# Albaup Register.

#### The Reform Party.

HORACE GREELEY-Convicted of favoring the pensioning of rebel soldiers; of a plot to restore the Southern rebels to power, and voted for by the South in the hope of forcing the payment of the Southern war claims.

Missouri, under whose administration the State expenses have largely increased, and murder, robbery, arson and riot unrebuked in certain portions of the State. His withdrawal from the ticket is demanded by the springfield Republican, because he can carry more whisky and less votes than any other man in the country.

REUBEN E. FENTON-Biography by the New York Times— Started in life as an honest clerk; has been intimateiy associated with Fisk and Gould; is known to have extorted large sums of money from the Central Railroad; connected with every dirty job in New York polities ever since he has been in public life; repeatedly charged with taking bribes for signing bills while Governor; one of the most reckless and unscrupulous politicians in the entire Union.'

CARL SCHURZ-Convicted of having swindled and rained several of his countrymen in a land transaction at Wavertown, Wisconsin; of keeping five relatives in the office of Collector of Revenue at Chicago at one time: and of charging \$200 to \$250 per speech for his advocacy.

LYMAN TRUMBULL - Took \$10,000 from the United States Treasury in violation of law for no service, or else was bribed as United States Senator by that amount; secured the appointment of his brother as attorney of the illinois Central Railroad by his services in pushing a bill for \$2,000,000 through Congress in favor of that corporation; secured the removal of a one-armed soldier from the Springfield Peusion Office to make room for a brother-in-law, Dr. Jayne.

offering to barter his influence as United States Senator to Thomas J. Conatty for a share of the proceeds of an illicit cotton speculation.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS-Secured the appointment of a convicted thief to an important office in the New York Custom House; procured the pardon of a noted revenue swindler of Vincennes. Indiana, from President Johnson, thereby defrauding the Government out of thousands of dollars: kept seven relatives in office while United States Semator; offered to pay \$2,000 out of his own pocket to stop a suit against the Indianapolis Water Works Company, in which some of his peculiar tricks as a stockholder and attorney would be developed; while Commissioner of the General Land Office. charged with having by an agent localarge amount of land for his personal benefit before it was surveyed.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW-The triend and confident of Dr. Blackburn, who sent infected clothing into the North from Canada and who shipped a box of clothing to President Lincoln. He was the "Reform" cambidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

AUSTIN BLAIR--Ex-Governor of Michigan; defeated for the United States Senate by Hon. P. W. Verry : mened his attention to Meroran, particularly the Post Office departnent, on account of his son being disharged from the service for neglect of stirty, and other improper conduct. Branded at Jackson, Michigan, by General Cresswed, as a wifar and shan-

JOHN M. PALMER-Ran away from before Atlanta while a General in the army; intrigued for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois. declaring that Grant would carry the State by 30,000 prajority, and that he would stump it for him against Mr. Trumbull.

JOHN F. FAISNWORTH-Received \$1,500 from the agent of the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad to secure the transportation of his regiment over that road; was a candidate for Republican Congressional nomination at Elgin and defeated; asserted less than a week before the convention met. that he was earnestly for the re-election of General Grant.

N. P. BANKS-Author of the Red River expedition, and the great friend Genta.

THE EARTHQUAKE CROP INCREAS-ING .- There is said to be a steady increase through the centuries in the number of earthquakes. According to the best authorities, in the fourth century there were 12: in the 11fth, 25; in the sixth, 31; in the seventh, 10; in the eighth, 11; in the ninth, 3i; in the tenth, 17; in the eleventh, 51; in the twelfth, 68; in the thirteeth, 55; in the fourteenth, 68; in the fifteenth 41; in the sixteenth, 110; in the seventeenth, 180; in the eighteenth, 680; in the nineteenth, 925.

#### They Will Be Kept at the Helm.

A few days over one year ago, at a State Convention held at Springfield. Ill., Lyman Trumbull was one of the leading spirits, taking an active part in forming the resolutions which were adopted on that occasion, by offering one, drawn up by his own band, affirming that the Republican party "was equal to the correction of all B. GRATZ Brown-Governor of existing abuses." After the adoption of the resolutions, Trumbull made a speech the closing paragraph of which contained the following truthful pic-

The ship of state, ten years ago, was crippled—it had been running on the quicksands and rocks, and was falling to pieces. The Republican party took possession of her. They have been sailing her for the last ten years, not only over the boisterous ways of political commotion, but through the ter-rific tornadoes of civil war, and they have brought the noble old ship upon a peaceful ocean, streng-hened in all her parts, magnificent in all her proportions; and there she now rides in peace and prosperity; and there is outside the Democratic party, beating around among the seas, driven for ten years hither and thither by every wind of passion, taking a new departure, and seeking to flad the old ship. If you think that they can man her better, and sail her more safely, put them in possession of her; but if you think men who saved her are the best to steer her safely hereafter, into the haven of peace and prosperity for the American people, then keep them at the helm. [Applause.]

Since Trumbull made the above statement and appeal, he has turned against the party that guided the "noble old ship upon a peaceful ocean," and to whom he owes his present exalted official position; but his ingratitude and betrayal will not influence the party to put any in custody of the ship of state, save "the men who JAMES R. DOOLITTLE-Convicted of saved her"-Grant and the Republican party.

#### POLITICAL.

The Democratic papers of Tennessee are still railing at Andrew Johnson for hanging Mrs. Surratt.

Speaking of a Greeley and Brown "rally" in Minnesota, The St. Paul Press says the people of that region don't "enthuse" very extensively over the Chappaqua Philosopher. Great efforts were made to get out a crowd to the meeting, but only 125, by actual count, entered the hall. The Greeley wave is as dead sea water throughout the entire district. A large number of prominent Democrats have declared themselves for Grant.

In the State of Georgia there are seventeen Democratic pipers opposing Greeley. There is not a Republican paper giving him support.

The Chicago Mad boasts that B. Gratz Brown opened the campaign with the largest and most enthusiastic stomach ache of the season. No minion of the depraved administration ever had anything like H.

Some time ago the Democracy were abusing Grant because he cannot make a speech. They have carefully perused the returns from Vermont and Maine, and now wish that Greeley was in the same fix.

Judge Stallo of Cincinnati, says of Greeley's logic: "He has a form of syllogistic reasoning entirely his own, his syllogism consisting of a broad assertion of the thing to be proved as the major premise, a ringing imprecation as the minor, an' a bold charge of venality or idioev against his antagonist as the conclusion."

Robert Toombs calls the KuKlux "the noblest band of patriots seen on the earth since the days of Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans died at Thermopyla," That is a bloodless opinion to entertain while asking Republicans to "shake hands across the bloody chasm" by voting for Greeley!

A Gun Full of Needles .- Another girl full of needles! Truly, there is no limit to the marvelous. It is only necessary to start a peculiar kind of phenomena, when a thousand similar cases soring up all over the land. Memphis has a girl so full of needles that if a crank were attached she would make a capital sewing machine. The rate of speed with which they travel from one part of her body to another is wonderful. At night she felt them in her cheek, and at five o'clock the next morning they were in her arm. A bountiful application of liniment brought out three steel points upon her arm, and with the aid of placers three needles were extracted. rubbing was kept up with unabated zeal, and six more needles came to the surface. This exhausted the supply, for, despite the most prodigal use of liniment, not another needle would appear.

#### Days Without Night.

Dr. Baird, in his lecture at the conference room, gave some interesting facts. There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden, at theseason of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird had no conception of it before his arrival. He arrived at Stockholm, from Gottenburg, 400 miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends-had not taken notes of time-and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly.

But all was quiet in the streets; it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away, or were dead. No signs of life -stores closed.

The sun in June goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth toward the north pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight. Dr. Baird read a letter in the forest, near Stockholm, at midnight, without artificial light. There is a mountain at the head of the Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June the sun does not go down at all. Travelers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole tice of it, and in five miautes it begins

At the North Cape, lat. 72 degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about 25 degrees above the horizon at midnight. The way the people there know it is midnight, they see the sun rise. The changes in these high latitudes, from summer to winter, are so great that we can have no conception of them at all. In the winter time, the sun disappears, and is not seen for weeks. Then it comes and shows its face. Afterwards, it remains for ten, titteen, or twenty minutes, and then descends, and finally it does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens. Dr Baird was asked how they managed in regard to hired persons, and what they consider a day. He could not say, but supposed they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work.

Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at usual hours. The doctor did not know how they learnt the time, but they had, and go to rest whether the sun goes down or not. The hens take to the trees about 7 P. M. and stay there mitll the sun is well up in the morning; and the people get into this habit of late rising, too. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in stockholm he was surprised to see the sun shining into his room. He looked at his watch, and found it was only three o'clock, the next time be awoke, it was five o'clock; but there were no persons in the street. The Swedes in the cities are not very industrious, owing, probably, to the eli-

## A Queer Community.

A correspondent has discovered a community numbering at present about seven thousand souls, which has flourished for many centuries, t ough o woman nas ever en bermitted known to set foot in the country. Few of the inhabitants, he says, have any definite idea and sensations ordinarily associated with the words mother, sister, wife and sweetheart are to them unknown, and, what is equally singular, crime is also unknown, or nearly so, while on every side are to be seen evidences of temperance, plety and good order. The bome of this eccen-tric but happy people is on the east-ermost of the three peninsulas which project from the north coast of the Greek Archipelage. It was anciently called Acte, now Moute Sancto, and is about forty miles in length and from two to nine miles across. It terminates in Mt. Athoes, a conical mass of lime-tone rising abruptly to a height of six thousand five hundred feet Between this bold headland and the coast is a beautiful plat, au, clothed throughout with woodland, which is gay with flowers, rich with odors, merry with songs of birds, and cac-opled by the brightest of all blue skies. The cultivated fields are all diversified with groves of oak and chesnut, while olive and fig-trees are there indigenous. To this secret paradisc the sons, but not the daughters. of Eve are admitted, and such has been the custom as far back as history reaches, the peninsula being religiouly guarded at all points against the approach of woman, no matter how saintly she might be. The inmates natives of every part of the Turkish empire where the Greek language is spoken and are consigned to the socie-ties either in lufancy or in early life by their fanatical parents. The first years are spent in tilling the land. tending the vines, belping in the housework or engaging in some handicraft. For three years the candidate is a pro-bationer; then, if he has proved himself able to keep the monastic vows, he receives his first tonsure and be-comes a monk. The discipline is severe; ordinary church services seven How to make good puffs—send the publisher fitty cents a line for them. "thing that's a tail all up to the head." and sleep five. One hundred and fifty-

nine days in the year they have one meal only a day, and at this eggs. cheese, fish, wine and oil are torbidden. The prohibition against women extends to the sex universally. From time immemorial no cow, mare, goose, duck, hen, or female of any kind has ever been permitted to make acquaint-ance with hill or valley, formyard or kitchen, in the Mt. Athos territory. In selecting meat for the table the greatest care is taken to have it of the male variety and a body of soldiers is employed by the societies to keep the sacred shores from being desecrated by the tread of any female whatever. Yet, in spite of all these stringent regulations, the birds continue to mate. and feminine tleas and mosquitoes to rear their young, to the everlasting scandal of all the pious old bachelors on the peninsula. There are in the convents some good libraries, containing about fifty thousand volumes in all, and manuscripts seven hundred years old are by no means uncommon. Altogether these venerable made muns have a jolly time of it.

REALLY HARD TIMES .- One of our subscribers, living at Dix. Hiinois, says that he has heard and read a great deal about hard times in these days, but avers that they do not compare with the times of twenty-five years ago. He gives the following incident as proof of his assertion:

'in Jefferson county, in this State, Mr. Coly Babcock, in 1845, wishing to purchase two pair of shoes, went to his country store, and found that the keeper had the shoes that he desired; one pair at 90 cents, the other at 75 cents. This was considered an exorbitant price, which he declined to pay, but would go to St. Louis, (the head market.) This was distant 80 miles from his residence, but he shouldered his rifle, put some "corn dodger" and salt in his shot-bag, and started on foot, killing birds for meat, and lying at night by camp tires of marketers, which were plenty at that time. Arriving at the Mississippi at Illinois town, (now East St. Louis, ) he found that it would cost him five cents to cross the river. He was mortified to find that he would then be obliged to break in upon his shoe money, but succambed at last, went over to the city and made his purchase of two pair of shoes at a cost of 40 and 60 cents. On returning home, he found he had cleared 60 cents, less the fer-

riage, by his trip.
Walking eighty miles to save this amount may look absurd, but dollars were scarce, markets distant, the land covered with forests, labor without demand, and pork worth one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds."-Prairie Farmer.

WOULD NOT TELL A LIE.-Two boys were in a school-room together when some fireworks, contrary to the masters prohibition, exploded. The one boy denied it; the other, Bonnie Christie, would neither admit or deny it, and was severely flogged for his obstinacy. When the boys got alone again: "Why didn't you deny it?" asked

the real delinquent. "Because there were only we two, and one of us must have fied," said

"Then why not say that I did it?" "Because you said you didn't, and I would share the lie." The boy's heart melted; Bonnie's moral gallantry subdued him.

When school resumed, the young rogue marched up to the master's desi

"Please, sir, I can't bear to be a flar "I let off the squibs," and burst into

The master's eye glistened on the self-accuser, and the unmerited punishment he had inflicted on his schoolmate smote his conscience. Before the whole school, hand in hand with the culprit, as if they two were paired into the confession, the master walked down to where young Christie sat, and said aloud, with some emotion:

"Bonnie, Bonnie, lad. he and I beg your pardon-we are both to blame! The school was hushed and still, as older schools are apt to be when something true and noble is being done—so still they might have heard Boanie's big-boy tears drop proudly on his book, as he satenjoying the moral tri-umph which subdued himself as well

something else to say, he gently cried, "Master forever! The giorious shout of the scholars filled the old man's eyes with some-thing behind his spectacles, which made him wipe them before he resum-

as all the rest, and then for want of

ed the chair. They are again agitating the dis-tillation of spirits from the garbage of cities. Alcohol, it is well known, can be distilled from anything that fer-ments, no matter whether the fermenting matter be a loaf of bread or a reeking garbage vessel. In this new process the garbage is gathered from the houses of citizens, dumped into water-tight vats, boiled for several hours, the grease is carefully skimmed off for soap making purposes, and the pulpy mass fermented and distilled. The philosophical and chemical mind may know that whisky distilled from garbage is as pure and cleanly as that which comes from corn; but for a steady beverage the ordinary drunkard will doubtless prefer sound Bourbon or Old Rye.—N. Y. Sun. PIANOS-ORGANS.

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