

The Albany Register.

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NO. 17.

DRUGS, ETC.

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DRUGGIST,

(Successor to D. W. Wakefield,

Farrish's New Building, First Street,

ALBANY, OREGON.

Dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



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Murder in Albany

HAS NEVER YET BEEN KNOWN, AND no threatening of it at present.

Death

Is a thing which sometime must befall every son and daughter of the human family; and yet,

At the Mid-day,

Of your life, if disease lays his vile hands upon you, there is still "a balm in Gilead," by which you may be restored to perfect health, and prolong your days to a miraculous extent.

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With a prescription, where you can have it compounded by one experienced in that particular line. Also, constantly on hand a good assortment of fresh drugs, patent medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, dyes, stiffs, trusses, etc. Agents for the

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And

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Manufactures Steam Engines,

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And

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

And all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of machinery.

Albany Register.

A Curious Literary Production.

The following is one of the most remarkable compositions ever written. It evinces an ingenuity peculiarly its own. The initial letters spell "My Boast is in the Glorious Cross of Christ." The words in *italic*, when read on the left hand side from top to bottom, form the Lords prayer complete:

Make known the gospel truths, our Father

king;

Yield up thy grace, dear Father, from above;

Bless us with hearts which feelingly can

sing.

"Our life thou art for ever, God of love."

Assuage our grief in love for Christ we pray

since the Prince of Heaven and Glory

died.

Took all sins, and halloped the display.

Infant being, first man, and then was

crucified.

Stupendous God! thy grace and power

make known;

In Jesus' name let all the world rejoice,

Now labor in thy heavenly kingdom own—

That blessed kingdom, for thy saints the

choice;

How vile to come to thee, is all our cry;

Enemies to thy self, and all that's thine,

Graceless our will, we live for vanity;

Leaving the very being, and in design—

O, God, thy will be done from earth to

heaven;

Reclining on the gospel let us live,

In earth, from sin delivered and forgiven,

Oh as thyself, but teach us on the way;

Unless thy power temptation doth destroy,

Sure is our fall into the depths of woe.

Carnal in mind, we have not a glimpse of

joy

Raised against Heaven; in us no hopes

we know.

O, give us grace, and lead us on the way;

Shine on us with thy love, and give us

peace.

Self, and this sin that rise against us, slay.

Oh, grant each day our trespasses may

cease;

Forgive our evil deeds, that off we do.

Convince us daily of them to our shame;

Help us with heavenly bread, forgive us, too,

Recurrent lust; and we'll adorn thy name.

In the fervidness we as saints can live,

Since for us, and our trespasses so high

Thy Son, our Savior, died on Calvary.

Japan.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE "YANKEE OF THE ORIENT."

An audience, which nearly filled the lecture room of St. John's Presbyterian Church (Dr. Scott's), assembled last evening to listen to the lecture of Dr. Hepburn on Japan. The lecturer is a physician, formerly of New York, who has spent the last sixteen years of his life in Japan, partly in the pursuit of his professional business and partly as a missionary.

THE JAPANESE AS FARMERS.

He thought there were no better farmers in the world than the Japanese. Although the land has been cultivated for three thousand years, it still produces as fine crops as any in the country. Three different crops have frequently been raised one after the other on the same piece of ground in one year. Timber for the purpose of fire wood is as regularly cultivated as any other crop. Oak and chestnut are their favorite firewood, and the stumps being left, project a new growth, which is cut down in a few years. Some of these stumps look as though they were one hundred years old.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.

The speaker enumerated the four classes of society in Japan as follows: The military, or patrician—which is also the ruling class; the farmers or peasantry, the artisans and the merchants. He then briefly sketched the history of the country from the overthrow of the feudal system of the Daimios, resulting in the establishment of the government by the Tycoon, to the recent rebellion, which ended in the overthrow of the Tycoon and the establishment of the government by the Mikado. The latter, he said, was due to the contact with the most cultivated and enlightened nations, the people of which formed a considerable element in the population. This was the death blow to the old form of government. The whole form of government has been changed since. In proof of this the speaker referred to the modelling of a judiciary system after the most approved modern form; the lessened respect paid to the Emperor; the adoption of fire-arms instead of the bow and arrow; the building of war vessels, establishment of foundries and machine shops, factories, railways, telegraphic lines and lighthouses; introduction of printing presses, a postal system; the changing of their calendar to conform to that of the Europeans, the founding of almshouses and hospitals for the poor, and colleges and academies for the higher branches of education; the 5,000 common schools scattered throughout the country, the establishment of a national currency, the contraction of the enormous national debt, and many other evidences of an advanced civilization—all of which has taken place since the ports were thrown open to foreigners. These

things have not grown out of any progressive spirit of the masses, but have been initiated and carried forward by the patrician element. The great body of the nation has been little affected by them. They are opposed to the innovations because it tends to their impoverishment by leading to the imposition of heavy taxes on them to maintain the increased expenses of the Government.

THE MISSIONARY WORK.

The general impression that a missionary may now go wherever he pleases in Japan and preach the gospel as freely as in this country is far from the truth. Japan cannot be said to be open to the preaching of the gospel as much as India, Syria, or even China. It is only in Yokohama, Yedo and about half a dozen other ports that the missionary is permitted to go, and even in them he is not allowed to live or rent a building for any purpose outside of the limit assigned for the residence of foreigners without special permits from the Japanese Government, and such permission the speaker had never known to be granted. The restriction, it is hoped, will be removed upon the revision of the treaty which is soon to take place. A missionary may go into the country anywhere within a radius of twenty-five miles from the open port and stay a week at a time, and may do a little toward preaching and teaching in that way if he can get a passport, but at best missionaries are much hampered in their labors.

THE LABORERS IN THE FIELD.

There are now in Japan about thirty Protestant missionaries—all Americans but two. Seven of them represent the Presbyterian Church four the Dutch Reformed, five the Congregational, four the American Episcopal, two the Baptist, two the English Episcopal, and two the American Methodist. Four of them are ladies from the Women's Missionary Society of this country. These figures were compiled about a year ago, before the speaker left. The missionary force has been increased somewhat since. Two of the missionaries are physicians.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

In Yokohama a Christian Church has been organized through the labors of the Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch missionaries. It has about fifty members, several of whom are women. It was organized after the Presbyterian order, having two Elders and two Deacons, and is under the pastoral care of a Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed missionary. This is the only Protestant Church in Japan. The missionaries have agreed to organize their churches on the Union basis, to be called by no other name than the Church of Christ, and to have no sectarian teachings therein—thus practically uniting their forces and eschewing all sectarian strife.—S. F. Chronicle, Oct. 30th.

THE TRUE DISTINCTION.—Who would think of condemning a worthy merchant because he discovered in his employ a dishonest clerk? Sympathy, rather than blame, would be extended to him, and every fair-minded man would approve the prompt dismissal, and, if the law was violated, the speedy punishment of the offender. Why, then, should our opponents denounce the Republican party because it discovers among its thousands of officials a few exceptional cases of dishonesty? The party repudiates the acts of dishonesty, and the people put their stamp of condemnation, not only upon the offense, but upon the offender. No act of dishonesty, or official guilt of crime; no questionable or iniquitous measures have ever been condoned or protected by the Republican party. As soon as known, an earnest protest has gone up against them, and those involved have been called to a strict account. This is all that can be done. Individuals are liable to be deceived. A party can rise no higher nor better divine the future than the individuals who compose it. As long as the party seeks to detect and punish the rascals who deceive it, and use due caution in the selection of its public servants, we shall have an abiding faith in it. We call upon Republicans everywhere to select for office the very best men in the ranks of the party, and to weed out every official that shows himself unworthy of public confidence.

Ye local of the Oregonian is the recipient of a fine lot of Strawberries from Mr. B. E. Pettyman, the second crop this year from that gentleman's vines.

It is said that the Louisville authorities find it a more speedy cure to send married drunkards home instead of to the lock-up.

Panics.

Panics, like extensive conflagrations, have small beginnings. A spark has within it the power to lay in ashes the largest city. If fed by combustible material, it soon becomes a flame, before which iron melts and granite crumbles into dust. So with panics. Words of suspicion are the sparks that leap to financial conflagrations. Distrust is breathed from one to another; instead of being quieted by calm advice, it is fed by popular excitement. Those who have least to lose are the loudest in their croakings over coming failures. A rush is made to sacrifice stock that is both profitable and safe; it is thrown upon the market along with fancy and worthless stock. A sense of insecurity seizes the buyer, and the result is, no sales, or ruinous sacrifices of stock that only needed the restoration of confidence to be worth more than ever. When a fire breaks out, efforts are made to confine it within its original limits. But the breaking out of distrust in a community is the signal, not for united efforts to confine it within its legitimate bounds, or its suppression, but for a general rush to feed the flame by gossip, ill-omened prophecy, or groundless rumors of some indefinable calamity. A rumor starts, affecting the financial standing of some bank official. It matters little whether it be true or false; the whisper is soon transformed into a storm. A sudden run is made upon the bank; then upon other banks, until the whole community is in a ferment of excitement. If the banks have facilities for prompt conversion of securities into cash, the storm may blow over; but if distrust is widespread, money is locked up or held for self-protection, and banks that are perfectly sound are driven by sheer necessity to suspend payment. No reasonable man can expect a banker to pay interest on deposits and keep those deposits locked in his safe, ready to be returned without a moment's notice; yet men who claim to be reasonable, act at times as if they thought this to be the case. Banks pay interest upon money, because they can loan the money received for a higher rate of interest than they pay. They take securities for money loaned. To convert these into money requires time; and those having deposits should be considerate enough to grant it. The best bank in the country may be forced to suspend payment in the face of an unexpected and unreasonable demand, especially if popular excitement has so unsettled values as to render the conversion of securities into cash almost impossible. Panics should be stopped at the moment of their inception. Men of ability and judgment should unite to quiet popular distrust. Confidence should be strengthened by every legitimate means. Depositors, unless they have good reasons for demanding payment, should assist, rather than cripple, the bank whose credit and standing they depend upon. Exceptional cases of failure may occur at any time, but a panic, such as recently swept over the financial centres of the country, ought to be an impossibility. We trust that the press of the land will exert its powerful influence towards maintaining a healthy state of public confidence.

Lazy, but Philosophical.

A lady was recently reading to her child, a boy of seven years, a story of a little fellow whose father was taken sick and died, whereupon the youngster set himself diligently at work to assist in supporting himself and his mother. When she had finished the story, the following dialogue ensued: Mother—Now, my little son, if pa was to die, wouldn't you work to help your mother? Boy—(Not relishing the idea of work). Why, ma, what for? Ain't we got a house to live in? Mother—Oh yes, my child; but we can't eat the house, you know. Boy—Well, ain't we got flour and sugar and other things in the store-room? Mother—Certainly, my dear; but they will not last long, what then? Boy—Well, ma, ain't there enough to eat till you can get another husband? Ma gave it up.

A private letter from Berne, dated August 12th, says Dr. Livingstone is a prisoner of the Samgi tribe, in Central Africa, and is unable to pay the ransom demanded for his release.

Far Western papers, as a rule, spare neither age nor sex when a joke is wanted. For instance a Carson City Journal says: "Our County Clerk, can boast of a wife with the biggest feet and the longest nose of any female in the Territory."

PURGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Too late for the fair—An old bachelor.

A string band—The Vigilance committee.

How to open correspondence—Tear the envelope.

A circuit court—the longest way home from the singing school.

Sweetening one's coffee is generally the first string event of the day.

It is said that there never was an honest redbreast; he is always a robbin.

An enraged man tears his hair, but an enraged woman tears her husband's.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is, that they haven't any business, and the other is they haven't any mind.

A young lady who lately gave an order to her milliner for a bonnet, said: "You are to make it plain, but at the same time smart, as I sit in a conspicuous place in church."

A Danbury man who is rather unfortunately married, being requested by his wife to have the ice man stop there, said it was scold enough at the house now to suit him, and then dodged.

"Pretty bad under foot," said one citizen to another as they met in the street. "Yes, but it is fine overhead," responded the other. "True enough," said the first, "but then very few are going that way."

"Let go that jib—let go that jib quick!" shouted the captain of a down-east sloop to a raw hand in a squall. "I ain't touching yer old jib," replied Jonathan, indignantly, as he jammed his fists deeper into his trousers.

A Georgia editor, describing a wedding, lately, said the bride "looked a very lily, cradled in the golden glimmer of some evening lake—a foam fleck, snowy, yet sun-fished, crowning the ripples of some southern sea."

EVERYTHING IN ORDER.—In presenting any article for sale, it pays to have it in order. Too much carelessness in the preparation of any article is bad economy. Wheat should be thoroughly cleaned, and not bleached by having stood in the shock too long. Corn with all the husks off, and the mouldy ears thrown out. Potatoes and apples well assorted. If small potatoes or apples must be sold, have them separate. Grapes should appear in market in full clusters, and all small fruits in shallow baskets or boxes. Hogs and cattle should not be taken to market till they have arrived at full maturity in size and flesh. Butter should be in the cleanest vessels and covered with snow-white cloths—dirty pails and done up in checked aprons have played out. Cheese should not be frescoed with fly-specks. Neatness is profitable in all things. When your chickens are plump and fat, let the purchasers feel their breast bones as much as they please. Shut all little dishonest tricks in your sale of farm products, but have everything in such complete order that you can honestly demand a good price. Choice articles always bring the highest prices, and pay the best for the trouble in raising and marketing. In everything try to excel your neighbor. Men have made immense fortunes by having their articles for sale a little better than he had elsewhere. This is the key to success. Everything in order.—Des Moines Register.

CAYENNE PEPPER FOR BUGS.—W. Lynn, a farmer of Monroe county, Ohio, has succeeded for many years in driving away cucumber and squash bugs from his vines, by dusting common cayenne pepper upon them while wet with dew in the morning. He repeats the operation once a week, and finds five cents worth of pepper sufficient to keep his cucumber, melon and squash vines free during the season. He has recently tried it upon the new cabbage worm with success.

A child with four teeth in its nose was recently born in Troy. Some time before the birth of the child, the mother committed the indiscretion of a visit to the dentist, where she saw several teeth extracted. The nasal teeth naturally interfered with the breathing process. A physician recently moved two of the offending teeth; the infant expelled another by sneezing, and one yet remains for physician, dentist and child to contest the honor of extracting. The wonder is five years old.

A correspondent of the New York Mail says that "kissing a lady with an Elizabethan ruff on is about as much fun as embracing a circular saw in full motion."