

The Albany Register.

VOL. IV.

ALBANY, OREGON, APRIL 5, 1872.

NO. 81.

F. J. Fisher

Albany Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By COL. VAN CLEVE,
IN REGISTER BUILDINGS,
Corner Ferry and First Streets.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.
One year..... Three dollars.
Six months..... Two dollars.
Single copies..... Ten cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Transient advertisements, per square of ten lines or less, first insertion \$2; each subsequent insertion \$1. Larger advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.

JOB WORK.
Having received new type, stock of colored ink, cards, a Gordon jobber, etc., we are prepared to execute all kinds of printing in a better manner, and fifty per cent cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

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The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and remit for subscriptions, advertising, etc., for the REGISTER:
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O. P. Tompkins, Harrisburg.
Peter Hume, Brownsville.
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T. H. Reynolds, Salem.
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco.
D. P. Porter, Shields Station.
Fletcher & Wells, Buena Vista, Polk Co.
Chas. Nichell, Jacksonville.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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OFFICE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.
April, 1872-3

N. S. DU BOIS
HAS ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF
Groceries and Provision.
Wood and willow ware, tobacco, cigars, confectionery, Yankee notions, etc., etc., wholesale and retail, opposite R. C. Hill & Son's drug store, Albany, Oregon. 114

J. H. MITCHELL. J. N. DEWEE.
MITCHELL & DOLPH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND PROBATEORS IN A DISTRICT. Office over the old post office, Front street, Portland, Oregon. 114

J. C. POWELL. L. PLUNK.
POWELL & FLINN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY (L. Plunk notary public, Albany, Oregon). Collections and conveyances promptly attended to.

S. H. CRANOR. S. H. HUMPHREY.
CRANOR & HUMPHREY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
ALBANY, OREGON.
Office in Parrish brick, up stairs. 354

GEO. W. GRAY, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF CINCINNATI Dental College, makes several new and improved styles of plates for the deaf. Also, does ALL work in the line of his profession in the best and most approved method, and at as reasonable rates as can be had elsewhere. Nitrous oxide administered for the painless extraction of teeth if desired. Office in Parrish brick block, up stairs—Residence first house south of Congregational church, fronting on court house block. 73-15

W. G. JONES, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, ONE DOOR west of Broadwalk, in Burkette's two story brick (up stairs), over Geo. Turrell's store. RESIDENCE—Corner Sixth and Ferry streets, Albany, Oregon. 116-71

LEFFEL & MYERS
Water Wheels
SPHERICAL FLUMES,
And General Mill Machinery.
J. F. BACKENSTO, Agent,
Albany, Oregon. 513

20 DOLLARS A DAY
TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS.
To introduce the celebrated
\$25.00
Backeye Sewing Machine.
SEEK TO ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES, AND the only shuttle sewing machine in the United States licensed to use the celebrated Wilson feed for less than \$10, and acknowledged by all to be the best family sewing machine for light or heavy sewing, in the market. Call first. Address
E. E. MINER & CO., Genl. Agts., Albany, Oregon. 2031F

ALBANY BOOK STORE.
Established in 1856.
E. A. Freeland,
DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF miscellaneous books, school books, blank books, stationery. Books imported or order at short notice.
Albany, Dec. 3, 1870.

TURNING & TURNING.
RAWHIDE CHAIRS

I AM PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF repairing on hand and make to order rawhide-sewn chairs, and spinning wheels. Shop near the "Magnolia Mills." JOHN M. METZLER.
Albany, Nov. 8, 1864.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN CONNER,
BANKING

—AND—
Exchange Office,

ALBANY, OREGON.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO CHECKS AS USUAL.
Interest allowed on time deposits in coin. Exchange on Portland, San Francisco, and New York, for sale at lowest rates. Collections made and promptly remitted. Refers to H. W. Crockett, Henry Felling, W. S. Ladd.
Banking hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Albany, Feb. 1, 1871-2-3-4

MARBLE WORKS.

MONROE & STAIGER,

Dealers in
Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs,

Head and Foot Stones,

Executed in
California, Vermont and Italian Marble.

SALEM, OREGON.

BRANCH SHOP AT ALBANY.

J. DOW. M. B. CRANE.
DOW & CRANE,

Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, and Findings

ALBANY, OREGON.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public to their full stock of the latest styles in gentlemen's and youth's boots, shoes, gaiters, Oxford ties, etc., etc., as well as to the very latest thing out in the line of ladies' and misses' buttons, hosiery, Newport ties, Antoinette hosiery, and many other new and fashionable styles, just received at the City Boot Store, which they will sell as cheaply as they can find purchasers who wish first-class goods at the most reasonable rates. They respectfully invite you to come and see their stock. Boots, shoes, etc., made or repaired to order, and all work warranted.

CITY BOOT STORE, FIRST STREET, First door West of Register Building, 473

CITY MARKET,

J. L. HARRIS,

PROPRIETOR.
WILL ENDEAVOR TO KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY OF

ALL KINDS OF MEATS,
Which will be of the very best quality. The highest market price paid for hogs, hogs and sheep.

Third door west of Ferry, on South side of First street, J. L. HARRIS, Albany, Dec. 15, 1871-2-3-4

J. W. Van Den Bergh, M. D.,
WOMAN DOCTOR,
SALEM, OREGON.

MY long experience in diseases caused by worms, cannot be surpassed by any physician in Europe or the United States. Office rooms, Nos. 38 and 39, over the Post Office. Consultations and examinations free of charge.

Albany Collegiate Institute,
ALBANY, OREGON.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL REOPEN ON Monday, September 4, 1871, with a corps of teachers capable and earnest. Instruction will be thorough and practical, and the system of order unsurpassed. For particulars apply to
R. K. WARREN, A. M., President;
Or Rev. E. R. GEARY, D. D., Albany.

The Eye! The Ear!
DR. T. L. GOLDEN,
Oculist and Aurist, Albany, Oregon.

DR. GOLDEN is a son of the noted oculist and aurist, S. C. Golden. Dr. Golden has had experience in examining the various diseases to which the eye and ear are subject, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may place themselves under his care. **THE EYE! THE EAR!**

DR. E. O. SMITH, DENTIST,
HAS LOCATED IN ALBANY, and is now ready to wait on the citizens of Albany and vicinity with a new invention in dental work. It consists in supporting the plate to the mouth without covering the whole of the alveolar surface. Those wishing artificial teeth are requested to call and examine for themselves. Also plates mended, whether partially broken or divided. Teeth extracted without pain. Office over Turvell's store. All work warranted. 754

Paper-hanging, Calceining, Decorating, &c.

F. M. WADSWORTH will give prompt attention to all orders for Paper-hanging, Calceining, Decorating, &c., in this city or vicinity. All work executed in the latest style, in the best manner, and at lowest living rates. Orders left at Furniture Warehouses of Chas. Mayall will receive prompt attention. 1014

HEALTH AND LIFE.

What all should know—Relations of Mind and Body.

By S. H. POTTER, M. D., HAMILTON, O.
"Know thyself," the reciprocal relations of body and mind, the best means to preserve them intact, and to give both the highest capacities for health, endurance, and usefulness are the first duties, and the foundation of the education and culture of every human being. Parents and educators, who develop the race; Christian workers and preachers who mould the morals; electors and statesmen who regulate and energize the nation; all know and feel "the great study of mankind is man."

The importance of developing and educating the body and mind alike, and together, as the main hope of true manhood, on which attainment rests both Church and State, and is no new or modern idea. Milton, Locke, Bacon, and others in England; John Aekerman, Frank, and Salomon, in Germany; Tiroso, Rousseau, and Loid, in France; Fellenberg, in Switzerland; Dr. Rush, Prof. Lipidley, Hitchcock, Mitchell, Harris, Mann, Hon. S. Q. Adams, of this, and many more in other countries, have all insisted and pressed home this subject to the attention of the people, continually, the last two hundred years. Yet it is sad to know how few realize and act in accordance with a correct appreciation of it. To the mind we attach infinite value, and justly too; but it is of little worth without a healthy and vigorous body. Can a man think without a healthy brain? Can he feel correctly with nerves unstrung? Can he move promptly without muscular force? If not, common sense dictates to look well to the condition of the brain, nerves, and muscles. "An un-sound body is incompatible with a sound mind," was a maxim of Plato, which like much of his philosophy, has been approved and founded by Christians and Pagans alike. Excesses in food, drink, exercise, labor, abstinence, fatigue, a lack of the recreation, sudden changes, a want of pure air and sunshine, all produce endless diversities in the condition of the mind.

When we make mental or moral effort over a full meal, or when over stimulated, we cease to wonder why Plato located the soul in the stomach. Ammonia held under the nose, or water dashed on the face of one in a swoon, awakens the mind from unconsciousness. A slight impression made upon a nerve, a sudden twinge of pain, often breaks a chain of thought, to sing the mind in tumult. Let a peculiar vibration quiver upon the organs of hearing, and a wild emotion passes over the soul. "By turns we feel the glowing mind disturbed, delighted, raised, subdued." Strike up the "Marseillaise," in the streets of a French city, and the populace are lashed into a fury. Sing the "Ranz des Vaches" to Swiss soldiers, and they gush into tears. Any one who can think with a just in the eye, or reason with the nerve of a tooth twinging, or when man-seated, or when breathing is oppressed—those who can give wing to the imagination when shivering with cold, or oppressed with heat, when worn down with toil, can bear off the palm and claim a victory over the common lot of humanity. At different periods of life the mind waxes and wanes with the body; in childhood, prattling and playful; in youth, cheerful and giddy, full of daring, quick to see and keen to feel; in manhood, firm, courageous, heroic and persistent, old age, desponding, timid, perceptions dim, and emotions languid. When the blood circulates with activity, the coward rises into a hero. But when the circulation of the blood is depressed—flowing freely along, the very hero sinks into a coward.

Equally sudden and effective are the changes produced by the varied states of the mind upon the body. The expression of the face is made visible. The emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it, joy illumines it; surprise electrifies all the nerves, and sets the whole body aglow; delirium gives the face an expression of rage, infuses gigantic energy, and often into those before helpless with wasting disease; the mind's volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Bad news weakens the force of the heart's action; oppresses the breathing, destroys appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends every bodily function; relaxes the skin and allows a cold sweat to ooze out upon its whole surface. The mind's suffering may be so intense, in the highly intelligent and refined, as to open the pores and to allow globules of blood to exude, and thus actually "sweat blood." Hence Plato was accustomed to say "all of the diseases of the body proceed from the soul." He designated the mind and soul synonymous terms. His great sagacity and close observation convinced him that the mind controls the functions and welfare of the body to almost an unlimited extent; which the interesting and important science of anatomy, physiology, and the profound study of pathology, both medical and surgical, with their great modern facilities to arrive at the truth, also confirm.

Overwhelming emotions of the mind often suspend bodily vitality instantly. Culo, Diogenes, and Sophocles died alike at the same time. The news of defeat killed Philip V. One of the popes died of a ludicrous emotion, on seeing his pet monkey robed in pontificals, and occupying the chair of state. Mully Moleck was carried upon the field of battle in a partially paralyzed state; upon seeing his army

give way he leaped from his litter; rallied his panic-stricken troops, rolled back the tide of battle, shouted victory, and died instantly. Orators have expired suddenly, either in impassioned bursts of eloquence, or when the deep emotion which gave rise to them had suddenly subsided. Messrs. Pinkney, Emmet, E. Webster, and many others are examples.

Lagrange died when he heard that the musical prize for which he contended was adjudged to another. Mr. Hill, of New York, apprehended for theft, who was tried and convicted through mistaken identity, and the mental agony of which induced such a rash to the head, that the blood gushed from his nostrils and destroyed life. Climate, in all its extremes of rigor and oppression, can be borne with impunity by a well-balanced mind and body, when directed by a wise intelligence, as proven by Bayard Taylor and many other travelers. But compare the unacclimated natives—the timid, indolent, enervated, and irritable of the Torrid, with the phlegmatic and stolid ones of the Frigid Zone. Consider the fact that the world's civilization and culture is nearly all included within the Temperate Zone. See how the state of our minds are modified by the different periods of the day, sudden changes of the weather, and seasons of the year. The largest number of suicides occur during rainy and gloomy weather or in the night time.

Daily experience demonstrates that every pernicious habit lowers the powers of the mind and body. Whatever debases the one injures the other, and what exalts the one elevates and ennobles the other. Manifestly a scrupulous care of the body and mind alike and together is the foundation of hope and health, happiness and usefulness; the only means through which to maintain life, accidents excepted, to its proper limits. In this manner our own destiny is placed under our own supervision, and we are responsible for the momentous results. In view of this subject the truth comes home to us—Gal. vi. 7: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked! for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

A Thrilling Incident.

The world of fiction hardly contains a more thrilling chapter, than an incident which marked the life of the late Rev. Mr. Lee, Presbyterian minister of the village of Waterford, N. Y.

Mr. Lee was sitting in his study about midnight, preparing a discourse to deliver to his congregation, when he heard a noise behind him, and became conscious that some one was in the room. Mr. Lee exclaimed: "what is the matter?" and turning around in his chair, he beheld the grim face of a burglar, who was pointing a pistol at his breast. A ruffian had entered the house by a side window, supposing all the occupants were locked in slumber.

"Give me your watch and money," said he, "and make no noise or I will fire."
"You may put down your weapon, for I shall make no resistance, and you are at liberty to take all the valuables I possess," was Mr. Lee's calm reply.
The burglar withdrew his menacing pistol, and Mr. Lee said:
"I will conduct you to the place where my most precious treasures are placed."
He opened the door and pointed to the cot where his two children lay slumbering in the sweet sleep of innocence and peace.

"These," said he, "are my choicest jewels. Will you take them?"
He proceeded to say that as a minister of the Gospel he had few earthly possessions, and that his means were devoted to but one object—the education of his two motherless children. The burglar was deeply and visibly affected by these remarks. Tears filled his eyes, and he expressed the utmost sorrow at the act which he was about to commit.

After a few remarks by Mr. Lee, the would-be criminal consented to kneel and join in prayer, and in that lonely house amid the silence of midnight, the offender poured forth his remorse and penitence, while the representative of religion, of peace, and good will, told him to "go and sin no more."

A MOTHER'S JOY.

"Is there a vacant place in this bank which I could fill?" was the inquiry of a boy, with glowing cheeks as he stood before the manager.
"There is none," was the reply.
"Were you told that you could obtain a situation here? Who recommended you?"
"No one recommended me, sir," he calmly answered the boy. "I only thought I would see."
There was a straightforwardness in the manner, an honest determination in the countenance of the lad, which pleased the man of business, and induced him to continue the conversation. He said, you must have friends who could aid you in obtaining a situation; have you told them?"

The quick flash of the deep blue eyes was quenched in the overtaking wave of sadness, as he said, though half-musingly: "My mother said I would be useless to try without friends;" then reflecting himself he apologized for the interruption, and was about to withdraw, when the gentleman detained him by asking him why he did not remain at school a year or two, and then enter the business world.
"I have no time," was the reply. "I study at home and keep up with the other boys."
"Then you have a place already," said the interrogator. "Why did you leave it?" "I have not left it answered the boy quietly.
"But you wish to leave, what is the matter?"
"For an instant the child hesitated; then he replied, with half reluctant frankness, "I must do more for my mother!"

Brave words! Hallmarks of success anywhere, everywhere. They sank into the heart of the listener, recalling the radiant past. Grasping the hand of the astonished child, he said, with a quivering voice: "My boy, what is your name? You shall have the first vacancy for an apprentice that occurs in the bank. I mention you need a friend, come to me. But now give me some confidence. Why do you wish to do more for your mother? Have you no father?"
"Tears filled his eyes as he replied: "My father is dead, my brothers and sisters are dead, and my mother and I are left alone to help each other. But she is not strong and I wish to take care of her. It will please her, sir, that you have been so kind, and I am much obliged to you." So saying, the boy left, little dreaming that his own stoutness of character had been as a bright glance of sunshine into that busy world he had so tremblingly entered. A boy animated by the desire to help his mother, will always find friends.

A Delightful Ride.

We have among us a man named—let us say Smith—who is another victim of railroad monopolies. A few nights ago he got in a sleeping car at Pittsburg, and slumbered peacefully for two or three hours. About midnight he thought he would get out upon the platform a few moments to breathe the fresh air and enjoy the delicious moonlight. He did so, and slammed the door after him. In a minute or two he had breathed enough fresh air and gazed sufficiently long upon the moonlight. The door had a spring lock upon it and would not open; and although he thumped and pounded with vigor, the car-keeper did not hear him. So that denuded Smith, dressed in a night shirt of ridiculous thinness, sat down on the steps while the train went dashing over the Alleghenies. Probably in the whole realm of nature a more disconsolate and melancholy Smith than that shuddering being on the steps could not be found; and he was mad, besides. When the train reached Downington he was discovered. He retained his sitting posture when he was carried into the car, and even when he got home. And now he sits in a chair with bandages upon his head, tallow on his nose, un-starched plaster on his back, his feet in hot water, and with enough rheumatism in his bones to go around among the entire Smith family and make each member miserable. When interviewed upon the subject of sleeping cars and moonlight, Mr. Smith now uses language which no respectable paper can print without endangering public morals.

CLEARNESS OF THE NORTHERN SEAS.—Nothing can be more surprising and beautiful than the singular clearness of the water of the northern seas. As we passed slowly over the surface, the bottom, which was here in general of white sand, was clearly visible from twenty to twenty-five fathoms. During the whole course of the tour I made, nothing appeared to me so extraordinary as the immense recesses of the ocean, untrifled by the slightest breeze, the gentle splashing of the oars scarcely disturbing it. Where the bottom was sandy, the different kinds of esterise, echini, and even the smallest shells, appeared at the greatest depths conspicuous to the eye; and the water seemed, in some measure, to have a magnifying power, by enlarging the objects like a telescope, and bringing them seemingly nearer. Though moving on a level surface, it seemed almost as if we were ascending the height under us, and when we passed over its summit, which rose in appearance to within a few feet of our boat and came again to the descent, which on this side was suddenly perpendicular, and overlooking a watery gulf as we passed gently over the point of it, seemed almost as if we had thrown ourselves down this precipice; the illusion, from the clearness of the deep, producing a sudden start.

PREMATURE BURIALS.—A great many people indulge in serious apprehensions of being buried alive; and, indeed, no idea can be more horrible. About ten or fifteen years ago, the French Academy of Medicine took up the subject of premature burials, and finding to their astonishment, that no infallible and speedy test was known, offered a premium of fifty thousand francs to any person who should discover one. After several years of investigation two were found, and a duplicate reward given:
1. Hold the finger of the supposed deceased to the flame of a candle, and a blister will rise. After a few moments, remove it, and if water exudes, life still remains in the body; if only air fills the blister, death is certain.
2. If the hand of the patient, when held between the observer, and a strong light, shows richly between the fingers, life remains; if colorless, or of a whitish blue, death has supervened.

BISMARCK.—Anecdotes about Prince Bismarck may not be quite so seasonable as anecdotes about Prince Alexi, but good ones about either are worthy of note. Not long ago Duke Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, complained to Bismarck's presence that the Iron Cross had been distributed too freely and indiscriminately. "I do not know about that," replied Bismarck; "the order is conferred on two classes of persons: first to those who have really distinguished themselves during the war; and second, as a matter of courtesy, to men such as your highness and myself."

Female Society.—What is it that makes all those men who associate habitually with women superior to those who do not? What makes that woman who is accustomed and at ease in the society of men, superior to her sex in general? Solely because they are in the habit of free, graceful, continued conversations with the other sex. Women in this way lose their frivolity, their faculties awaken, their delicacies and peculiarities unfold all their beauty and civilization in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rick, declamatory, or sullen manner. The coin of the understanding and the heart change continually. Their asperities are rubbed off, their better natures polished and brightened, and their richness like the gold, is wrought by finer workmanship by the fingers of women than it ever could be by those of men. The iron rod steel of their characters are hidden, like the character and armor of a giant, by the studs and knots of good and precious stones, when they are not wanted in actual warfare.

There has been a good deal of talk about the New York city treasury, but there is nothing in it.

He who serves well need not be afraid to ask his wages.

Eight went to go into and have much of everything left over. Menny, a young fellow here, found out this sum in arithmetic by trying to get a number 10 out in a number six box.