

The Albany Register.

VOL. IV.

ALBANY, OREGON, JULY 12, 1872.

NO. 46.

Albany Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
By COLL. 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 a new type, stock of colored inks, carls, 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.

Agents for the Register.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and remit for subscriptions, advertising, etc., for the REGISTER:
Hiram Smith, Harrisburg.
O. P. Tompkins, Harrisburg.
Peter Hume, Brownsville.
W. R. Kirk, Brownsville.
J. E. Irvine, Salem.
T. H. Reynolds, Salem.
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco.
D. P. Porter, Ste. M's Station.
Fischer & Wells, Buena Vista, Polk Co.
Chas. Nickel, Jacksonville.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. H. MITCHELL. J. S. D. LEH.
MITCHELL & DOLPH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND PROBATE in actuality. Office over the old post office, Front street, Portland, Oregon.
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J. C. POWELL. L. FLINN.
POWELL & FLINN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & PROBATE in actuality. Albany, Oregon.
Collections and conveyances promptly attended to.

N. H. CRANOR. N. B. HUMPHREY.
CRANOR & HUMPHREY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
ALBANY, OREGON.
Office in Parrish brick, up stairs. 514

GEO. W. GRAY, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF CINCINNATI DENTAL COLLEGE,
makes Several New and Improved Styles of Plates for Artificial Teeth, also, Gold and Silver work in the line of his profession in the best and most approved method, and at 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.
372-18

W. G. JONES, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, ONE DOOR WEST OF HOWLANDIN, in Barkner's two story brick building, over Geo. Turner's store. RESIDENCE—First house west of the Methodist church, Albany, Or. 1564

LEFFEL & MYERS'
Water Wheels
SPHERICAL FLUMES,
And General Mill Machinery.
J. F. BACKENSTO, Agent,
Albany, Oregon.
N. S. DUBOIS. W. H. MULLOCH.
N. S. DU BOIS & CO.,
HAVE ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF Groceries and Provisions,
Wool and Willow ware, tobacco, cigars, confectionery, Yankee notions, etc., etc., wholesale and retail, at lowest rates. Opposite R. C. Hill & Son's drug store, Albany, Oregon. 3544

ALBANY BOOK STORE.
Established in 1856.
E. A. Freedland,
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.
RAMMOB CHAIRS.
I AM PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF turning; keep on hand and make to order mahogany bedsteads, chairs, and spinning wheels. Shop near the "Marion Mills." JOHN M. METZLER.
Albany, Nov. 8, 1868-9.

ALBANY BATH HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that he has taken charge of this establishment, and by keeping clean rooms and paying strict attention to business expects to suit all those who may favor him with their patronage. Having benefactors varied on nothing but First-class Hair Dressing Saloons. He expects to give entire satisfaction to all. Children's and ladies' hair neatly cut and shampooed.
Sept. 18-72 JOSEPH WEBBER.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID IN CASH for all kinds of FURS, by
BLAIR, YOUNG & CO.
Albany, Feb. 9, 72-73

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN CONNER,
BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Office,
ALBANY, OREGON.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
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. Corbett, Henry Fairbrother, W. S. Lath.
Banking hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Albany, Feb. 1, 1871-2-3

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' gaiters, ballroom, Newport ties, Automobile buskins, and many other new and fashionable styles, just received at the City Boot Store, which they will sell as rapidly 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., manufactured to order, and all work warranted.
CITY BOOT STORE, FIRST STREET,
First door West of Register Building.
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CITY MARKET,
FIRST STREET, ALBANY, OREGON.
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, cows and sheep.
Third door west of Ferry, on south side of First street.
J. L. HARRIS.
Albany, Dec. 15, 1871-1874

J. W. Van Ben Bergh M. D.,
WORM 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 20, over the Post Office. For 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 address
R. K. WARREN, A. M., President;
Or, Rev. E. R. GRABY, D. D., Albany.
The Eyes! The Ears!
DR. T. L. GOLDEN,
Oculist and Aurist, Albany, Oregon.
DR. T. L. GOLDEN IS A son of the noted oculist and aurist, S. C. Golden.
Dr. Golden has had experience in treating 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.
April 15, 68.

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 roof, as heretofore. 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 Turrell's store. All work warranted.
714
Paper-hanging, Calcimining, Decorating, &c.
F. M. WADSWORTH will give prompt attention to all orders for Paper-hanging, Calcimining, 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 Warerooms of Chas. Mealey will receive prompt attention.
1064

BUSINESS CARDS.

To the Citizens of
Brownsville and Vicinity.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD ANNOUNCE that they are INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES for the purchase of all the WOOL they can get, for which they will pay the Highest Market Price
In Cash or Goods. Also, they have a full stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE on hand, which they offer at lowest rates for CASH or PRODUCE.
KIRK, HUME & CO.
P. S. Call on us before closing for your Wool.
Brownsville, March 26, 72-30ms

FRANKLIN MARKET,
ALBANY, OREGON.
J. R. HERRON, Proprietor.
AGAIN, AT THE OLD PLACE ON Front street, proposes to furnish all who apply with all kinds of MEATS, at the lowest market rates. By strict attention to business he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Highest market price paid for POULTRY.
J. R. HERRON.
183V4

SETTLEMIRE'S NURSERY,
Six Miles South of Albany, Linn Co.,
NEAR THE RAILROAD.
I SOLICIT THE ATTENTION OF ALL persons desiring to purchase fruit trees to call and examine any stock, which is composed of the largest and best selection in the State, consisting of apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, blackberries, currants and raspberries, also, black and white walnut, English walnut, hickory, pecan, reiland, honey locust, hackberry, and a number of other varieties of trees and plants for numerous to mention, all of which are offered at low rates.
HENRY W. SETTLEMIRE,
Dec. 17, 1870-15

WM. PETERS,
MANUFACTURER OF
Carriages & Wagons,
Of Every Description,
ALBANY, OREGON.
MANUFACTURES TO ORDER ANY and all styles of
Wagons, Carriages, Hacks,
&c., at as reasonable rates as the use of good material and first-class work will justify.
Repairing neatly and expeditiously done.
Shop on Ferry between First and Second streets.
WM. PETERS.
Albany, May 10, 1872-3

DR. VANCELEVE'S
Galvanic Abdominal Supporter
—AND—
UTERINE REGULATOR.
THE MERITS OF THIS INSTRUMENT consist principally in the support it gives to the abdomen and spine. The belt is broad, supported by suspenders passing over the shoulders, and kept in shape by self-generating galvanic plates, which give a pleasant current.
The Regulator is also Galvanic; its Cup and Nozzles are made of silver; its stem of Copper and Zinc, is hollow, that injections may be thrown through it, or into the neck of the uterus. It can be so regulated by its thumb-screw as to meet any mal-position of the uterus, and is unequalled in meeting any form of female disease.
Price, \$25. Patented August 15, 1871, by W. S. VAN CLEVE, Centralia, Illinois.
Territory for Sale, or will receive Royalty for manufacture.
For State or Territorial rights to manufacture and sell on the Pacific Coast, apply to COLL. VAN CLEVE, Albany, Oregon.
Notice.
OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD Company, Land Department, Portland Oregon, April 5, 1872.—Notice is hereby given, that a vigorous prosecution will be instituted against any and every person who trespasses upon any Railroad Land, by cutting and removing timber therefrom before the same is BOUGHT of the Company AND PAID FOR.
All vacant Land in odd numbered sections, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, within a distance of thirty miles from the line of the road, belongs to the Company.
L. R. MOORES,
Land Agent.
32v4:4

METROPOLIS HOTEL.
Corner Front and Salmon Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
This new and elegant hotel, with
New Furniture Throughout,
Is now
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Bath room for the accommodation of Guests.
FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.
Come and See Us.
W. H. SPRENGER, Proprietor.
Oct. 7, 71-5v4

BUDDHA.

The following sketch of the history and teachings of this great reformer of Brahminism, and founder of one of the most widely extended religions of the East, is from a lecture recently delivered in New York:
The story of Buddha's early life and conversion has been many times told. The date of his birth seems to have been about 537 B. C., and the ordinary estimates give about 80 years, as the duration of his life. His real name was Gautama, or Sakya-muni, as you please to select between two family names; he was also called Siddharta, "he by whom the end is accomplished," and, finally, he was called the Buddha, "The Enlightened." He was a king's son, reared in the midst of luxury. At 13 he was consecrated as Prince Royal, by the pouring of water on his head, and was married.
Much care was taken to keep from him all painful sights, on the principal that ignorance of sorrow is bliss; but one day he saw, when he was driving, an old man, for the first time in his life: When he understood that to this complexion we must all come at last, he began to think life was a burden and not a boon, and he went home sad of heart. Again he saw a sick man suffering under some loathsome disease, and on a third occasion he saw a corpse. The profound impression each of these sights produced upon his mind made the king, his father, very anxious, and he caused an immense guard to be set round the palace to keep away all unpleasant objects. But they did not keep out a monk, or ascetic, which one day the Prince was walking in the grounds.
From that moment he resolved to devote himself to a religious life. He had himself driven about to all the places wherein he had formerly sought his pleasures. Silently he was taking leave of them. News was brought to him that the princess, his wife, had borne him a son. "That is a new and strong tie for me to break," was his comment. In the night, before he left the palace, he went to the apartment of his wife. The young mother lay asleep, her arm over the head of her child. "In order to see my child," thought the Prince, "I must remove the mother's arm; both will wake, and my resolution will vanish."
So he turned away from the threshold, shut the door, and left the palace. He would not even look back on it as he rode away in the open country. By his servants he sent back his horse and his garments, putting on from that time, the dress of a recluse; and refusing all fare better than the coarse food ordinarily given to beggars. He was not yet free, however, from the yoke of the great Brahminical church in which he had been reared. He went to a great Brahmin teacher, learned what he taught, and went away disappointed. He sought another with the same result. With five of his fellow-students he tried a life of asceticism, with severe penance. After six years he renounced this life so utterly that his fellow students lost faith in him as a reprobate. It was the turning point of his life; and at this time the great central principles which Buddhists call the "Four Great Truths," or "The Wheel of the Law," were revealed to him. The first great truth is the evidence of pain. The second is the source of pain—unregulated desires. The third is the destruction of pain, or the control of these desires. The fourth is the means to destroy pain, that is, virtue. The Law of Buddha is said to revolve incessantly in this endless wheel, always presenting successively these four points to the contemplation of the faithful.
When these great truths were revealed to Gautama, the perfect science broke over him; he became the Buddha. Then "all the trees of ten thousand worlds, shot out branches laden with fruits and flowers. The finest sort of lilies bloomed spontaneously. The whole universe appeared like an immense garden covered with flowers. Rivers suspended their course; the birds recovered their sight; the deaf could hear, and the lame could walk freely." Then it was the heart of Buddha acquired an unspeakable firmness, a perfect purity of exemption from all passions, an unalterable yearning and a strong feeling of tender compassion toward all beings. He began then to preach, but soon found that his work was not to be a religious one only, but a great social reform always. The great oriental system of castes was against him, with its ramifications reached every act of life. For instance, the lowest of castes, the Chandala, were forced to live far from all dwellings of other men, to be executioners and grave diggers, to wear the dress of condemned criminals, to eat only from broken vessels. The distinction was to endure eternally; and by no series of transmigrations could the soul of a Chandala be reborn into a higher state.
It is almost impossible for us to conceive the social range which Buddha traversed when he stepped down from the palace and became a mendicant, and the companion of mendicants. If the religion in which he had been reared should in the end prove true, he had commenced a crime so stupendous that he would become at his next transmigration only the vilest insect, and forfeit the benefit of good actions accumulated for millions of years.
Death by public execution was nothing, shame nothing, torture nothing, compared to the temporal and spiritual danger incurred by him who

disregarded caste. It was disregarding it utterly, and at such hazards, that Buddha made war against it. Practically he ignored it, and received his disciples from all castes alike. Would woman also be received? In the deep degradation of Oriental women's lives they hardly dared ask it; but it was asked, and they too were admitted as disciples.
When Buddha, after long years, returned to his own country, and visited his own palace, he found that his young wife had followed step by step, all his progress; she had put on the yellow robe when he did; had reduced herself to the same simplicity of food and clothing.
Wherever Buddhism has spread, it has elevated the condition of woman; thus certifies Bishop Bigandet, and adds that their position in Burmah and Siam is one of almost complete equality with man; that they are men's companions, and not their slaves. Mrs. Leonovis, who passed six years in the royal palace of Siam, and twelve in other Eastern countries, declares that the Buddhist women are superior to any other women of the East; are moral, modest, and self-devoted.
A Massachusetts Ghost Story.
A correspondent at Monson, skeptical as to the supernatural appearances, has been quietly investigating the circumstances attending the ghost excitement at that place, a few months ago, and has solved the mystery of his full satisfaction. The story, as he tells it, is that a very young man became enamored, last summer, of a fascinating maiden, residing about a mile from the village, and was accustomed to call upon her several times a week. An older brother, finding that the youthful Romeo was causing some gossip by his frequent attentions, resolved to stop them, and hit upon the plan of frightening him in the guise of a ghost. Knowing that the lad was courageous, however, he "appeared" first to another member of the family. By strapping a broom upon his back, with the bushy part projecting over his head, he successfully disguised his height, and by means of a big black dress, presented in the night the appearance of a woman about six feet and eight inches tall. Thus attired, he secreted himself in the new church, and when his victim came along, pounced upon him and chased him home, where he arrived breathless with fright. This incident produced much excitement in the community, but the intrepid Romeo, undismayed by ghosts, steadfastly continued his visits to the object of his affections. The leaven of fear was working, however, and about a week later, the "ghost" accosted and chased a man on his way to the quarry, at early daybreak, after which the 3,000 inhabitants of Monson were so wrought up that even men were afraid to venture out at night, except in bands. But love still conquered fear, the youngster continued his tri-weekly trips, until one night, while returning home, the frightful ghost of whom he had heard so much confronted him at a lonely spot in the road. The first impulse was to run, but the ghost ran too; he walked, and the ghost assumed a measured tread and continued uncomfortably near; he slackened his pace and the dreaded being stalked past him, and remained before him or behind him until he reached home, frightened nearly to death. The ghost-personator, having accomplished his purpose, thereafter kept his own counsel and retired from the business, but the terrified people of the town saw a spectre in every bush, and the ghost was reported in half a dozen places after he had finally disappeared from view. The new church was watched for many a night; the woods were searched by bands of men, who took care to keep together; one man was so nervous as to shoot himself while in search of the ghost; and deadly fear for a time held the whole community.—Springfield Republican.

How they Shave in China.

A man who has been shaved in China says that the barber first stropped the razor on his leg and then did the shaving without any lather. The customer remonstrated but was told that lather was entirely useless and had a tendency to make the hair stiff and tough and was therefore never used by persons who had any knowledge of the face and its appendages. After the beard had been taken off—and it was done in a very short time—the barber took a long, sharp, needle shaped spoon and began to explore his customer's ears. He brought up from numerous little crevices bits of wax and dirt that had been accumulating since his childhood. The barber suddenly twisted his subject's neck to one side in such a manner that it cracked as if the vertebrae had been dislocated. "Hold on!" shouted the party alarmed for the safety of his neck.
"All right," replied the tonsor, "me no hurt you;" and he continued to jerk and twist the neck until it was as limber as an old woman's dish rag. He then fell to beating the back, breast, arms and sides with his fists, and pummeled the muscles until they fairly glowed with the beating they had received. He then dashed a bucket of cold water over the man, dried the skin with towels, and declared that his work was done. Price two cents.
Eleanor Kirk tells a beautiful little incident of the late Col. Fisk, which she vouches for as true in every particular. In passing out of his opera-house last winter, Col Fisk was accosted by a very beautiful young girl, apparently about seventeen. She was plainly but tastefully dressed, and appeared very earnest in her desire to be allowed a few minutes conversation.
Her story was quietly told: "I have failed in everything I have undertaken in earning my own living. My father is utterly helpless. I must take care of him. To do this I must have money. I am beautiful—that I know as well as you do." "Well," volunteered the colonel, "and you wish to speculate upon these personal charms?" "I want money, Mr. Fisk, for my father," replied she. "Tell me," continued this strange man, "and tell me the truth—are you a good girl?" "Yes, sir," sobbed the child. "And would you rather continue one?" he asked again. "Oh Mr. Fisk, of course I would!" she replied, bursting into tears. "Well, then," said he kindly, and with strong feeling, "for God's sake keep so. Jim Fisk is a pretty rough boy, but he never lent a hair of a woman's head yet, and he never will; and more than that, little girl, it shall never be said of him, when he has passed in his checks and stands before the judgement seat, that he has ever so much as winked at the ruin of any girl. I will help your father, if you will promise me that you will never try this dodge again with anybody; and I want you to be solemn about it as if you stood in the presence of your God." The promise was given, the father was taken care of until his death, and the girl was educated for a music teacher, and is now successfully employed.

CONDITION OF REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, D. D.—A correspondent writing from Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, under date of the 8th instant, says: "This place is intimately connected with the name of the Rev. Peter Cartwright, whose residence is only about three-fourths of a mile from the pleasant village. The venerable man is still living, but in a very feeble condition, and his death at any time would not surprise his friends.
The family of this aged pioneer of the Methodist church are in receipt of letters almost every day from various portions of the country, the writers of which are anxious to learn of the state of the health of this good old man who now only recognizes his friends at intervals. No hope is entertained of his recovery. He was born September 1st, 1785, in Amherst county, Virginia.

WHAT THE BELLS SAY.—Col. R. spent the winter in Louisville, Kentucky. A friend of his went to visit him, "some Sunday," says the Colonel, "I want you to listen to our church bells here. There's four of them. Each sounds out its own denominational call. There's the Episcopal; that's a heavy, deep-toned, sonorous bell; now see if that don't ring out—"Postolic succession! Postolic succession! Postolic succession! Then the old Presbyterian—that's most as deep sounding, and says: "Eternal damnation! Eternal damnation! Eternal damnation! The Baptist quicker—a short snappy bell—and that says rapidly—Come up and be dipped! Come up and be dipped! Come up and be dipped! But the Methodist—that's a crowner—it talks out—Room for all! Room for all! Room for all!"

A few days since one of our popular attorneys called upon another member of the profession, and asked his opinion upon a certain point of law. The lawyer to whom the question was addressed drew himself up and said, "I generally get paid for telling what I know." The questioner drew a half a dollar "fractional" from his pocket, handed it to the other and coolly remarked: "Tell me all you know, and give me the change." There is coldness between the parties now.

Mock Turtle—comical affection before company—sometimes.

27. J. J. Fisher