

Novel Marriage Ceremony.

A COUNTRY MARRIAGE DILEMMA. A number of years ago there dwelt in De Soto, Wis., a gentleman by the name of Charles Whiting. If ever a human being was over-stocked with good humor and vivaciousness, it was Whiting, and his victims were numbered by the hundred, many of whom yet reside there. It came to pass that this way was elected Justice of the Peace, and shortly after his installation in office, a couple came from Iowa to get united in the holy bonds of "padlock." Whiting tells how he performed the ceremony, as follows: Having been appointed to the desirable "posh" of Justice of the Peace, I was accosted, on the 5th day of July by a sleek looking young man, and in silvery tones requested to proceed to a neighboring hotel, as he wished to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony. He was a "squealer." I had never done any thing of the kind, had no books nor forms; yet I determined to do things up strong, and in a legal manner, so I proceeded to the hotel, bearing in my arms one copy of the Revised Statutes, one ditto Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, one copy large sized Bible, a small copy of the creed and articles of the Faith of the Congregational Church, one copy of Pope's Essay on Man, and a sectional part of the map where the victim lived. Having placed a table in the middle of the room, and seated myself behind it, I, in trumpet tones called the case. With that the young man and woman, with great alacrity stepped up before me. Having sworn them on the dictionary to answer well and truly all the questions I was about to ask, I proceeded. I told the young man that, being an entire stranger, I should ask him to give bail for the costs. Having heard this so frequently in court, I thought it indispensable. He answered, if I meant the fee for performing the ceremony, he would deposit it then and there. As he did not know what I meant, I magnanimously waived that portion of the ceremony. I then told him it would be necessary to give bail to keep the peace. This he said he was willing to do when he arrived home, and then I waived that point also. Having established to my satisfaction that they wanted to get married, and that they were old enough to enter into that blessed state, I proceeded to tie the knot. I asked him if he was willing to take that woman to be his wife. He said he was. I told him that I did not require haste in answer; that he might reflect a few minutes if he wished. I told him she looked like a fine girl, and I had no doubt but she was; but if the sequel proved that he had been taken in, I did not want to be held responsible. I said he must love, honor and obey her as long as she lived; he must not be "snappy" around the house, nor spit tobacco juice on the floor, all of which he promised faithfully to obey. "Now," said I, Georgiana (her name was Georgiana), do you accept the invitation to become his wife? Will you be lenient toward his faults and cherish his virtues? Will you ever be guilty of throwing furniture at his head for slight offenses, and will you get three meals a day without grumbling? She said she would. I asked them if they believed in the commandments, and they said they did. Having read the creed and articles of faith, as aforesaid, I exclaimed, "Humphrey, take her, she is yours; I cannot withhold my consent. Georgiana, when safe in the arms of your Humphrey, you can defy the scoffs and jeers of the world." I then read a little from the "Essay on Man," including that passage, "Man wants but little here below, but wants that little long." As a finale to the scene, I delivered the following exordium: "Go in peace; sin no more."

At half-past ten o'clock an alarm was struck from box 15, and chief engineer Hill, on going to the locality of the box, was directed to this brewery as being the location of the fire. He went there, as did also Captain McMahon and one or two policemen, and on entering the basement of the building found the room filled with smoke but no other sign of the existence of fire. Two men were in the room drunk and thoroughly frightened. They had succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which they stated, had started in the other room, where the liquor is stored for fermentation. A search in this room by the officers for the purpose of becoming assured that no fire remained resulted in the finding in the further corner, the charred and blackened body of the third man of those who had been in the building, with life totally extinct. The other two men were still so much under the influence of the liquor that they could give no very accurate account of the whole affair, but as near as they could tell, and from what they were able to tell later, when they had become somewhat sobered down, the circumstances were as follows: All three of them had gone into the fermentation room to draw some beer to drink. After getting what they wanted they started back for the other room. Two of them were considerably ahead of the third, who was carrying a lamp in his hand, and got into the other room, when suddenly they heard a lamp explosion in the fermenting room and a shriek for help from their comrade. On looking back, they saw the entrance to the room to be one sheet of fire. They immediately directed a line of hose which was connected with a water plug near by upon the door, and also threw shovels full of mash upon the fire. They soon put it out, but not until the door leading into the room and the flooring above had been charred and badly burned. The man who lost his life in this terrible manner was named Elias Laufer. Near the door, where the explosion occurred, was found a burning can, which had contained benzine or naphtha. Laufer, in trying to go up the steps to the door, which was two or three feet higher than the floor of the fermenting room, probably stumbled in his drunkenness and fell upon the can of naphtha with his lamp, and the explosion was the result. After the explosion he ran through into another room, and finally fell into a further corner, about thirty feet from the scene of the explosion. His clothing must have been thoroughly saturated with the fluid, for despite his efforts the clothing was all burned off, and the flesh on the body when found was horribly charred and burned to a crisp. Laufer was a single man, and of German nationality, about thirty years of age.—Cleveland Leader.

Adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 4th, 1872. The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th 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 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 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. This 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 resisted 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 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 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 DICKASON, June 4, 1867. THE GATE IS SO CONSTRUCTED That when the vehicle approaches it the wheels on one side raise over a lever which is connected to the gate hinge by a rod, thus opening the gate before you and insuring it open. After going through, the carriage passes over a similar lever, also connected with the 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. Whomever 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 Per street, opposite Beach, Month & Co.'s, spring mills. THOMAS J. SAFFORD, Albany, Oct. 25, 1871-67. 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, 1868-1

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, 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! 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

C. MEALEY, FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE! BEDS AND BEDDING, 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! 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