

Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.

A New York review of the world's markets, June 16th, states that Great Britain will have an average yield. The news from Russia is, in general, favorable. In some parts of Germany the grain crop will be somewhat short. Belgium and Holland will have a fair crop. Hungary will fall off about twenty-five per cent., and Austria will also give less than the average yield. Altogether, the prospect, so far as Europe is concerned, is favorable for very near an average yield. It is too early yet to forecast the yield of other foreign grain growing countries.

The Oregonian gives currency to a statement that the surprising Democratic vote of Columbia County was procured in this wise: "The authorities at St. Helens designated two polling places for Nehalem precinct; that they posted the notices thereof in conspicuous places, and afterwards sent poll books to another, a third place which had not been advertised. When the afore-said 'authorities' came to canvass the vote for Nehalem, they threw out the returns from the legally appointed polling places and counted the votes from the polling place that had never been designated. Of course, no one will be puzzled now how it was that Columbia came up (after the first reported official returns) with a largely increased Democratic majority. It was the easiest and simplest thing in the world. The private side-jobber judges just 'fixed' the vote to suit the exigencies of the occasion. The particular necessity of this election 'on the side,' was to secure the election of the Democratic candidates for Judge and Sheriff.

They have some respectable land holders in Scotland. In Elgin the Earl of Seafield owns 96,721 acres, of the annual value of \$105,000; and the Earl of Fife 40,959 acres, of the annual value of \$93,000. The two estates embrace nearly half the land of the county. In Forfarshire the Earl of Dalhousie owns 136,602 acres, of the annual value of \$275,000; and the Earl of Airlie 65,000 acres, of the annual value of \$108,000, the two comprising a third of the county. In Aberdeenshire there are five estates of over 40,000 acres, viz., the Duke of Richmond's, 69,660 acres, annual value \$123,000; the Earl of Fife's, 139,829 acres, \$88,000; the Marquis of Huntly's, 80,000 acres, \$56,000; and Colonel Farquharson's, 87,745 acres, \$47,000. The Queen's estate at Balmoral contains 25,350 acres, of the annual value of about \$11,000. The Prince of Wales has a paltry 6,800 acres, worth \$4,000 a year, which is hardly worth counting. Land in Texas pays better than that.

A New Orleans woman wears a bustle made of government bonds. Her husband looks over the report of the bond market in the evening before going home from the club to see if her back is up.

The best case of inflation on record is that of the frog in the fable.

Catching Cold.

Catching cold is "as easy as lying," but to explain the pathology thereof is by no means so readily done. Dry air has very little power to abstract heat, if it be still; but a slight wind, from the contact of fresh particles of cold air on the surface of the body, soon carries off its heat. If there is much moisture combined, the chilling effect reaches its maximum. Experience has shown that it is not so much the absolute lowness of temperature which gives rise to colds, as sudden changes from a higher to a lower. The reason of this was not understood until Dr. Rosenthal explained it. When the surface of a healthy animal is exposed to cold the cutaneous vessels contract, and by thus confining the blood to the interior of the body, prevent its cooling, and preserve the temperature of the vital organs, unless the application of cold be continued for a considerable time. This is not the case, however, when the animal has been previously exposed to warmth. The cutaneous vessels become paralyzed by the heat, and remain dilated even after the cold has been applied. The blood is thus exposed over a large surface and becomes rapidly cooled, even though the temperature of the surrounding medium is not very low.

In Rosenthal's experiments, animals were kept from 97° to 104° Fahrenheit. The temperature of the animals themselves quickly rose during their confinement to 111° or 113°. After their removal it not only sank to the normal temperature, but even below it, so that an animal which was from 108° to 111° in the warming apparatus fell to 96.8°, and remained at that for several days, although the room in which it was kept was moderately warm. Confinement in a close office, hot theater, or crowded ball-room, will have a similar effect on man. From such places people pass out into the cool, open air, or sometimes even purposely station themselves in a draught. The blood, which is coursing through the dilated vessels of every part of the surface, is rapidly cooled, and, on its return to the internal organs, cools them much more quickly than it could have done had the person simply been exposed to cold without dilation of the vessels by previous warmth. Rosenthal lays much stress on the great effect of sudden cooling in bringing on a cold, the sudden change in the temperature of the blood producing an irritating effect, and inducing inflammation in any weak organ in a way that a gradual alteration would not do. It would seem, however, that the alteration must be from a temperature above to one below the normal temperature of the blood, and not a mere reduction from one considerably above the normal to one at or near it.

When much heated we may stand for a short time in a cool atmosphere with impunity; but if we stand long enough to produce a shiver, we run a great risk of catching cold. The fact that it is more dangerous to sit for a long time in wet clothes, appears to indicate that a considerable and a more gradual cooling, such as may then occur, will produce similar effects to a slight cooling suddenly effected by exposure to a cool draught, after being in a chill, in causing inflammation and may be partly due to the effect of cold on the tissues themselves, and partly to the congestion which will occur on some parts when the blood is driven out of others by the contraction of their vessels. Rosenthal is inclined to

ascribe the chief power to the former cause. Everybody knows the beneficial effect of cold baths, cold sponging, etc., in "hardening" persons as it is termed, so that they are able to face almost any weather and to endure sudden changes of temperature without injury. Rosenthal considers that the frequent application of cold water or cool air increases the tone of the cutaneous vessels, so that they do not become so much relaxed by heat as to be unable to contract with sufficient force when necessary. The power of regulating the temperature is thus preserved, and the person prevented from catching cold.

Double Brains.

Not long since we noticed some of the manual evils resulting from the customary repression of the left hand, and advocated, on physical grounds, its culture equally with that of the right hand. It seems that there are not less cogent mental reasons for developing the two sides of the body impartially.

It is coming to be well known that mental development is the result of properly directed physical training; that the brain grows in size and power by the varied exercise of the senses and the will in mechanical employments quite as readily as by purely intellectual efforts in study or otherwise. It is equally well known to physiologists that most men are one-sided in their heads as in their bodies. The two halves of the brain are rarely developed symmetrically, as may be rapidly seen in the "conforms" or head measures accumulated by hat-makers supplying individual customers. To some extent the difference in the contour of the two sides of the head may be due to unequal pressure on the nurse's arm, or to the habit of lying chiefly on one side while sleeping, thus causing permanent displacement of the walls of the skull; but the main reason appears to be our one-sided habit in education.

In his fourth lecture before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Dr. Brown-Sequard observes that the study of the facts relating to the brain has led him to believe that "each half of the brain—paradoxical as it may seem—is a whole brain," each lobe being normally competent to perform all the functions of both, not so vigorously, of course, as the two acting together, yet with apparent completeness. Unfortunately, however, the most of us are single brained as we are single handed, and for the same reason. We fail to do what is really needed to give us two working brains. "There is no question," concludes this skillful observer, "that it is our habit of making use of only one side of the body that consigns to one-half of the brain—the right side—the faculty of expressing ideas by speech. If we developed both sides of our body equally, not only would there be the benefit that we could write or work with the left hand as well as with the right, but we should have two brains instead of one, and would not be deprived of the power of speech through disease of one side of the brain."—*Scientific American*.

That young christian and deservedly popular man, William W. Harding, of Philadelphia, runs two newspapers, the Register and Evening Telegram, a Bible and album factory, a paper mill, and is also a candidate for political honors, besides having a large and abiding faith in a Baptist church, he may be considered well immersed in business.

"SMALL MARGINS AND PROMPT RETURNS."

SHEDD, PEORIA.

THANKFUL TO AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC FOR THEIR GENEROUS AND UNFAKING SUPPORT in the past, and hopeful of a continuance and enlargement of the same in the future, we desire through this medium to call the attention of consumers in Linn county, to our well assorted and carefully purchased stocks of goods at the above points, comprising full and

Complete Lines of all Classes

of goods usually kept in Country Stores. Lack of time and space precludes any attempt to specify; but we are determined to maintain and add to our reputation for keeping the most complete Country Store in Linn county, and will on your suggestion, that our House at Shedd will be found to contain, at all times, more nearly

Everything Needed on a Farm

than ever before—and as we have not been in the past, neither will we be in the future, undersold by any honorable dealer.

A. WHEELER & CO., SHEDD and PEORIA, Dealers in General Merchandise,

INCLUDING

Machinery, Wagons, Lumber, Shingles, &c.

Bills for building furnished to order at lowest rates. Forwarding and Commission Merchants. Highest market rates in Cash for

All Kinds of Merchantable Produce.

SHEDD and PEORIA, Linn county, Oregon.

NEW TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.

Everything New.

GRAF & COLLAR,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE!

OF ALL KINDS.

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES,

LOUNGES, SOFAS, SPRING

BEDS, CHAIRS, ETC.,

Always on hand or made to order on the shortest notice.

FURNITURE repaired expeditiously and at fair rates.

Our Factory is on Water street, at foot of Lyon, adjoining Althouse & Co.'s Paving Mill, where we invite our friends and the public to call and examine our stock of goods.

Salesroom at Drug Store of A. Carothers & Co., First street.

GRAF & COLLAR.

Albany, Feb. 23, 1874-23

THE

OLD STOVE DEPOT.

JOHN BRIGGS,

Dealer in

RANGES.

COOK, PARLOR AND BOX,

STOVES!

Of the best patterns.

ALSO: TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE.

And the usual assortment of furnishing goods to be obtained in a tin store.

repairs neatly and promptly executed, in reasonable terms.

Short reckonings make long friends.

FRONT STRE T, ALBANY.

Dec. 5, 1866-1

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ETC., on hand—latest styles—and to sell low, at this office.



FOR

Blank Mortgages,

Latest and improved styles,

Call at the Register Office.

FOR

BLANK DEEDS,

Neatly executed,

Call at the Register Office.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS ON CORNER OF WATER and Ellisworth streets, in this city, on which there is a good dwelling-house containing five rooms; there is a large woodshed and other outbuildings, a splendid well of water, etc. The property is for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire, on the premises, of HENRY S. HEUTNER, Albany, February 21, 74-74

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. L. E. Blain and J. Barrows retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted by S. E. Young.

All persons having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please call at their earliest convenience.

L. E. BLAIN,
J. BARROWS,
S. E. YOUNG.

Albany, Or., February 5, 1874.