

Latest News.

The funeral of Juarez was an imposing spectacle. The corpse was interred in the Pantheon. The streets and houses were draped in mourning, and the procession bore numberless emblems of grief. Fully 70,000 spectators lined the streets through which it passed. Nearly all the foreigners in the Capital were present at the ceremonies, as well as all public officers and Foreign Diplomats. Addresses were made by Minister Nelson on behalf of the Diplomatic corps, and Senior Vigil for the editorial fraternity of Mexico. The death of Juarez is generally regretted.

Minister Nelson, American Minister, starts for the United States, September 1st, on a short leave of absence. Some demonstrations occurred at Tampico on the reception of the news of the death of Juarez, in favor of Diaz against Tjeda.

Congress meets for extra session on September 15th. Various names are mentioned in connection with a new Cabinet, but nothing definite is known.

Tjeda is candidate for election to the Presidency, and the names of several competitors are mentioned.

Lerdo Bano is voluntary assistant in the investigation of outrages committed on American citizens at Achiapas. The journals report that Lerdo will recall Mariscal from Washington.

It is believed that the Revolutionists will disband when informed of the policy of the Administration.

Lerdo has commuted the sentence of death pronounced on Kidnappers, of Cervantes, to ten years imprisonment.

Angel Iturbide, son of the Emperor, died at the Capital on the same day as Juarez.

Owing to the prevalence of rinderpest in Germany and Russia the Belgian Government has prohibited the importation of cattle from those countries.

By the destruction by fire of Cosucomdjough, a village on the Asiatic bank of the Bosphorus, inhabited by poor Jews and Greeks, upwards of one thousand families have been rendered destitute and houseless.

A railroad in the valley of the Nile is contemplated.

Sixty chiefs of the different tribes of the Upper Missouri, in charge of Assistant Secretary Cowan, and Commissioner Brunot will arrive at Sioux city, next week, en route for Washington.

The Labor Reform party is to re-assemble at Columbus on the 31st of August.

It was reported on the 7th, that the Governor of Arkansas intended to declare martial law.

Two colored Reverends, one of Maryland the other of New York, were to discuss the merits of Grant and Greeley in Cooper Institute, New York, to-day, if the hall could be obtained.

The result of the election in North Carolina seems not to have discouraged Horace. The Sage stops long enough from his "wood chopping" to chirp to his friends that North Carolina will be theirs in November. "Man never is, but always to be blest," you know.

The Mikado of Japan, continues his visits to the several springs, and is now on his way to Nagasaki, dressed in foreign style, with attendants similarly attired. The natives look on with amazement at the changes inaugurated through the late civil war.

The English Parliament was prorogued on the afternoon of the 10th. The first subject touched in the speech of the Queen after the announcement of prorogation, was the controversy over the American indirect claims, which the Queen rejoices to inform Parliament has been compassed by the spontaneous declaration of the Arbitrators, who entirely consented to her views.

The Catholics of Ireland are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of the Repeal Act. Leading Orange officers advise Orangemen not to interfere with the celebration.

One of the most extensive cotton factories in Geneva, Italy, was destroyed by fire on the night of Aug. 12th. Loss 10,000,000 francs. Eight hundred operatives were thrown out of employment.

A Geneva letter says the American claims for damages by privateers sum up about \$7,000,000. The English papers in the case fix the damages at \$8,000,000.

King Amadeus, of Spain, is reported to have signed a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Gen. Hillyer, of New York, announces his determination to accept the wager of \$10,000 offered in the Daily News that Greeley will be elected, and will also wager the value of his house and lot in Harlem, two to one, on Grant.

General Cutler has announced that he will not allow his name to be used in the canvass for Governor to the detriment of the Republican cause.

A call has been issued from Wilmington, Del., signed by Wm. Dean, late Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, for the election of six delegates to represent the State at the Louisville Convention.

Yellow fever is in the quarantine at New York. A terrible storm of wind and rain visited Louisville, Ky., on the 13th. Great damage was done to property. Houses were blown down and the country was overflows, and crops, fences, etc., washed away.

As three men were returning from the mines near Centralia, Pa., they were fired upon by a party of "Molly Maguires," who had forbidden them to work. All of the men were badly wounded—one probably fatally.

Congressman Golladay, of Tennessee, has declared that he is for Greeley because he signed Jeff. Davis' bail bond and was in favor of paying the South for the emancipation of slaves. In Klamath Valley the crickets are becoming very troublesome to the crops of wheat and grass.

Miscellaneous.

A new feature in the religious world is the formation in Chicago of a church exclusively for women, called the Church of the Divine Maternity. The pastor is a Mrs. Willard, identified with the woman suffrage cause.

A late decision in the Chicago courts gives a verdict in favor of a lawyer who lost his library by fire after his policy of insurance had expired. No notice had been given by the company of the expiration, and the court decided that such a notice was imperative.

An Indianapolis paper says: "There are at present, by actual count, but fourteen young men in the city who part their hair in the middle. One year ago they numbered over two hundred, but death and the lunatic asylum have cut down their numbers to the present figures."

A blundering druggist named H. M. Dunning, of Allegan, Michigan, put up elixir of vitriol for syrup of rhubarb, and killed a little child. He made an ample apology for the mistake.

Brantonine says there are fifteen qualities of female beauty: Three white attractions—The skin, teeth and eyelids. Three red—The lips, cheeks and nails. Three long—The body, hair and hands. Three short—The ears, teeth and feet. Three broad—The chest, forehead and space between the eyes.

Daniel Webster says: "If anything I have ever said or written deserves the feeblest encomiums of my fellow-countrymen, I have no hesitation in declaring that for their partiality I am indebted, solely indebted, to the daily and attentive perusal of the Sacred Scriptures—the source of all true poetry and eloquence, as well as of all good and all comfort."

Some idea of the tautology of the legal formulae may be gathered from the following specimen, wherein if a man wishes to give an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," he must set forth his will and deed thus: "I give you all and singular, my estate and interest, right, title and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all rights and advantage therein, with full power to bite, suck or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, anything heretofore or hereafter in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments of whatever kind or nature soever, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

A blue stocking young lady of Boston, who just "doted on Longfellow," declares that she has lost all interest in his poems since he ran that race with Harry Bassett the other day. She says there is no accounting for the eccentric habits of some poets, but she did think Longfellow was too old, and had too much sense to make such a spectacle of himself! "And to run against Harry Bassett, a man whose name has never appeared in the world of letters!"

A correspondent of the English Magazine gives the following curious remedy: Put a piece of quick-lime as big as a walnut in a pint of water, in a bottle. Clean the teeth with it every morning, rinsing the mouth with clean water afterward. If the teeth are good it will preserve them and keep away toothache; if the teeth are gone it will harden the gums, so that they will masticate crusts and all.

A Berlin physician recently tried to discover the bottles of two twin girls, grown together like the Siamese twins. One of the girls survived the operation one day, and the other lingered for three days.

THE TWO WIVES.—Recently, two men were returning home from a beer shop at a late hour, partially intoxicated, and one of them said: "When I get to my house, I shall catch a terrible scolding from my wife."

"Ah," replied his companion, "I shall meet something ten times more intolerable than that. My anxious wife who is waiting for me at this midnight hour, will meet me with nothing but kind words and acts; but her unworn countenance, and the thought that she has been continually praying for me, will be far more hard to endure than the most furious invectives. If she would only scold me, I could answer her with harsh words. Her kind way and utmost kindness and affection shame me, though I am tipsy. Oh, I am a cruel man—never shall I taste another drop from the degrading cup."

He is keeping his word faithfully, so he informs the writer.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 6th, 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 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. 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 resided 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 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 BRIGGS, 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 Bench, Month & Co.'s Flouring Mills.

THOMAS J. SAFFORD, Albany, Oct. 28, 1871-84

STOVES AND TINWARE.

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

Repairs neatly and promptly executed, on reasonable terms.

Short reckonings make long friends.

FRONT STREET, ALBANY, Dec. 3, 1884

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

WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLER

SPICES, PERFUMERY,

(All kinds),

TOILET SOAP,

AND

STOVES AND TINWARE.

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FRONT STREET, ALBANY, Dec. 3, 1884

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!

AND

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 ten demands of this community.

Also, I have a neat

HEARSE,

for the use of my customers.

Corner Broadway and First Sts.,

ALBANY, OREGON.