Albany Register.

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FRIDAY.....MAY 12, 1876.

The Wife.

It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart. The absence of content, the mutterings of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidding scowl and deserted hearth, these, and other nameless neglects, without crime among them, have harrowed to the quick—the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. O, may woman, before that sight arrives, dwell on the recollection of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time awaken and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave. And though she may be the injured, not the injuring one—the forgotten, and not the forgetting wife—a happy allusion to the hour of peaceful love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that was ever locked within the breast of selfish man will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years of matchless bliss loved, loving and content—the source of comfort and the spring of joy.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Noah Webster.

I wish every young man in the land would read carefully the "Memoir of the Author," prefixed to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Do the young men—do any of us—ever stop to think what a wonderful man Noah Webster was, and how much good he accomplished, not only for his own country, but for all who speak and write the English language? Twenty years did he give for the accomplishment of this great work, which required the most constant and preserving effort. He turned untoward circumstances and disappointments to account; for he lived in a time unprecedented for hardness, and unpromising as far as literary work was concerned, only to those who possessed the calmest determination and most unflinching energy. He was impressed into the service of the American revolution in the midst of his college course at Yale, but he graduated at the age of twenty, 1778. He had not the means to pursue the study of law, his chosen profession. His portion from his father received at this time, was eight dollars Continental currency, worth about four in silver. The country was in a deplorable state for business of any kind, most especially for the pursuit he had chosen. He taught a school in Westford, Conn., and at the same time pursued the study of law without an instructor, and in two years was admitted to the practice. In 1782 he taught a classical school in Goshen, New York, and now his habit of finding something to do, if not in the field of his choice, is seen; for he commenced a compilation of school books, the first of the kind published in the United States. The profits of his Spelling Book, "at a premium for copyright of less than a cent a copy," supported his family during the twenty years he was compiling his American Dictionary. The unsettled state of the times and country at that period often made his pen necessary, which was always wielded for the right, a peace sword for the nation. He wrote promptly and vigorously; neglected no domestic duties, and those of town, county, state and country, all received a good share of his time and labor. No lesser duty was omitted at plea of a greater. He was as faithful in the least as the greatest, and time only adds to his usefulness and merit; for the centuries multiply his students and his means of doing good. Do not be appalled, young men, at the magnitude of a great undertaking. The pyramids stand as monuments of physical power and mechanism, one of the seven wonders of the world, but that is all; no mental or moral good results therefrom; but Noah Webster has enlarged the bounds of science in all directions, and while the world stands this pebble he has thrown into the wave will multiply and widen its circles to the utmost limit of time. Study the lesson of his life, young men, and commit yours to great endeavors.—[F. in the Interior.

The lady whose name now appears at the head of the New Orleans *Picayune* as proprietor sometimes woos the muses. She is the widow of the late Mr. Holbrake, and will be assisted by George Nicholson, as business manager, and George W. Lloyd, as managing editor. Mrs. Holbrake is known in the literary world under the *nom de plume* of Pearl Rivers.

A Prayer.

God make my life a little light,
Within the world to glow;
A little flame that burneth bright,
Wherever I may go.

God make my life a little flower,
That giveth joy to all,
Content to bloom in native bower,
Although its place be small.

God make my life a little song,
That comforteth the sad;
That helpeth others to be strong,
And makes the singer glad.

God make my life a little staff
Whereon the weak may rest,
That so what health and strength I have
May serve my neighbors best.

God make my life a little hymn
Of tenderness and praise;
Of faith—that never waxeth dim,
In all his wondrous ways.
—*Good Words.*

VARIOUS "FODDER."

Little Harry, five years old, was called to see the new baby. After a moment's contemplation, he turned to his expectant papa with: "We didn't need that."

First boy—"I say, Jimmy, there's no water. It's frozen over everywhere." Second boy—"Bully, maybe we won't have to wash ourselves till the middle of spring."

"What is a concience?" asked a school-master of his class. "An inward monitor," replied a bright little fellow. "And what's a monitor?" "One of the ironclads"

The owner of a pair of bright eyes assures us that the prettiest compliment she ever received came from a child of four years. The little fellow, after looking intently at her for a moment, inquired naively, "Are your eyes new ones?"

Texas papers are holding up their hands in holy horror over a much-married chap, who proves to have wives in no less than ten different cities. The ten-city of that fellow's affections fully justifies their exclamations.

A prominent clergyman of Brooklyn recently, while taking one of a course of boxing lessons for exercise, received what the boys call "a jolly black eye." On Sunday he chose his text from Timothy, 5th chapter, 7th verse: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course."

Mr. Gladstone, the distinguished English statesman, said, in a recent address, that hand labor is better paid in England than head labor. Same thing over here, William. A prize-fighter will make more money pounding his fellow-men black and blue, than a goat can earn by butting them clear across the street five or six times a day.

The Khedive of Egypt is the largest land owner in Egypt. He inherited much, and has purchased more. One-fifth of the arable land in the country belongs to him, yet he is unable to make his farming pay, and he is heavily weighted by mortgage.

Probably the largest bequest that has been made in England during the present century was that of a private gentleman named Heyrick, of Beaumanor House, who recently bequeathed to a son of Earl Howe real and personal property of the value of $22,000,000.

The Duke of Athole—the principal Murray of Scotland—is a young gentleman of 36, who holds one dukedom, two marquisates, five earldoms, three titles as viscount, and twelve as baron—twenty-three titles in all, six more than any other noblemen in the United Kingdom.

Dom Pedro is about six feet tall, with gray whiskers and hair. His head is slightly bald. He looks and talks like a German. He was dressed in plain black on yesterday, without an ornament except a gold watch chain. His imperial spouse is much shorter and is what may be called "dumpy." She also has German features. The suite of the Emperor and Empress numbers nine persons exclusive of six servants.

Old time habits and associations are very powerful. Chief-Justice Waite, Attorney-General Pierrepont, Wm. M. Evarts and Senator Dawes were among Mr. Taft's pupils in Yale, and they say that since the new Secretary appeared in Washington, all the gentlemen named have manifested an unaccountable disposition to get around the nearest corner whenever he heaves in sight.

The trousseau of Miss Yznega del Valle, of New York City, who is to marry the Viscount Mandeville, son of the English Duke of Manchester, will cost $75,000. She is said to be one of the most beautiful women in America. The wedding will take place in May at Trinity Chapel, and will be celebrated by Bishop Potter and the Rev. Morgan Dix. The Duke of Manchester and family will cross the ocean to witness the ceremony.

An Irishman noticing a woman pass along, espied two stripes depending from under the lady's cloak. Not knowing that these were styled sashes, and in the right place, he exclaimed: "Faith, ma'am, yer galluses are untied!"

Four New Hampshire Governors and ex-Governors—Cheney, Smyth, Straw, Sterms—have started on a six-weeks' fraternal jaunt, with their families, for California.

"Now, Spriggins, my dear," said Mrs. Spriggins at the theater during the first intermission, "you needn't go out to get any coffee, for I have got a half a pound in my pocket."

A little three-year-old girl, in repeating her prayer to her mother every night, insists on praying to be made "a dood Episcopalian Wepublican."

A young lady refused to go into the Woolwich Arsenal because she heard that some of the muskets were without breeches.

A very clever woman has said, "I do not wish anybody to do anything naughty, but if they do, I want to know all about it."

Any man who says he is "too poor to take a newspaper" should be indicted by the grand jury for obtaining a family under false pretenses.

MIND YOUR P'S.—Persons who patronize papers should pay promptly, for the peculiar prospects of the press have a peculiar power in pushing forward public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly, and his pocket book kept plethoric by prompt paying patrons, he puts his pen to the paper in peace, his paragraphs are more pointed, he paints his pictures of passing events in more pleasant colors, and the perusal of his paper is of more pleasure to his people. Paste this piece of proverbial philsophy in some place where all persons can perceive it.

The Centennial grounds will be under the police supervision of the "Centennial Guard," who will be especially selected for the position. These men will be uniformed at the expense of the Board of Finance, will number about one thousand, and will be officered by a captain and ten lieutenants. They will be furnished with quarters erected on the grounds, and will not leave the Exhibition grounds except by special permission. Their uniform will consist of a single-breasted frock coat and pantaloons of dark blue, with scarlet trimmings down the side of the pantaloons, and scarlet pipings on the sleeves of the coat. The buttons will have on them the figures "1776-1876," with the letters C. G. for "Centennial Guard." The uniform for the Centennial Fire Department will consist of a sack coat and pantaloons of dark blue, with buttons which will be embellished with a Liberty Bell and the letters C. F. B. for "Centennial Fire Brigade."

Lincoln as a Lawyer.

In the amount of legal learning which he possessed as a fund of knowledge and from which he could draw as he pleased, he was not the equal of many lawyers I have known. Somebody has said the greatest lawyer is the man who, in the least time can find the man who knows the law. If a law question was submitted to Lincoln, or rose in a case, by his power of analysis, by looking at the statement of the principle in a few books, and by logical induction, he knew how to reach the root and marrow of the matter, and do it accurately. What he saw he saw clearly, and what he stated or demonstrated, he stated or demonstrated clearly. Many a time I have seen an old farmer in the court room all attention for an hour listening to Mr. Lincoln in the argument of a dry law proposition. He made it so clear and so plain, illustrated and enforced it by comparisons and arguments so forcible and easily comprehended, that the farmer understood just as much about it as the court did. As a trial lawyer, he had few equals and no superiors. He was as hard a man to beat in a closely contested case as I ever met. He was wise in knowing what to attempt and what to let alone. He was fair to the court, the jury, and his adversary, but candor compels me to say that he by practice learned there was power in this. He was candid and he was fair, but he knew how to make just the most of this, as he entered the trial, where most lawyers object, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to let this in or that, and sometimes, when his adversary could not prove what Mr. Lincoln knew to be the truth, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to admit the truth to be so and so. When he did object to the court, after he heard his objection answered, he would often say, "Well I reckon I must be wrong." Now, about the time he had practiced this three quarters through a case, if his adversary didn't understand him he would wake up in a few minutes finding that he had feared the Greeks too late, and wake up to find himself beat. He was wise as a serpent in the trial of a cause, but I tell you I have got too many scars from his blows to certify he was harmless as a dove. When the whole thing is unraveled the adversary begins to see that what he was so blandly giving away was simply what he couldn't get and keep. By giving away six points and carrying the seventh he carried his case, and the whole case hanging on the seventh, he traded everything off that would give him the least aid in carrying that. Any man who took Mr. Lincoln for a simple-minded man would very soon wake up on his back in the ditch. By this I do not mean that he had cunning, and beat by trick. He had nothing of this, for he never cheated his adversary. He simply knew that the strength of Sampson lay in his hair, and knowing this, so long as you gave him the shears and a chance at the hair, so long he would give away everything else with the utmost frankness and kindness; but if you, too, found out the same fact, and went at him to joust him from his position and take away his weapons, then he gave nothing, but arose like a lion awakened in his lair. His stooping form straightened, his angular features acquired force and expression, his eyes flashed, all his powers of logic, sarcasm and ridicule were aroused, and, rejecting all compromise, he fought it out on that line until he carried the day.—*Leonard Swett.*

The following description, from the Chicago *Tribune*, of the great Corliss steam engine, which is to drive all the machinery in the Centennial Exposition, will be interesting to many of our readers:

The curious interrogaters were told, not for the first time, that it weighs 500 tons; will drive eigh miles of shafting; has a fly-wheel 30 feet in diameter and weighing 70 tons; is of 1,400 horse-power, with a capacity of being forced to 2,500 horse-power; has two walking-beams, weighing 22 tons each; two 40-inch cylinders, a 10-foot stroke, a crank shaft 19 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length; connecting-rods 24 feet in length, and piston-rods 4½ inches in diameter. The platform upon which it rests is 55 feet in diameter and composed of polished iron plates, resting upon brick foundations that extend far down into the earth. The height from the floor to the top of the walking-beam is 39 feet. Mr. Corliss is the inventor, patentee, builder and owner, having had it created for the double purpose of exhibition and furnishing motive power, which will be supplied gratuitously, but only for the purpose of exhibiting machinery in operation, no machinery being allowed to run longer than is necessary for that purpose, except by permission of the chief of the bureau. Of the eight lines of shafting (four on each side of the transept) seven will have a speed of 120 revolutions per minute and one of 240.

The House committee on Indian affairs will report favorably on Lane's bill to remove the Indians from the Umatilla reservation and open it to settlement.

News Gleanings.

The Treasury Department officers are led to believe that fully one-third of the out-standing fractional currency has been destroyed and never will be presented for redemption, and that the total amount in existence at this time is not more than $30,000,000. The basis for this belief is that the otal amount of old issues of fractional currency which have been redeemed and replaced by later ones. In paying out silver coin for fractional currency, the amount of these old issues which has come in is found to be very limited, justifying the conclusion that fully $10,000 have disappeared from circulation, and will not make its appearance at the Treasury again.

A letter was published in Washington, May 5th, from Fitzhugh, doorkeeper of the House, to a friend in Texas. The following are a few characteristic extracts: "I wish you could be here with me. Do try and come. The government furnishes me with a fine turnout and spanking pair of horses, and before and after the House session, and at recess I have the exclusive use of them. I have more invitations to frolics with members and Senators than any man in Washington. I am a bigger man than old Grant. I cannot put my foot on the floor of the hall but that they make a break for me, and sometimes there are a dozen trying to see me at once for a place for some friend. I have a boy to take my hat and coat, and I cannot turn round without someone at my beck and call, and when I get all my appointees broken in I shall have a nice time. Goodnight."

Blaine still leads for the Cincinnati nomination, though the Bristow pressure on the party machinery grows stronger daily. Politicians now concede more freely that Conkling would beat Tilden in this State if both were nominated. The best opinion denies the recent impression that Tilden had captured Southern Georgia. It is certain that he is not even the choice of the delegates to St. Louis. Gen. Hancock is more talked of by the Democrats. Wise, of Virginia, earnestly urges him, and Judge Black declares that Pennsylvania should support him as her citizen, whose heroic conduct in arms is only equaled by his scrupulous devotion to the principles of civil liberty in time of peace. The *Sun* claims that no man was ever nominated for President without the cordial support in convention of his own section of the Union, and on this theory counts Blaine out in the fight. Blaine's friends say New England will unite upon him after a few complimentary votes for others.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says the next President if he be chosen from among candidates now prominent, is not likely to be a poor man. On the Republican side, Blaine is richest; Bristow and wife are worth a quarter of a million; Hayes is still better off; Conkling is believed to possess over $100,000, while Morton and Wheeler have smaller fortunes. Tilden, on the Democratic side, is wealthiest, he being put down at $4,000,000 or $5,000,000; Davis owns more than $1,000,000, and Thurman has a large fortune; Bayard is well to do, while Hancock is in comfortable circumstances.

The Postmaster General, at Senator Mitchell's instance, has declined to approve the special agent's recommendation for a reduction of mail service on routes from Kelton, Utah, to the Dalles, Oregon, and from Winnemucca to Boise City.

The ladies of the Congregational Society of Olympia have been placed under obligations to the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by having the steamship *Dakota* tendered them for an excursion on the 6th of June next.

The Walla Walla *Spirit* says: "Fresh butter has come down to (zero) 2½ cents per pound, and not a great demand at that price even. Dairymen and farmers begin to drop the lower lip and declare they won't make another pound until it comes up to a living renumerative figure."

Moths are industriously working on the apple trees in Salt Lake and vicinity, and if not soon brought to grief, will destroy the apple crop this season.

Last Sunday being the last of the month, Col. Otis, commanding officer of Fort Walla Walla, mustered and passed in review the troops, and found everything correct.

Mr. Shirley, from Petaluma, Cal., purchased of James Reynolds, of Walla Walla, 1,200 of fine cattle which are destined for the Raft river regions, adjacent to the new mines.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

The Republican party of Oregon, in convention assembled, makes this declaration of its principles and policy:

Resolved, That in this Centennial year of American Independence we again affirm our devotion to those fundamental principles upon which the republic and the Republican party were founded. Among these are:

1. Unswerving fidelity to the constitution and the perpetuity of the Union.

2. The preservation of the liberties and equal rights of all citizens throughout the nation, and the impartial administration of the laws in every part of the country, for the protection and enforcement of public and private rights and the punishment of violence and crimes.

3. Pure and economical administration of every department of the government, State and national, and we pledge the support of the Republican party to all measures honestly proposed and wisely designed to promote the moral and material prosperity of the people.

4. That a well instructed people alone can be permanently free, it is therefore essential that the public school system shall be maintained in order that every child may receive such education as will fit him for useful citizenship, and we are unalterably opposed to any division of public school money for any purpose whatever.

5. That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of those imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchange which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

6. That the best interests of all citizens of every condition and pursuit imperatively demand the speediest return to a specie basis of values and currency, and we hail with gratification the act of a Republican Congress definitely providing for that end.

7. That we are in favor of untiring prosecution and punishment of public fraud and crime, straw-bidding and speculation in office, wherever existing, and we repeat the injunction, "Let no guilty man escape."

8. We demand that our national candidates shall be men of tried integrity, who will carry out this policy of reform, and preserve inviolate the great results of the war.

9. We arraign the present State administration and its supporters as corrupt and profligate. They have robbed the common school fund; they have been guilty of partizan legislation; they have squandered our patrimony in lands, and heaped upon us a debt of over $300,000 in direct violation of the constitution.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between E. S. Merrill and L. M. Putman, was by mutual consent dissolved, March 10th, 1876, E. S. Merrill having sold his interest to Jesse Merrill. The firm will now be known as Putman & Co., who will continue business at the old stand. The accounts of the old firm will be settled by Mr. Putman, and all those indebted to Merrill & Putman are earnestly requested to call and settle without delay.

E. S. MERRILL,
L. M. PUTMAN.

Albany, April 21, 1876w4031.

The Eugene firemen are making arrangements for a grand ball at Lane's Hall on Christmas eve.