

Butler and His Dog.

A correspondent sends us the following anecdote of Ben Butler, which he says has never appeared in print...

Ben Butler was a down-east lawyer before he got to be a major-general and a representative of his district in congress. Like all lawyers, Ben had a hard pull of it at the start...

One day, while sitting in his office, there entered a long-legged, gaunt, hatchet-faced specimen of the genus Yankee...

"Mr. Lawyer, I am going into a little bit of law business, and as you seem to be a right smart, plucky sort of a chap, I thought I might as well give the job to you."

"All right," says the lawyer, "you can't trust your case in better hands."

"Well, then, I had a ham hanging in an out-shed, a neighbor's dog came along and ate it. What would you do?"

"Why, prosecute the owner of the dog, of course. Make the fellow pay for damages."

"That's the talk, Mr. Lawyer," said the Yankee, with a sly smile beginning to work around the corners of his eyes and mouth.

Butler opened his eyes a little at this onslaught, but he wasn't going to be taken back in that manner, even by a brother Yankee.

"What do you value your ham at?" asked Butler, drawing out his wallet.

"Well, I guess five dollars will be letting you off cheap," said the Yankee, "for it was an all-fired good ham."

Without entering a word of protest, Butler paid the money and then said: "There is your damage for the ham. Now fork over \$10."

"What for?" inquired the Yankee, in his turn astonished.

"For my legal advice," said Butler. "You don't suppose I can work without a fee, do you?"

Mr. Yankee was hit so drawing a face as long as his legs, he slowly counted out the money, and inwardly vowed he would bring no more law business before the youthful but razor-like dispenser of Coke and Blackstone.

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"What do you mean?" said John. "Just what I say. I don't want a young man to come here evenings chewing cloves to cover his breath, and hide his habits of drinking. If you like lager more than you love me, just marry it at once, and don't divide your affections between a woman and wine—or a woman and lager; love and liquor have no affinity."

"Why, Mary, how you talk!" exclaimed John.

"Yes, I mean what I say; unless you sign the pledge and keep it, you had better not call here again."

John did sign the pledge, and he kept it, and he married Mary.

The landlord of a hotel called a boarder to him one day, and said: "Look o'here! I want you to pay your board bill, and you must. I've asked you for it often enough; and I tell you now that you don't leave this house until you pay it."

"Good," said the lodger; "just put that in writing; make a regular agreement of it. I'll stay with you as long as I live."

The illustrious expedition which recently sailed from New York for Cuba in the steamer Fannie, has come to grief. News is received that the vessel ran ashore on the coast of that island, and was burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

It is further stated that sixteen men of the expedition have been captured and shot.

The Chicago Post declares that "Susan B. Anthony isn't a million years old;" but the traditions of the prehistoric ages, the testimony of the rocks and all the revelations of modern science go to show that there is no telling how old she is.

A Dutch Justice gives the following oath to a witness: "You do awfully swear you'll tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the best you can't."

There are now two papers published by Americans in the English language in Germany and one in Switzerland. A new American paper will soon appear in Dresden, and another in Rome.

Missionaries recently received \$40,000 for a single painting.

Macarte, the Lion Tamer.

Macarte, a well-known performer, in the character of "lion tamer," in the English menageries, has been worried and mangled to death by the animals. The frightful tragedy occurred during an exhibition in Boston, near Manchester.

The animals were put through their leaping exercises, when Macarte noticed that one, a full-grown Asiatic, was rather restive and showed its teeth. He drew his sword and pointed it threateningly at the lion's mouth. His attention being thus diverted from the other animals, a young African lion crept stealthily out from the group and sprang toward Macarte, seizing him by the right hip and throwing him down.

At the same time the Asiatic lion fastened itself upon his head, tearing off a portion of his scalp. Macarte fought desperately with his sword, inflicting some fearful gashes on the faces of both lions. One of the other lions seized the unfortunate man by his only arm, fracturing the bones, while another tore a piece of flesh out of his thigh.

Macarte retained his presence of mind, and called out to the men to fire among the animals. Revolvers and rifles were accordingly procured, and while some fired black cartridges full in the faces of the infuriated beasts, others probed them with heated irons, stabbed them with forks and beat them with a ladder and iron scrapers.

Eventually a slide was introduced between the bars of the cage, behind which Mr. Birdall, the agent, drove four of the lions. At the fifth lion more shots were fired, but it was not until the heated bars were applied to the nose of the animal that it relinquished its hold and ran behind the partition.

Macarte then staggered to his feet, but ere he could reach the door, and before the slide could be closed, the African lion again rushed out, seized him by the foot, and dragged him back into the corner among the other animals. Again the frightful struggle went on. Macarte was dragged up and down the cage by the head and legs three or four times, the floor being saturated with his blood.

Some rifles loaded with shot were fired among the savage brutes, and with several irons, now heated to a red glow, were beaten into the corner and the partition closed against them. Macarte was then released, still conscious. As he was borne to the infirmary, he exclaimed to a fellow workman "Harry, I'm done for!"

In addition to the back part of the scalp, all the flesh had been torn from the thighs; the right arm was fractured in two places, as well as badly lacerated, and the bones of the pelvis had pieces bitten out of them. He died in ten minutes after his admission to the infirmary. Deceased was 33 years of age, and a native of Cork, Ireland.

Miscellaneous.

Bonner's ten horses have cost him \$145,000.

The largest orchard in the world is in California. It contains 427 acres, and over 75,000 fruit trees.

A Lawrence, Mass., machine for making wall paper produces seventy-nine miles of paper daily, being run twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four.

A poet has forwarded to us this modern prayer:

"Teach me to scan another's faults, To hide the good I see; To put upon some other back The blame that's due to me."

Massachusetts ranks fourth in the manufacture of fermented liquors.

A Peoria, Ill., farmer has a pig with two heads, four ears, seven legs and two tails.

The law of primogeniture is at an end in British Columbia, the bill to divide estates among the nearest of kin having passed the Provincial Legislature.

At the present ratio of increase in the population of the United States, we shall number 50,000,000 and over in 1880.

The Ohio State debt is about \$9,000,000.

Some of the lakes of Switzerland are over one thousand feet deep.

The Turkish Government has opened a school for girls. Pretty well for a religion whose women have no souls.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company expect to open a through line to New Orleans by next fall.

It is estimated that the rails of the Central Pacific road contracted at least 1,000 feet last winter.

The sap from black walnut trees is said to make excellent sugar and syrup; even better than the maple.

Miss Adella Tratten, the author of "The American Girl Abroad," is the daughter of the Rev. Mark Tratten, a Methodist clergyman of Massachusetts.

Men are frequently like tea; the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out of them until they have been for a short time in hot water.

There are 142 German newspapers published in the United States.

Three ladies act as Notaries Public in Iowa: Miss Zoe Taylor, Miss E. C. Robbins and Laura A. Berry.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 23, 1872.

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23rd and 24th 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 criminally punished no man for political offense, 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 towards 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. The national currency has improved in regulation and the national credit has been sustained under extraordinary burdens, and new bonds have been negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reductions from the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars per year. A great financial crisis has been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation has been kept high throughout the world. The glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resorted every step in this beneficial progress.

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 rated 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 nation, 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 franking 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 balances, 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.

PATENT GATE, ETC.

Self-Opening and Self-Closing GATE.

PATENTED BY JOHN DECKSON, June 4, 1872.

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 just as it opens. After going through, the carriage passes over a similar lever, also connected with the gate hinge, causing the gate, in its reversion, 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, built of iron and wood work, and not likely to get out of order. If a neat, clean 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. Whenever 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 Perry street, opposite Beach, Monticello & Co.'s flouring mill. THOMAS J. SAFFORD. Albany, Oct. 28, 1872

STOVES AND TINWARE.

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. 5, 1881

DRUGS, ETC.

C. MEALEY, FURNITURE

CABINETWARE! BEDS AND BEDDING, "They Who Have Nothing for Sale are Farthest from Market" MATTRESSES Of all Kinds! SPRING BEDS Of Every Description! MIRRORS, Picture Frames, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW CORNICE, CHINESE MATTING! CHAMBER SUITS in every style. PARLOR SETS of substantial patterns.

LOUNGES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; TABLES, Every Style known to the Trade; KITCHEN SAFES, BOOK CASES, Hat-Racks, CUPBOARDS, China Closets, Wash Stands. BEDSTEADS, in endless variety; CHAIRS, All Styles and Descriptions, all of which will be sold at the VERY LOWEST FIGURES!

UPHOLSTERY

AND Undertaking in all their branches, Done to Order, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. I have on hand a supply of Ready-made Coffins, suitable for all the demands of this community. Also, I have a neat HEARSE, for the use of my customers. Corner Broadway and First-sts., ALBANY, OREGON.

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.

Desides a Large Stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS PATENT MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils, They keep Yankee Notions, Confectionery Finest Tobacco & Cigars WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLER 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

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