a lever which is connected to the gate hinge by a rod, thus opening the gate before you and fastening it open. After going through, the carriage passes over a similar lever, also connected with the gate hinge, causing the gate in its rotation, to shut behind you and fasten.

No Getting Out of Your Vehicle! No Raising of Latches Nor Pulling of Strings, Except the "ribbons" of your team. It is often called

THE "LAZY MAN'S GATE," And a "Dead Open and Shut."

This gate is simple in its construction, both of iron and wood work, and not likely to get out of order. If a neat, cheap gate is desired, it may be made light, with three cross bars of wood and one-fourth inch wire, neatly curved at the top, the lower end hid in the bottom bar, which is the style of a factory made gate. The gates are now in practical use in several of the counties around San Francisco, and plenty of testimonials can be given.

THOMAS J. SAFFORD, Having purchased the

Right for Linn Co., Oregon,

Has now on hand, and will manufacture the above described gate. Wherever it has been used it has received the highest encomiums, as the large number of certificates from prominent farmers in all parts of the country, now in my hands, will testify.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, OF All Descriptions, On hand and manufactured to order.

Blacksmithing and Repairing Done to order at most reasonable rates. Shop foot of Ferry street, opposite Beach. Monteith & Co.'s flouring mills. THOMAS J. SAFFORD, Albany, Oct. 29, 1871-1874

STOVES—INSURANCE, ETC.

THE OLD STOVE DEPOT.

JOHN BRIGGS, Dealer in

RANGES, COOK, PARLOR AND BOX, STOVES! Of the best patterns. Also: TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE. And the usual assortment of furnishing goods to be obtained in a tin store. Repairs neatly and promptly executed, on reasonable terms. Short reckonings make long friends. FRONT STREET, ALBANY. Dec. 8, 1881-1