

The widow of the late "Boss" Tweed died at Paris on the 12th.

Without saying which one does the hugging, Miss Maloe's ears bear and forebear are the two great hours of matrimony.

A man thinks of heaven as he thinks of home, a place where he believes he can go when all other places are closed to him.

Three colored women garroted and robbed Thomas F. Phillips, a retired merchant, in New York, on Saturday night last. The women were arrested.

A fire in Chicago on the night of the 14th, destroyed property to the value of \$72,000, on which there was an insurance of \$174,900.

The Senate committee on elections has unanimously agreed on a report to exonerate Senator Ingalls from the charges of bribery preferred by Kansas memorialists.

Mormon Elder Thatcher has returned from Mexico disappointed in his mission there. The Mexican Government assured him of its protection of Mormons in their worship, but not in polygamy. Even Mexico can't stand polygamy.

Republicans of New York will hold their state convention on the 25th of the present month, for the purpose of electing delegates to the national convention at Chicago. Great interest will be taken in its action, in all parts of the country.

On the 9th, Capt. Kucher, of the 9th cavalry, commanding one of the columns pursuing hostile Indians in Arizona, came suddenly upon the Indians who were strongly fortified in a rough and narrow canyon. The Indians poured in a heavy fire and then charged the troops, who fled, abandoning rations, bedding, etc.

Three splendid stallions are on the way to Japan, two of them purchased for the Colonial Department of Japan; the third valued at \$5,000, and by far the most valuable animal, is a present to the Department from Gen U. S. Grant, in token of the kindness shown him while visiting that empire.

For the past two years, trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road have been fired at just after dark, near Coffey Indian territory. Cab windows have been smashed, caissons perforated and employes wounded. The United States mar-hal has caught a white man named Myers, in the act of firing on a train, and so desperately did Myers resist arrest that Ayers shot him fourteen times before he succumbed.

Gen. Nesmith is spoken of in connection with the Vice Presidency in several Democratic combinations, viz: Tilden and Nesmith, Seymour and Nesmith, Bayard and Nesmith, and Hendricks and Nesmith. But we are aware that Nes is a candidate, and his platform, as announced by himself, is: "Honest money, free trade, good government, and don't care a who gives it."

On Saturday evening, at Washington City, a large number of prominent gentlemen met and organized a National Blaine Club. Congressman Hiram Price, of Iowa, is President, with a large number of Vice Presidents. In New York city, on the same evening, was organized by merchants a John Sherman Club, with Samuel A. Hawes, President. Active and energetic work will be done for these two prominent men. Tab for Blaine.

A new route to the Skagit gold fields is being opened from Whatcom, called the Cliffback route, said to be ten miles shorter than the Hope trail. This new route is expected to be open by the middle of April. Whatcom is four hours' travel by water from Port Townsend, when the balance of the way can be made overland except the crossing of Summit lake, seven miles wide, which is navigable at all times.

Ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the democratic national committee, though not over friendly to Tilden, is reported as saying that Tilden is the strongest man that can be named by his party, and he will receive the nomination. He thinks Thurman is out of the race; also Seymour because he will not consent to have his name used; and that Bayard cannot be nominated, because the west will not support him. He also thinks that the Tammany troubles will all be rebuffed in the national campaign.

Publication of General Hood's memoirs, to which reference was made in these columns some days ago, has been hastened by the necessity of making provisions for the support of ten orphan children, left destitute in consequence of the general having lost his fortune just before his death by an "unfortunate investment." It is now to be explained that the "unfortunate investment" was the purchase of \$130,000 of the state bonds of Louisiana, which the democratic party of that state repudiated a few weeks previous to General Hood's death.

Members of the different protective unions of Denver, Colorado, numbering no less than twenty-one organizations, met at that city in mass convention on the evening of the 14th, and took steps to organize a trade assembly, which, it is claimed, will constitute a voting strength of 1,900 and a commercial patronage of \$125,000. It is believed it will consolidate the working classes, and bids fair to play a strong part in the future politics of the State. The meeting, which was attended by 1,500 people, was orderly but very enthusiastic. One scheme of the workmen is to start an evening paper with Brick Pomeroy as editor.

Mrs. A. L. Stinson is getting up a business directory for Salem.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee met in Salem on Wednesday. The meeting was most harmonious, the belief prevailing that victory awaited the Republican standard bearers in June. The Committee is reported as solid for Blaine. The Republican State Convention is called to meet in Portland on the 21st of April next. It was recommended that the County Conventions meet on the 10th of April and the primaries on the 31.

The "Vorhees negro exodus investigating committee" is a big thing, and is accomplishing results as vast as the brains required to see the necessity of such a committee. It just required the ability of Vorhees and a Democratic majority in Congress to devise such a committee. Here is the whole matter in a nutshell: A large number of colored citizens of the Southern States emigrate to the Northern States—Indiana, Kansas, etc.—and the Democratic mind is so shocked that Congress appoints a committee, with power to subpoena witnesses, etc., at a vast expense of time and money, to find out if possible the cause of the exodus! During 1879 there was a rash of people "from every where," north, south and east, to the Pacific coast, more than 20,000 people having come into Oregon and Washington last season, and yet our sage Democratic sages in Congress never think of appointing a committee to inquire into the cause of such emigration? Why? Because it is none of the business of Congress. Free citizens of the United States have the right now, and have always had, to go when and where they please—it is a liberty that can not be wrested from them by Mr. Vorhees or the whole Democratic Congress. Congress has as much right to "investigate" the cause of the rush of the colored people from the South to the North as it has the right of people from "the States" to the Pacific States and Territories—and no more. The colored man is a citizen and possesses all the rights of citizenship, and among these rights is that of changing his residence for any cause whatever, or for no cause at all. This is a fact so clear and plain that even a Democratic Congressman ought to be able to comprehend it. In no point of view from which it can be regarded is the emigration of black men from the South to the North a legitimate subject for Congress to trouble itself about; and when Congress neglects important and pressing business to meddle with a matter which it has no business with, and has no power to act upon, it is guilty of a serious wrong to the people. It is popularly supposed to represent. Be it said, then, this is simply another among the many schemes of the Democracy to create political capital for the coming Presidential canvass—and it will prove as great a failure. It will cost the people a good many thousand dollars, but in the end will prove a terrible boomerang for the Democracy.

Among the names mentioned as the probable nominees of the Republican State Convention for Congress, none are received in the Central Valley with so much real enthusiasm as the name of Hon. M. C. George, of Multnomah county. No man in Oregon stands higher in the estimation of this people than Mr. George. He is not only a lawyer of great ability, a brilliant and eloquent speaker, but his purity of purpose and stainless character are undisputed. He would represent the people of Oregon in the National Council with honesty and fairness, and an ability that would win success. Here in Linn county where so many of the early years of his life were spent, he has warm personal friends in both political parties, who know and love him because of his many great and good qualities of head and heart, who would support him in preference to any man that could be named for the position. We are not aware that Mr. George seeks the nomination; in fact, we have been told that, when approached upon the subject, he has declined to be a candidate under any circumstances. Nevertheless, we are sure that he is the choice of the people; that he would be an honor to the State; and that he would be elected by an unprecedented majority; and, therefore, he is in duty bound to give his services to the State.

Work on the line of the railroad between Celilo and Wallula is progressing, but the force will be quadrupled within a very short time. Mr. Frank Z. Taylor, of Walla Walla, has received the contract to board the hands engaged on the work. He has established one camp about one mile above Celilo, where a force of one hundred and twenty men are engaged in blasting and grading. Four other camps have been ordered established immediately. Two will be nearly opposite Columbus, and the other two about twenty miles below Wallula. The Chinese contracted for have not yet arrived, and the only force at work is the one mentioned above. A full force will be put on as soon as preparations for boarding are made, and the work will boom right along toward completion with all possible speed.

DeLesseps was the recipient of a grand ovation upon his arrival at Panama. The festivities were kept up for four days, and the whole Isthmus was in a blaze of glory during that time. DeLesseps is seventy-two years of age, but has the appearance of a much younger man. He is imbued with an enthusiasm in regard to his project, a canal connecting the two oceans, which proves infectious to all with whom he comes in contact. The natives are sanguine for their future as the world's commercial centre is assured—indeed, some of the innocent natives thought the white headed Frenchman brought the canal with him. DeLesseps has undertaken a great project, one that, owing to the uncertain character of the soil, and the terrible storms and freshets common to that country, makes the feat one which may well baffle the finest engineering talent of the age.

Reviewing the events of the South American war, a Linn Journal says that Peru has lost all her territory south of latitude 19, an annual tribute of \$10,000,000 from deposits of guano and soda, and an area of twenty-eight thousand square miles, rich in nitrate of soda, and valued at \$140,000,000. It is believed that Chile intends annexing all that portion of Peru south of latitude 19, and all the western slope of Bolivia. British merchants, who have had control of the guano and soda trade, are dissatisfied with this state of things, but doubtless will not be able to influence the English government to take measures to prevent Chile from getting such territorial indemnity as international law grants the conqueror under such circumstances.

Some of the more hopeful organs of the Bourbon Democracy see a hope for the restoration of Southern ascendancy in the National councils despite the shifting of political power resulting from the appointment of Representatives based on the next census. The scheme as mapped out reads like this: Utah is to be admitted as a State, giving the Democracy two Senators and a Representative. New Mexico is to be admitted, with a similar result. Then five of six States are to be carved out of Texas, adding ten or twelve more Senators and a proportionate number of Representatives to the Democratic crowd. The immediate prospect is to be aided over by the counting in of a Democratic President, no matter how the election may go next fall. This last piece of enterprise, it is complacently assumed, can easily be accomplished by a "Democratic House and a Democratic Senate, which ought to insure a Democratic count." This pans out well—on paper.

The good people of Southern Indiana seem to be apt scholars in the Yazooing business. Knowing that in the past it is not in the present, the Yazooing business has been pursued in the South by the Democracy with much success and no punishment to those engaged, the Democratic Hoosier has caught the infection, and now we read of the stealing of homes, in the southern portion of the State, said homes containing newly arrived emigrants of color; and to further discourage the black citizen, notices have been posted, threatening any who give employment to the newly arrived colored citizens, with burning their bodies over their heads. We are now reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that Vorhees' "Investigating Committee" has not been altogether barren of results—it has certainly "fired" the hearts of the chivalrous and brave sons of Democracy of Southern Indiana!!!

Washington, it is announced, and announced upon authority, will not be a candidate. He is for Grant, and believes Grant will be nominated. A friend and supporter of the ex-president he utterly disclaims all thought of being a candidate himself. Washington has a long and splendid public record on which there rests not even a suspicion of stain. He has, in every position, acquitted himself with honor and distinction. If Grant should not be the nominee of the National Republican Convention, we should not be surprised that the choice of the Convention fell upon Washington. Grant's friends, and they are proving more numerous than we thought, will not be inclined to support either of the candidates against whom they are now working, and in the event of failure to secure Grant's nomination, what is more likely than that their choice should fall upon Washington, always the pronounced friend of the great Chief?

According to the report of Capt. H. H. Hershman, Coville river, in Washington Territory, which empties into the Columbia forty-eight miles below Portland, is navigable at lowest stage, with 2 1/2 feet on the bars, forty miles; during higher stages, five miles farther. For a distance of nine miles from its mouth the river has an average width of 500 feet; above this to the head of navigation, 250 feet. The banks from five to twenty feet high. There are two annual seasons of high water, one during the winter caused by rains, the other in June or July caused by the melting of snow in the Cascade mountains. There are nearly 300 snags in the river, which gather drift and otherwise impede navigation of the river. With the removal of the snags, the channel on the bars, though would be deepened and drifts floated off, increasing the depth of available water one-half. An appropriation of \$5,000 is asked for to remove present obstructions to the navigation of the river.

In several respects this month of February is an odd one. It will have in the first place an odd number of days owing to its leap-year distinction. It will have an odd number of Sundays—five—which is very odd for the shortest month in the year—and one of the Sundays will be Washington's birthday. It began on Sunday and will end on Sunday, which is also odd. The five Sundays correspond in date with the five Sundays in the following August, which is odd again. It is said that no one now living will ever see another February so odd; nor will their children, nor their children's children—sufficient in itself to make the month interesting.

A certain party had been making fool free with other folk's cattle in putting on his brand, in the vicinity of Butte creek, Wasco county. The owners of the cattle apprehended the fellow and had a rope around his neck, when some of the farmers interfered in his behalf, and in condition that he leave the county, his life was spared.

A Pomeroy correspondent reports that "on Tuesday evening, after church, there might have been seen a string of men and boys laden with flour, potatoes, groceries orders on both stores, wheat and cash to the amount of \$200, which was deposited on the steps of Rev. Highby, as a donation for past labor in our midst."

A force of fifteen men is employed at Tillamook rock, preparing the foundation for the new light-house to be constructed there. Considering the difficulties under which operations are prosecuted, the work is progressing as rapidly as could be reasonably expected. Twenty-eight feet of the crust of the rock have been blasted away and leveled off. The stone is exceedingly hard and flinty—so obdurate that even the points of the best steel drills are turned. Work under such circumstances proceeds slowly, but a softer strata of rock has been reached and the blasting is much more easily accomplished. The foundation of the light-house will be 60x40 feet. The foundation walls will be secured by the strongest and most massive masonry to the solid rock. The crest of the rock is 90 feet above the level of the sea, and the light-house will rise 90 feet from the foundation. This will place the light 180 feet above the sea, a sufficient altitude to be seen a long distance off the waters. All the work will be done in a very substantial manner, and when completed the light station on Tillamook rock will be one of the best on the Pacific coast. The contract for the delivery at Astoria of stone, brick and other materials has been signed by the contractors, Messrs. Chalmers, Hibbins and Feilberg. It is expected that the work on the foundation will commence about the 1st of May.

The other evening at Doc Stewart's residence on Green Flat, about five miles northwest of Clifton, while some forty persons were engaged in a social hop—some up stairs and some down stairs—the lights gave way and those above and all the household furniture, cooking utensils, etc., were hurled on the lower floor. A large barrel of pork and flour mingled with the crowd, and everybody was powdered and dinged. Most every one was slightly scratched, but some received either painful or serious injury.

Dr. Bell remarks that a blind girl, had for many years perused an embossed Bible with her fingers, but becoming partially paralyzed, the senses of touch in her fingers was lost. Her agony of mind at the deprivation was great, and in a moment of despair she took up her Bible, bent down her head and kissed the open leaf by way she supposed, of a last farewell. In the act of doing so, to her great surprise, she suddenly felt the letters distinctly with her lips, and from that day, she adds, this poor child has this been reading the book which is one's great comfort.

Trinity Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, New York, burned on the 11th inst. The building cost \$125,000; insurance \$50,000. The organ cost \$10,000; insurance, \$7,000.

Democratic central committee of Union county: Saml. Johnson, Wm. Scott, Moulton Jones, Pres.; Looney, S. G. Lightfoot, Mr. L. H. Sr., John C. Arnold, E. G. Sperry, F. E. Thompson, A. B. Rohlrock, F. E. Hinton, D. Theobald.

The doctors of Colfax are going to organize a medical association to prevent as far as possible quackery and imposture.

The Palouse Gazette says there are numerous hoodlums in C. W. Wagonmakers from all parts of the country met at Chicago on the 11th and agreed to advance the price on all wagons ten per cent.

The cotton factory of Lehman, Durra & Co., near Patsville, Alabama, burned on the 11th inst. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$75,000.

Chicago hot I have agreed not to advance their regular price during the meeting of the Republican convention.

Major Reno is to have the privilege of resigning.

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NEW GOODS! New Departure! MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING. MRS. O. L. PARKS, HAVING PURCHASED THE MILLINERY STORE lately owned by Mrs. C. P. V. and having just added thereon a new invoice of late Choice Millinery, Trimmings, Bonnets, Hats, etc., taken pleasure in inviting the ladies of Albany and vicinity to call and inspect for themselves. All goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, as has been by the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, duly appointed administrator of the estate of Francis M. Moore, deceased, of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, within six months from the date hereof, at Lebanon, Linn county, Oregon. J. H. BARNES, Administrator.

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Health Corset! Child's Waist! and Madam Foye's Corset Skirt Supporter.

REMEMBER. In the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon for Linn county. John Conner, plaintiff, vs. Philip Grigsby, defendant. To Philip Grigsby, the undersigned do hereby require to answer and answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled Court, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the Circuit Court in and for said Linn county, Oregon, to-wit: the 6th day of March, 1880.

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