Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15. 1873.

Latest News.

Bismarck has been appointed President of the Prussian Ministry.

The failure of Burrs & Co., metal merchants, London, is reported. Liabilities, $4,000.

Six hundred Mormons, mostly English, Welch and Scotch, passed Omaha going west, on the 10th.

Since the "let up" in the yellow fever business at Memphis, business has rapidly revived.

Two banking estalishments failed in Boston on the 12th.

Gen. Crook is on an inspecting tour to Camp Apache Reservation. Indians generally quiet.

Lamson, a stock broker, interested in Erie, failed in London on the 11th.

Leverrier, of the Paris Observatory, announces the discovery of a new comet, at Marseilles, by Capura.

The California Silk Company employs sixty persons, most of whom are girls.

Howard McGeorge, editor of the Callstoga (Cal.) *Tribune*, died on the 12th, of softening of the brain.

In the recent election in Illinois, of the twenty-nine female candidates for the office of School Superintendents in as many counties, eleven were elected.

On the 29th of October Maj. Brown and troop killed 24 and captured 9 Apache Tontos. And still the good work goes on.

The other day at Salem, Rev. J. L. Parrish was pitched from a wagon by the whiffletree breaking, suffering a severe sprain of an ankle.

A. Bush, of Salem, presented the fire company of that city with $200, for their efforts in saving the Chemeketa Hotel from the recent fire.

A great battle in Spain between the Carlists and Republicans, resulting in a victory for the former, is reported. Republican loss, 1,300.

"After dragging their butter down to Corinne by the hair, the Cache Valley farmers get 40 cents a pound for it," says the Salt Lake *Tribune*.

A boiler explosion in New York on the 11th, caused the death of seven persons and severely wounded several others.

Near Belair, Mo., on the night of the 11th, Henry Roe shot and killed his affianced, Mollie Wallin, and then blew his own brains out, all because the girls' parents refused to sanction their marriage.

Capt. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, stationed at Camp McDowell, Arizona, recently returned from a scout in the Canto basin country after Indians who are still on the war path. He killed 46 on this scout.

A four hundred and fifty dollar canine passed in his checks at Tacoma, last Monday, to satisfy the vengeance of a nervous individual whom he had kept awake for thirteen nights.

Cattle men report that in no previous season has the grass on the plains "cured down" so finely as the present fall. As a consequence, there will be no lack of good winter feed.

Southern Utah flour is selling at $5 per hundred, at Pioche, while California flour brings $7 and $10. This is owing to the poor milling facilities of the southern portion of the Territory.

The *Montanian* of October 23d learns that the snow is as deep on the Boulder and Big Hole Mountains as any time last winter—six feet at new Willow Creek mines, and 10 feet at the head of South Boulder.

Dr. M. D. Swiggett, one of the oldest practicing physicians and earliest settlers of Salem, was found dead at his residence in that city on Tuesday. A coroner's jury decided that he came to his death from rheumatism and gout, and excessive use of ardent spirits.

On the 11th inst., at Richmond, Va., Judge J. C. Underwood, of the U. S. District Court, was assaulted by Wm. Licking, former owner of property in Alexandria, Va., which was purchased by the Judge under the Confiscation Act.

Practical Philanthropy.

Joseph Arch, the English Philanthropist, recently returned to New York, after a tour through the Canadas, where he made a systematic and thorough effort to get at the precise condition of the laboring classes there. He made the tour generally on foot, often *incognito*, sharing the food and lodging of the farmers, lumbermen and mechanics, and learning from them, in free conversation at their fire-sides, their wants and necessities, their hopes and apprehensions. In pursuing this course, Mr. Arch took a very practical and highly effective method of getting at facts that could scarcely be learned in any other way. He reports finding the condition of the Canadian peasant, as bearing no comparison to those of the United States. He found that where one English emigrant settles in the Dominion north of the St. Lawrence, at least twenty find homes in the United States. The poorer classes in Great Britain had come to regard the United States as the only part of America worth emigrating to. He secured a proposition from a railway company to employ and transport a thousand men whom he shall send over. He will, therefore, go home, and return in the Spring, bringing 500 or 1,000 men with their families, who will settle in Canada. He will then look carefully over the United States, particularly the West, to find where 100,000 English farm laborers and railroad workmen can be placed to the best advantage. All this is very practical and entirely different from the usual custom of men who go about the country in the character of reformers, and is likely to produce the best of results. "Mr. Arch is deluged with letters from all parts of the country, notably the South, asking upon what terms farm laborers can be supplied;" and it is possible that in this movement to be inaugurated by Mr. Arch, may be found the solution to the labor problem in the South, where vast acres of rich land, which might be turning out untold wealth, now lies unproductive for the want of intelligent and well ordered labor.

Silver Payments.

The director of the Mint makes the following statement of the purpose of government in paying out silver coin: In this, as in other countries where gold is the sole standard or measure of value, silver coins are over-valued for the purpose of rendering them inexportable. They are manufactured and issued on government account, the law, however, placing directly or indirectly a limit on the issue to prevent redundancy. If issued in times of specie payment beyond the requirement of the people for change, such coins will not maintain their purchasing power with standard coins, owing to the various causes. In this and other countries silver has declined in value to a point at which the government can purchase it with gold, manufacture it into small coin, and pay it out at a fair profit. The government has recently purchased a quantity of silver bullion sufficient for its purposes an 112 1-2 cents per standard ounce, and will manufacture it into coin at a fixed legal rate of 124 4-10 cents per ounce, the differences between the purchasing and issuing rate being within a fraction of twelve cents per ounce, or about ten and a half per cent. on the gold coin paid in purchase. This operation is believed to be a more profitable one for the Treasury, and also more advantageous to the public in the present condition of the money market than the sale of gold for legal tender notes, and is not a scheme for the resumption of specie payments, but simply a compliance with the mint laws. A dollar in United States currency will purchase a little more gold in the market than a dollar of small silver coins. The dollar will, therefore, soon find its level, and unless there be a rise in both the prices of gold and silver, small coins must circulate concurrently with paper money. The government has in possession of the assistant treasurers about $500,000 in silver coin, and at the mint and assay offices in silver bullion and coin about two millions. This stock is ample for the present. This mode of paying out silver coin will be continued until circumstances shall dictate a contrary course. As proper, the government will exact the full seigniorage required by law, but will not undertake to control the disposition of coin after it is paid out. The coin will then become the property of holders, who may do what they please with it. This course was not decided upon until it had been fully considered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The pool selling for the $20,000 race at the Lick House on the 11th, aggregated over $20,000. Thad Stevens sold for $200, Daniels, $110, True Blue, who has entirely recovered from recent lameness, selling for $135, field for $30. As the great crowd could not all be accommodated, pool selling will continue probably until the day of the race.

At the great billiard tournament at Chicago on the 11th, Cyrille Dion, of New York, beat Slossen, of Chicago, the score standing 400 to 397—a close race. Daly, of New York, beat Snyder, of Chicago, 400 to 169. Garnier, of New York, beat Bessinger of Chicago, 400 to 340. Daly beat Slossen 400 to 207. The game was French carom.

The attempt to throw the Farmers' Grange movement into political channels is not meeting with success. The executive committees in some of the Western States have passed resolutions prohibiting all political action in and through the order, and admonishes members of the order, that they are expected to act politically the same as they always did as private citizens, and in no other capacity. This will be something of a damper upon the spirits of a lot of political demagogues, who have been sleeping in the hay mows all season, in order to more effectually identify themselves with the farmers and thereby ride into power on the farmers hobby.

Experiments in the propulsion of street cars by steam power continue to be made with reasonable prospects of success. The car designed to be so propelled carries no fire, but receives its steam from a stationary boiler, sufficient in quantity for a round trip, and it is said to run without any unpleasant noise and to be handled with ease. Should this change be found feasible it will make a revolution in the whole street car system, and greatly reduce its cost of operation.

The Illinois Railroad Commissioners have completed their schedule for freight and passenger rules according to the provisions of the new law. The law does not go into effect until the middle of January. The schedule provides that where one dollar pays for freighting any commodity one mile, twenty cents will carry it ten miles further, and after the first hundred miles is traveled the rate is only four-fifths of one cent per mile, for the remaining distance. Passenger rates are three cents per mile, with 100 pounds of baggage, which is nearly one quarter reduction.

Missouri now claims to rank second in the farmers' movement, as regards the number of granges and their influence. Fifty agents of the State Grange are busy organizing new granges at the rate of fifty a week, and it is believed that when the movements is two years old it will number no less than 2,000 granges. Meetings are held almost daily in the State, with an average attendance ranging from 5,000 to 10,000.

The steamer from Boston to Liverpool on the 11th, took 160 steerage passengers, mill operatives and artisans, who return to the old country because they can not get work here.

How Long Shall We Sleep.—The fact is, that as life becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising becomes impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours' sleep will do very well for a ploughman or a brick layer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the soonner he takes it after his labor is over, the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system, and for him who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed nor early to rise is wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of the brain and his retirement to bed, the better his chance for sleep and refreshment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two hours before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely and quickly restore him as it will his neighbor who is physically tired. He must not only go to bed later, but lie longer. His best sleep probably lies in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

A man who was discovered asleep among a lot of tombstones in a stonecutter's yard said on being awakened, that he had come in to buy a monument for himself, and having picked out one, made up his mind he would try it one night before purchasing.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH.

From the World's Fair.

Vienna, Austria, Aug. 20, '73.

W. G. Wilson, Esq., *President Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio:*—The Wilson Sewing Machine received the Grand Prize Medal for being the Best Sewing Machine, and a Grand Prize (medal of honor) was awarded to the Wilson Sewing Machine Co. for manufacturing sewing machines in the best manner, from the best material, and by the best known mechanical principles. These celebrated machines ar now on exhibition and for sale at the store of

11tf. BLAIN, YOUNG & CO.

ALBANY AND SANTIAM CANAL.

The Albany and Santiam Canal Company would respectfully call the attention of the public, and especially the Capitalist, and those desiring to engage in manufacturing, to their gigantic water power and water privilege. Sixteen thousand cubic feet constantly flowing every minute, equal to 800 horse power, with from 8 to 30 feet fall, sufficient for the most extensive machinery, with ground on which to erect the necessary buildings, etc. The Company deem it but proper that the public should know more fully the locality of this great water power, its facilities and surroundings, in order that those unacquainted may form some estimate of its value.

The city of Albany is the county-seat of Linn county, located on the south-east bank of the Willamette river, about 100 miles south of Portland, by river, and 80 miles by railroad; south of Salem 45 miles by river and 30 miles by railroad, and north of Eugene City 45 miles.

Albany is located in a prairie of the same name, which is the great agricultural center of the Willamette Valley, and it is believed that upward of 500,000 bushels of surplus wheat will be received at that point, the present season. The most of it will find its way to foreign markets, either by boats or railroad to Portland, and from thence upon the ocean. The Willamette river is navigated by beautiful steamers, carrying from 80 to 300 tons, running as far as Albany some ten months in the year. Also, the O. & C. R. R., with its beautiful locomotives, is passing through the city daily. The city of Albany is located upon a high, rolling prairie, with the Calapooia, a beautiful creek, flowing into the Willamette river on the west, the water of which is used in driving two large flouring mills, situated on the bank of the Willamette river. The city is about one mile in length, running east and west, and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile in width, and is laid off with streets of good width.

The Canal, which is the subject and object of this communication, receives its waters from the South Santiam river, which heads in the great Cascade mountains, some 75 miles east of Albany; thence running westerly through a valley of the same name, to Lebanon, a village located near the west bank of said river, 13 miles east of Albany. The Canal receives the waters from the Santiam river at that point, thence running west to its terminus at Albany. The main Santiam flows northward, and empties its mountain waters into the Willamette river 10 miles northeast of Albany. The Canal is brought from Lebanon through a beautiful prairie for a distance of 12 miles, and empties into the Willamette river, forming on its way and in the city some of the finest water powers for manufacturing purposes found on the Pacific coast. There are but few, if any, points in the State which surpasses Albany now, for manufacturing facilities. Cheap water power and easy of access, and convenient transportation, either by water or railroad, and the location beautiful and healthy.

The Canal Company offers liberal inducements to persons desiring to engage in the business of manufacturing, and will furnish water power upon the most reasonable terms. Manufacturing of all kinds is needed in Oregon, and could be made profitable. The Canal Company will agree to furnish, within sixty days, any water power needed, from a button factory to that of a locomotive.

Immigrants and others are earnestly invited and requested to visit Albany and examine for themselves. Real property can yet be procured on very reasonable terms, both in and out of the city. Our people compare favorably with the rest of mankind, morally socially, politically and financially.

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L. ELKINS, President.

D. Mansfield, Secretary.