

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 20th, 1872.

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th and 21st days of June, 1872, again declares its faith and appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First—During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion; emancipated 4,000,000 slaves; decreed the equal citizenship of all and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminality punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand, the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians. The Pacific Railroad, and similar vast enterprises, have been generously aided and successfully conducted. The public lands are freely given to actual settlers; immigration is protected, encouraged, and the full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizen's rights has been secured from European powers.

Second—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law or its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third—The amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right; not merely tolerated because they are law; should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth—The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth—Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered as rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for the free use of the people.

Seventh—The annual revenue, after paying the current expenditures, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal of the debt; and revenue, except so much as may be received from a tax on tobacco and liquors, ought to be raised by duties on importations, the scale of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to laborers and to promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of the Government and the gratitude of the people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of their service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by the European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumptions of unauthorized claims by their former governments; and we urge the continued and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth—The franchise privilege ought to be abolished and a way prepared for a reduction in the rates of postage.

Eleventh—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relation of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates for capital the largest opportunities, and a just share of mutual profits of those two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled

an important duty in a measure for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain of the lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box; and, therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth—We denounce repudiation of the national debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and we confidently expect that our excellent currency will be perfected by the speedy resumption of the specie payment.

Fourteenth—The regular Republican party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in relation to the rebellious States, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth—The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves, as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Territorial governments. It disapproves of any resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or the National Government.

Seventeenth—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnestness of purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and that with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

Hair as an Indication of Character.

Straight, lank, stringy hair indicates weakness and cowardice.

Curly hair denotes a quick temper.

Prizzly hair, set on one's head as if each individual hair were ready to fight its neighbor denotes coarseness.

Light auburn denotes intelligence, industry and a peaceful disposition.

Coarse, straight, black hair, denotes a sluggish disposition, with but little ambition, and a love of ease, with a disposition to find fault and borrow trouble.

Black hair, very little inclined to curl, with a dark complexion, indicates courage, especially when one is concerned with a wonderful degree of pertinacity, and a disposition to hang on until whatever is undertaken is accomplished.

Red hair, if straight, denotes ugliness and a haughty, domineering disposition.

Light red hair, given somewhat to curl, if it be fine, rather than coarse indicates ambition, but deceit, treachery, and willingness to sacrifice old friends for new ones, or for personal advancement.

What is called sandy hair indicates a jovial disposition without much energy or power of calculation for bargains. Such persons are good fellows, content to work for others more than themselves.

Brown hair denotes a fondness for life, a friendly disposition, ambition, earnestness of purpose, and reliability in friendship in proportion as the hair is fine.

Light brown hair, with a clear skin, is a very certain indication of courage, ambition, reliability, and a determination to overcome obstacles. Nearly all the best business men in the country have this kind of hair.

The finer and more silken the texture, the finer the organization, and the more touchy and inflammable the disposition. If such hair be straight and fine, it indicates an even disposition, a readiness to forgive, and desire to add to the happiness of others.

Persons with light brown or auburn hair inclined to curl or friz, are quick tempered, and are given to resentment and revenge.

Light brown hair, inclined to ringness, with a freckled skin is a certain indication of deceit, treachery, and a disposition to do something mean to a friend, when the friend can no longer be used to advantage.

Straight black hair, crisp and glossy, indicates a great power of endurance, indifference to danger, and a strong predisposition to revenge wrongs or insults, real or fancied. The coarser the hair, the longer will the person having it nurture his revenge, till there comes a safe chance for its gratification.

Hair that is inclined to change its appearance with the weather, with a sort of recklessness to its style, indicates a corresponding recklessness, or rather independence as to the speech of the people.

"Well, Sambo, is your master a good farmer?" "O yes, he be very good farmer; he make two crops in one year." "How is that, Sambo?" "Why, he sell all his hay in de fall, and makes money once; den in de spring he sell all de hides ob de cattle dat die for de lack of de hay, and makes money twice."

"You have lost your baby, I hear," said one lady to another. "Yes, poor little thing, it was only five months old. We had four doctors, blistered its head and feet, put mustard plasters all over it, gave it nine calomel powders, two boxes of pills, leeches its temples, had it bled and gave it all kinds of medicine, and yet, after a week's illness, he died notwithstanding all we did for him."

A Young Man who had come into possession of a large property by the death of his brother, was asked how he was getting along. "Oh," said he, "I am having a dreadful time. With getting out letters of administration and attending a probate court and settling claims, I sometimes wish he hadn't died."

"In London no man thinks of blacking his own boots," said a haughty Briton once to the late Mr. Lincoln, whom he found polishing his calf-skin gaiters. "Whose boots does he black?" quietly responded Uncle Abe.

Wilson's majority figures up 280, with several counties yet to hear from.

Republican Platform.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT PORTLAND, MARCH 20, 1872.

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

1. To the constitution of the United States and all its amendments we pledge our unshaken allegiance; and we will support a willing obedience to its full and legal construction and enforcement our constant duty.

2. The success of the present National Administration in reducing the public debt, diminishing and equalizing taxation, and abolishing every branch of public affairs which is a burden upon the people, forming a basis for a permanent and efficient government, we heartily approve, and we will ever consent to a suspension of honor or justice in its complete satisfaction.

3. We regard the payment of our national debt, in full accordance 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 of evasion of liabilities 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.

4. We admit of no distinction between citizens, whether of either sex, color, race, and therefore we favor the granting of full rights to the people of these States, largely in rebellion; and we have pledged our civil laws to all persons, impartially, counting not on the color of their skin.

5. 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.

6. That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, and not by a tax upon the sale of liquor, we favor the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we recommend that policy of national exchange which secures to the working men liberal wages; to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate return for their skill, labor and enterprise; and to the Nation Commercial property and Independence.

7. We believe that popular education is the surest means and basis of a free government, and shall ever oppose any division 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 the Oregon State Legislature whereby two hundred thousand dollars, taken from the school fund, were granted to a corporation consisting of a number of Democratic leaders, and party favorites, for the construction of a work which, another corporation, entirely separate and responsible, offered to construct for seven hundred thousand dollars, 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.

8. 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 nation have been deprived of and denied the right of controlling their police authority. And we equally condemn the administration of our State officers, as being extravagant, reckless, illegal and destructive, and we rightly charge all those results as the acts of the Democratic party.

9. 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.

10. That we demand the repeal of the so-called Bland act, which was devised to support temper Democratic newspapers at the public expense.

11. 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.

12. 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 be promoting the growth of intemperance, 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 license, 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.

13. 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.

14. 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 nationality; to a united sisterhood of thirty-seven States; to our Territories rapidly warming into State life; 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 increased foreign credit; to a successful and solid financial system, and to the unparalleled peace and prosperity everywhere in our broad domain, and these are our pledges for the future.

15. We hold that 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 impotence and success in the coming Presidential campaign.

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